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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the Year 1808.

VOLUME LXXVIII.

BEING THE FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;*
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.* 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

A LIST of Members for the County of Northampton having been published in a small pamphlet, which differs very materially from the series inserted in Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, from the Reformation to the Revolution; I have sent you the names of the Members for that County, copied verbatim from Willis's List, and request you will have the goodness to insert it in your Magazine. Yours, &c. X.

1st Edward VI.	1547,	Henry-William de Alderton, Esq.—John Coope de Coope Ashley, Esq.
7th ———	1552,	George Tresham—William Chauncey, Esq.
1st Mary,	1553,	John Fermour, Knt.—William Chauncey, Esq.
2d Parliament, 1st ———	1554,	Thomas Tresham, Knt.—John Spencer, Knt.
3d Parl. 1st & 2d Phil. & Mary,	1554,	Thomas Tresham, Knt.—William Chauncey, Esq.
4th —— 2d & 3d ———	1555,	John Fermour, Knt.—William Chauncey, Knt.
5th —— 4th & 5th ———	1557,	Walter Mildmay, Knt.—John Spencer, Knt.
1st Parliament, 1st Elizabeth,	1558,	Walter Mildmay—Edward Montague.
2d ———5th ———	1563,	William Cecil, Knt. Principal Secretary of State—Walter Mildmay, Knt.
3d ———13th———	1572,	Walter Mildmay, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Christopher Hatton, Knt. Vice Chancellor.
7th———31st ———	1588,	Richard Knightley, Knt.—Walter Mildmay, Knt.
8th———39th———	1592,	Thomas Cecil, Knt.—Christopher Yelverton, Serjeant at Law.
9th———39th———	1597,	Christopher Yelverton, Serjeant at Law, Speaker—Richard Knightley, Knt.
10 ———43d ———	1601,	John Stanhope, Knt. Vice Chancellor of the Houschold—William Lane, Knt.
1st ———1st James I.	1603,	Edward Montague, Knt.—Valentine Knightley, Knt.
2d ———12th ———	1614,	Edward Montague, Knt.
3d ———18th———	1620,	William Spencer, Knt. of the Bath — Edward Montague, Knt. of the Bath.
4th ———21st———	1623,	Robert Spencer, Knt.—Richard Knightley, Esq.
1st ———1st Charles I.	1625,	William Spencer, Knt.—William Knightley, Esq.
2d ———1st ———	1625,	William Spencer, Knt.—John Pickering, Knt.
3d ———3d ———	1628,	Richard Knightley, Esq.—Francis Nicholls, Esq.
4th ———15th———	1640,	John Crew, Esq.—Gilbert Pickering, Knt. & Bart.
5th and last, 16th ———	1640,	Gilbert Pickering, Bart.—John Dryden, Bart.
Parliament, *anno*	1653,	Gilbert Pickering, Bart.—Thomas Brooke.
——— ——	1654,	Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. one of his Highness's Council—John Crew, sen. Esq.—Sir John Norwich, Knt. & Bart.—John Cleypool, sen. Esq.—Sir John Dryden, Bart.—Thomas Brooke, Esq.
——— ——	1656,	Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart.—John Lord Cleypool—Major General William Boteler—James Langham — Thomas Crew, Esq. — Alexander Blake, Esq.
——— ——	1658,	Francis Harvey, of Weston Favile, Esq.—James Langham, of Cottesbrook, Esq.

N. B. This last Parliament dissolved themselves; and summoned a new Parliament which met April 25, 1660, and in their Session recalled back the King, and restored the Constitution in Church and State.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for June, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches	Barom. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	57	65	30-	4	clear in general, ſome ſcattered clouds
2	59	63	30-	6	moſtly clear, ſome light rain
3	57	61	30-	3	morning cloudy, afternoon conſtant rain
4	57	62	30-	0	cloudy, frequent heavy rain
5	59	65	29-	19	cloudy at times, ſome ſhowers
6	52	60	30-	1	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain
7	62	67	30-	3	moſtly cloudy
8	60	63	30-	4	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, with rain
9	55	59	30-	0	moſtly cloudy, frequent light rain
10	54	64	30-	4	moſtly clear
11	62	69	30-	6	morning clear, afternoon cloudy at times, ſome rain
12	57	66	30-	8	cloudy at times
13	60	67	30-	8	ditto
14	59	67	30-	7	cloudy, afternoon rainy
15	63	67	30-	6	cloudy at times, ſome rain
16	62	65	30-	8	cloudy
17	61	65	30-	8	cloudy, drizzling rain moſt of the day, windy
18	61	71	30-	7	morning rather cloudy
19	62	73	30-	7	clear
20	68	73	30-	7	ditto
21	65	74	30-	6	morning clear, afternoon very cloudy
22	65	69	30-	2	cloudy, conſiderable rain
23	61	66	30-	1	moſtly cloudy
24	60	68	30-	4	moſtly clear
25	65	73	30-	6	moſtly cloudy, evening ſome light rain
26	65	75	30-	7	moſtly cloudy, one heavy ſhower, ſome thunder
27	60	71	30-	8	cloudy at times
28	54	65	30-	8	clear
29	58	73	30-	8	ditto
30	62	76	30-	10	ditto.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 59 27-30; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1807, were 59 12-30; in 1806, 61 24-30; in 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 75-100ths; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807, was 15-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 58-100ths; in 1804, 25-100ths; and in 1803, 3 inches 15-100ths.

Meteorological Table for July 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1808.
June	o	o	o		
27	57	65	55	30,10	fair
28	54	57	55	,11	cloudy
29	56	69	59	,18	fair
30	54	69	54	,25	fair
Ju. 1	59	69	53	,12	fair
2	56	65	54	,09	fair
3	55	69	53	,04	fair
4	56	67	54	29,93	fair
5	55	64	57	,99	fair
6	56	66	59	30,15	cloudy
7	57	75	61	,10	fair
8	62	76	63	29,99	fair
9	61	70	62	30,12	cloudy
10	62	74	63	,10	fair
11	63	76	69	,20	fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts	Weather in July, 1808.
July	o	o	o		
12	72	83	76	30,15	fair
13	70	92	76	,02	fair
14	78	90	78	,04	fair
15	69	79	70	,02	fair
16	68	81	68	,02	fair
17	69	83	69	,05	fair
18	68	81	68	,06	fair
19	70	83	66	29,85	fair
20	66	73	64	,82	cloudy
21	66	74	61	,74	fair
22	62	72	66	,17	fair
23	68	70	67	,85	fair
24	67	76	67	,82	ſhowery
25	68	69	59	,77	ſtor.wi.thund.
26	66	72	61	,78	ſhowery

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1808.

Mr. Urban, *Southend, near Rochford, Essex, May* 22.

PERMIT me to solicit the attention of the Literary World to the necessity which exists for the republication of Morant's History of Essex, or rather for a new County History, upon a scale suitable to the extent and opulence of this great County. The only History we have of any value, the one I have mentioned, is only brought down to the year 1768, and is consequently very imperfect and unsatisfactory. It is now become very scarce, and difficult to be procured; and the price has risen, I believe, to 12 or 14 guineas. Under these circumstances, I cannot but believe that a republication of the above, brought down to the present time, or an entirely new work on this subject, would be most liberally encouraged and patronized by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the county. And I earnestly trust that this suggestion may induce some one of the many persons qualified for such an undertaking, to step forward, and to render to those who are interested in Antiquarian and County History this acceptable service.

Yours, &c. Wm. Heygate.

Mr. Urban, *June* 9.

IN answer to the queries of "an Antient Briton," respecting the method adopted by our ancestors in the execution of Deeds, I take the liberty of troubling you with a few observations, which, if you should not think them unworthy, you will perhaps admit into your valuable Miscellany.

With the Saxons it was usual for those who could write, to subscribe their names to Deeds, and in all cases the sign of the cross was affixed. The custom of subscribing the name continued till the Norman Conquest, when the practice of sealing without signing was introduced, and remained till the famous Statute of Frauds (29 Ch. II.) enacted, that all leases and interests of freehold not put in writing, and *signed by the parties*, or their agents, lawfully authorized, should have no greater force or effect than estates at will; except when the lease was not to exceed three years, and the rent reserved was equal to at least two-thirds of the full improved value of the thing demised. And after the reign of Henry VIII. it became usual for the witnesses also to subscribe the deed. In antient times, deeds were not only without signatures, but, in general, without dates also, till the reign of Edward II. and Edward III.; for which Lord Coke (Co. Litt. s. 1.) gives the following reason: "For that the limitation of prescription or time of memory did often, in processe of time, change; and the law was then holden, that a Deed bearing date before the limited time of prescription, was not pleadable; and therefore they made their Deedes without date, to the end they might alledge them within the time of prescription. And the date of Deedes was commonly added in the raigne of Edward II. and Edward III. and so ever since."

"An Antient Briton" will find this subject amply discussed in the second volume of Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries, where he treats of the evidences of the transfer of real property.

A Modern.

Mr. Urban, *July* 2.

UNDER a deep sense of the blessings of his Majesty's reign, and having lived to the present happy commencement of events, which, I flatter myself, he is reserved to produce, by emancipating Europe from claims

which

which it has not spirit or strength to release itself from; and grateful for favours received, I call upon you, to call upon our Countrymen, to promise to enter into a subscription, that may express a National sense of our gratitude, for being left in possession of the means of supporting the Liberty of Europe.

Every man who feels that he has these means will express it, in however small a degree; and will add to his thankfulness on this occasion, as a Poundage or Per-centage, his mite, as a last effort to preserve the common cause of liberty inviolate; and every one who knows the value of improving improveable property will exult in the exertion of improving it. You and I, Mr. Urban, have shewn this spirit; and are not ashamed of the motive and manner with which we have done this. If we can glory in relieving the wants of others, let us not shrink from the common cause of honest and honourable Liberty; and let us cry aloud and spare not, for the assistance, not of Europe only, but of the World.

We have only to call to mind what this Nation did for the Savoyards 150 years ago; and take (if we want it) example from our countrymen, and the effect of their exertion, when the sum of nearly £40,000. was collected, and seconded by a National contribution at a general Fast. And shall the descendants of Britons, who increase in opulence, be reproached with shrinking from supporting the security of that wealth?

Thus far I had written, when your Magazine for last month was put into my hand, to transport me with your Patriotism; and I request the earliest insertion and acknowlegement of my *Toesin* against the Arch-Tyrant of Europe. The train has caught, and I see it run, and am impatient till I see its progress in your Magazine, with a list of Subscribers among whom I am to rank; and hope that the noble efforts of the Spanish Club, begun at the London Tavern, will be properly supported; and that they will never be deserted by the inhabitants of that City, or their neighbours. PHILELEUTHEROS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

I WISH it was in my power completely to satisfy your Correspondent, who, in p. 129, enquires the name of the author of the beautiful song,

"Away, let nought to Love displeasing."

The Edinburgh Reviewers are assuredly mistaken in ascribing it to the late George Steevens; and who they, by a strange inattention, call Stephens.

This Song appears in a very elegant little volume, published by Dodsley in 1757, intituled, "Letters on Taste, and Essays on similar and other Subjects; by the Author of the Life of Socrates." This, it is well known, was John Gilbert Cooper.

It must, however, have appeared much earlier, as the edition of 1757 is the third; and the author, who in that edition first announced himself, says, in a short advertisement, that the two former editions have been some time out of print.

It is inserted in Dodsley's Collection, vol. IV. p. 275, but without a name.

The author of the "Letters on Taste" speaks of it "as an old Song, which," (says he) "I dare venture to pronounce, has more genuine poetry, easy turn of thought, elegance of diction, delicacy of sentiment, tenderness of heart, and natural taste for happiness, than all the compositions of this sort, I ever read in any language." This eulogium seems to indicate, that the author of the "Letters on Taste," was not the writer of the Song, as we can scarcely suppose that any one would thus compliment himself; but yet this is no proof to the contrary. Let me add, from actual knowledge, that when a boy (now, Mr. Urban, near threescore years ago) I well remember a respectable Welch Clergyman repeating it with such spirit and pathos, till it brought tears in his eyes. He then asserted, that it was written by a native of Wales. To this opinion, the name of Winifreda may give some countenance.

Yours, &c. ——CK.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, June* 10.

IN a country where Liberality and Candour are so much boasted of, especially where Religious opinions are concerned, it is to me a matter of astonishment that there should subsist *any* publication of a miscellaneous and general nature, in which any narrow-minded, or bigoted invec-

invectives could find admission! And yet I am sorry to say, that *such* sometimes obtrude themselves in the Gentleman's Magazine, which I wish to see always meriting the title it assumes, as it is the most respectable and truly excellent of all the monthly publications. I am induced to make these and the following observations, from a Letter of "Clericus Buckinghamiensis," p. 314. It is much to be lamented, that Religion, which is intended to soften, humanize, and harmonize the soul, should ever be made a bone of contention! But it is more owing to the real want of it in those who make a matter of contention of it: and it is particularly to be regretted, that any such should exist among Protestants. I am one of those who are called *Protestant Dissenters*: but let me ask, Mr. Urban, does *Dissent* imply Enmity, Ill-will, or Hostile Conduct towards our Brethren of the Establishment? Certainly not! As *Brother Protestants*, are we not united against all who are Enemies to the common cause? What are the differences between us, that they should excite on either side jealousies and mistrust? If the people of the Church of England, in general, hold such gloomy and suspicious ideas of Dissenters as present themselves in the Letter before me, *it is without cause*, as I hope now to make apparent to every *cool* and *unprejudiced* mind who *dares think for itself*. Again let me ask, Have not the Dissenters upon all occasions evinced the most friendly inclinations to assist them in the study and examination of the Word of God; in recommending the Religion of Christ; in exhorting to all manner of Christian virtues? Do we refuse to acknowledge every worthy man of the Establishment as *our brother* and *our friend*, equally with any of ourselves? And why then should we be considered by them in the light of Aliens, and unworthy of being admitted into *the common intercourses of Society with them*, agreeably to what Clericus Buckinghamiensis says, when he speaks of his having *the misfortune* to live in a parish where there are so many Sectaries, or Dissenters, as he calls them. His peevish and repining remarks put me in mind of two lines of Swift; who, in his "Baucis and Philemon," speaking of an High-flying Parson, says,

"Against *Dissenters* would repine,
And stood up firm for Right Divine."

If any have a right to complain, it is those who suffer: but when do you ever hear *us* murmur in a resolute tumultuous manner (as is the case with some) on account of the *disabilities we labour under*? Do we ever refuse, or object to *the payment of tithes* to support *your* Ministers? No, sir! Do we ask *any of you* to subscribe to the support of *our* Ministers? What answer would you make us if we did? When any of your Churches are shut up for repair, or pulled down to be rebuilt; have we not upon all such occasions admitted *your people* to assemble for Divine Worship in our Chapels! But when was it ever heard that a Clergyman offered his Church for a Congregation of Dissenters to worship God in, in such an exigence? By the Test-act we are cut off from all offices of *profit* in the State; though allowed to hold *those* by which we get nothing but trouble, and which take up much of our time. But do we demand with violence a repeal of this Act; and even threaten the Government and Nation at large with the consequences upon a refusal? Though we feel acutely *the indignity* thereby cast *very unjustly* upon us; yet we wait with patience till the good sense of the people may see the unjustness of it themselves, as well as the *inutility of Tests*, which *let through* persons of *no* Conscience and Religion, and keep out only *those* who, on account of their worth, integrity, and abilities, would afford the most important services to the State. But there is no evil without its concomitant good: many of us cheerfully avail ourselves of some advantages flowing from it. If we have not the *profits*, we have not *the evils* attending *so much mixing with the world*. Our Families are more attended to in the articles of Religion and Sobriety. But, after all, it is *the Clergyman* who is the most aggrieved person: *He* experiences a much greater hardship, in being obliged *to prostitute the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ*, as you call it, in your Communion Service, to *those* he knows to be *the vilest of sinners*; and upon an occasion of the vilest nature, the admission to some paltry office. What can be more foreign to the institution of this Holy Ordinance than this, when the sole end for which

Christ

Christ himself ordered us to eat bread and drink wine, in a sacred and religious manner, was to commemorate his dying love to mankind!

Once more, do we not cheerfully join you and all our Brother Protestants against the Maintainers and Friends of Popery? At times when the Church of England has been in *real* danger, has she not, *suâ sponte*, adopted *our* ideas and sentiments, asserted *the right of private judgment*, and *regard to the word of* God, in opposition to the pretended Infallibility of the Church of Rome, and their requiring the people to give up their own opinions to the Priests thereof? And have we not at such times stood by and supported the Church of England? And should the time ever come again (which, in the opinion of many wise and judicious persons, from the great increase of Papists, and the encouragement they meet with among persons of *high* consequence, is far from being improbable) when Popery will make great strides to overcome the Protestant Religion, and establish itself upon the ruins of the Church of England; to whom will she turn her languid eyes for succour and assistance? Will she not turn them to the Dissenters, those firm and unshaken Bulwarks of the Protestant Cause? But, lastly, have we not, as a Body, been *always strongly attached to the Principles of the Constitution*, as established at the *glorious Revolution*? Were we not at that time, to a man, *declared Enemies to James*, and *all his adherents*, and *to those Principles*, which were, and have been ever since, called *Jacobite* and *Tory Principles*, though at the same time *Friends to a Kingly Government* limited according to the Law? And are we not the same now?

Were not our ancestors among those who brought in the *House of Hanover;* and have we not always stood firm in our allegiance to that House? This, the Great Grandfather and the Grandfather of his present Majesty ever acknowledged. But, notwithstanding all this, we are to be squinted at, as a parcel of "dangerous people;" "Enemies to *Religion*, its duties, and obligations." We are "gloomy Fanaticks" (though, in my opinion, not so "*gloomy*" as this Buckinghamshire Clergyman shews himself to be, in this Letter of his). We are "Sectaries and Schismaticks;" but let your Correspondent ask his Clerical Brethren, *who* were called "*Sectaries* and *Schismaticks*," about the time the Church of England was emerging from Popery? In the eyes of Roman Catholicks, we all, Churchmen and Dissenters, are "Sectaries and Schismaticks" alike. The Buckinghamshire Clergyman and his brethren ought, therefore, to be *a little ashamed* of such language; which ought, full as much, to be applied to *himself* as to us! I shall take up no more of your time than to observe, that the Reverend Gentleman, by these terms, "*Sectaries* and *Dissenters*," seems, though very erroneously, to include every one who does not join in Communion with the Church of England; not only those properly called Dissenters, but Roman Catholicks, Methodists, Quakers, &c. &c. Now, I wish him to know, that *we Dissenters* reckon none of our body, but those called "*Presbyterians*, *Independents*, and *Baptists*;" therefore, in respect to whatever relates to Roman Catholicks, Methodists, or Quakers, we do not consider ourselves as implicated.

A Protestant Dissenter.

*** We omit our Correspondent's *illiberal* Postscript, on his own principle. The very reason which should exclude the Letters he alludes to, if carried to its full extent, would operate against himself "in a Magazine peculiarly devoted to the Church of England." But, glorying in that attachment, we also glory in our *Impartiality;* and ask in return, what *Dissenting* Publication would so readily admit a similar vindication of the Church? Edit.

Mr. Urban, *July* 22.

I HAVE been often a Correspondent with your Magazine. I feel astonishment that Mr. Fox's *classic* attainments should be disputed in it.

It is true there is a mistake in his idea, that the song of the *Nightingale* is *not* represented as melancholy in the *Odyssey*. But what is more admirable by far than the discovery of this mistake, is to observe the affection of this great and excellent man for that delightful poem; more original, more full of character and manners, and far more interesting to the heart, than the *Iliad* itself: often as sublime, and ten thousand times more pleasing.

It

It is a great mistake to suppose, that Mr. Fox was late in his *classic* acquirements (*opsimathes* *), as your Correspondent, p. 480, chuses to hint. With his quickness and vivacity of genius, and energy of mind, it was very unlikely that he should. And educated at *Eton*, and under Dr. Barnard; even were we to say nothing of his domestic advantages. That he stood eminent, even in that school, a *Greek* and a *Latin* Exercise, in the *Musæ Etonenses*, particularly attest. And the latter as much witnesses to the goodness of his heart, as to his facility of composition, and unaffected beauty of style in *Latin* verse.

Why, in such a man, after his death, are we to be told of his dissipations; as if they were the remarkable and memorable part of his character; and as if it were not much more worthy of notice, that even, notwithstanding his dissipations, his love of Literature, his love of regulated and constitutional Freedom, the energy and the benevolence of his mind, were not overpowered. His dissipations had ceased; and the remembrance of them, while his country and the world suffers from the yet recent loss of such a man, ought not to be invidiously revived. But how much of the great and good can never be too strongly, or too much remembered.

Those who shall think of him as the Friend of *Peace* and of *Humanity*; as accomplishing, while he lingered under the sufferings and depression of his last illness, the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*, by a magnanimous exertion: those who recollect, that though noble by birth, and the idol of the best part of the Aristocracy, as well as of the People, he soared above the confined interests of rank and station, and thought and felt as a man, for the welfare of his country and of mankind; who cherish the memory of his wise and beneficent exertions for this our country, for the rights of *America* and of *Ireland*; and his sublime perseverance, under all discouragements, in the endeavour that Peace, Justice, and human welfare might every where flourish; will be too sensible of such excellence not to feel their hearts warmed with honest exultation, that England had such a son, and the world such an example.

His classic Literature was a most becoming ornament of a mind like his. It was more than an ornament. Its effect in him did honour to its utility, as well as beauty. It nurtured, in a congenial spirit, generous counsels and exertions, worthy of the best days of Antiquity. It graced and animated his earliest youth; and, to the end of life, devoted as he was to public duty, he never forsook it. For the honour of that Literature, no less than of Mr. Fox, this peculiarity in his character and habits, compared with most other public men, and the happy result of it, merits to be remembered.

I have not the advantages of speaking from personal intimacy; but I am confirmed by those who had, in what was sufficiently evident to general observation.

But whenever I thought *poetical* merit, hidden in obscurity, had a claim to be brought forward, I have repeatedly, and at distant periods, written to Mr. Fox; from my observation of the excellence of his taste, and the goodness of his heart.

I have had short, as might be expected, but kind answers. I have rarely, and my correspondence has been large, found an instance of such simplicity of manner, such ingenuous candour, even in private life, and among familiar acquaintances, as from Mr. Fox, to whom I was little known. But it was not material whether a friend or almost a stranger were the occasion of his being made acquainted with a work of genius.

Such was Mr. Fox; in the tumult of politicks; in dark and disastrous times, which his genius would have enlightened, had due attention been given to his warnings; and which his benevolent wisdom would have rescued from continued calamity, and the extremity of peril—of wantonly-incurred peril, perniciously to ourselves and to other nations. Such he was, *regardless* of calumniators and libellers; and preserving his unaffected and mild character uncorrupted by that enthusiasm of applause, which he was born to excite. If he is to be attacked as an *Historian*, I believe nothing will be gained by a change as to the point of attack; but that rather, his *classic* and *his-*

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toric merit will be found invulnerable, and consonant to each other.

May I observe, incidentally, of the *Nightingale*, that I think an admirable Poet, when speaking of it as *a creature of a fiery heart*, seems not perfectly to have attended to the circumstance in which it differs most characteristically from, perhaps, all other birds—the variety of its expression. Bold, animated, free, lively, it is true, but often in its *prolonged* notes exquisitely delicate, soft, and even plaintive. That its character of song is, however, on the whole not melancholy, I shall readily admit. And indeed Love, and Joy, and Gratitude (if I may hazard the expression), seem to be the inspirers of the song of birds. C. L.

Mr. Urban, *July* 12.

AS I have through life cultivated a small parcel of land, and spent a considerable portion of my time in the country, the useful receipts of your late Correspondent A. B. attracted my notice; his intention is indubitably good, and he deserves the thanks of your readers; but I, who have tried nearly all of these recommended useful practices, which are too often published at random, must beg leave to caution him and your readers at large, that too many of such useful things are really of no use at all.

To instance the mode of cutting Cauliflowers recommended, my experience has been, that they afterwards produce only a number of heads like brocoli heads, which can scarcely be called cauliflowers; nor are they worth keeping the land engaged, being a most exhausting crop. Those who want cauliflowers beyond their usual season, will only find their purpose answered by a succession of them.

The sowing of Radishes, &c. also, among Turnips, under the idea of the fly preferring the former, appears to be a groundless and ridiculous notion; for an explanation of which, I refer your curious readers to the last edition of the New Farmer's Calendar.

Yours, &c. Clericus.

Mr. Urban, *Wigan, June* 10.

I REQUEST you to record the following narrative of the longevity of one family in the town of Wigan, Lancashire, where *Old Anne Glave* died in the *Scholes*, a few years since, at the advanced age of 105; she was a woman well skilled in herbs, and obtained her livelihood by gathering them in their proper seasons; she retained her faculties to the last, and followed her trade of herb-gathering within a short time of her death. Anne was the daughter of Barnard Hartley, who lived 103 years, and lies buried in Wigan Church-yard; Anne had several children, four of whom are now living at Wigan in good health; *viz.* Anne, aged 91; Catherine, 82; Sarah, 75; and Elizabeth, 72. Old Anne Glave buried her husband Robert at the age of 84; he was a fisherman, and famous for making rhymes. Joe Rudd.

Mr. Urban, *July* 11.

GIVE me leave to inform some of your Botanical Correspondents, that I have for several years past been an attentive observer of the Sunflower, and have generally found that it followed the course of the sun, being turned towards the East in the morning, towards the South about noon, and Westward in the evening. But this has never been the case, where the plant has grown in shaded, or otherwise unfavourable situations. Concerning the Heliotrope, Pliny says, "Dedi tibi herbas horarum indices; et ut ne quidem soli oculos tuos a terrâ avoces, heliotropium ac lupinum circumaguntur cum illo." Lib. xviii. cap. 27: and again, "Heliotropis miraculum sæpius diximus cum sole se circumagentis; etiam nubilo die." Lib. xxii. cap. 6. I could never perceive myself, however, that the Heliotrope was influenced much by the sun. The insertion of this will much oblige S. R.

Mr. Urban, *C. Surrey, July* 5.

AMONG the many fatal instances of Hydrophobia, I do not recollect to have heard of any person having been bit by a Pug dog, although they have been for some time past the most fashionable favourites; the only probable reason that occurs to me is, that the breed of those dogs are not so numerous as spaniels, terriers, &c. &c. If you think proper to give this observation a place in your Magazine, it may probably call forth an answer from some person who may be enabled to give it to the satisfaction of S. B.

Mr.

D. Parkes del.

J. Basire sculp.

Remains of the Abbey Church of Hales-Owen.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July 4.*

IN your vol. LXIX. p. 113, appeared an account of HALES OWEN Abbey, co. Salop, accompanied with a view of the Abbey-house, &c. The inclosed view of the remains of the Abbey-Church is sent as an appendage to it. The Church, when entire, must have been a stately edifice: the Chancel (and probably other parts of the floor) was paved with curious painted tiles; many have been discovered in removing rubbish from the ruins, some of which are preserved at the Abbey House. The following persons of distinction appear to have been buried here, *viz.* John Lord Botetourt, Baron of Weoleigh; Sir Hugh Burnell, Baron also of Weoleigh; who married Joyce, daughter and heir of the before-named Lord John Botetourt; Sir William Lyttelton of Frankley, and Elianora his first wife; the figure of this lady (in a cumbent position) was removed from the ruins in 1753, and placed in the Church-yard at Hagley, by order of the late George Lord Lyttelton.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, by will, dated August 22, 1481, "bequeaths to the Abbot and Convent of Hales Owen his Book called *Catholicon* to their use for ever; and another Book, wherein is contained the Constitutions Provincial, and *De gestis Romanorum*, and other treatises therein; which he wills be laid and bounded with an iron chain in some convenient part within the said Church, at his costs, so that all Priests and others may see and read it when it pleaseth them.

The *Commune Sigillum*, or Chapter Seal in the reign of Henry IV. was a representation of the Blessed Virgin, in a sitting posture; on her left knee, the infant Christ; in her right hand, a sceptre. The Arms of the Abbey, according to Tanner, were, Azure, a chevron Argent, between three fleurs-de-lis Or.

Yours, &c. D. P.

A Letter written by ANNA SEWARD *to one of her Literary Friends, Feb. 15, 1806, on the subject of Mr.* SOUTHEY's "*Madoc*," *and before she had any acquaintance, personal or by pen, with that gentleman* *.

CERTAIN tasteless, self-contradicting, and unjust criticisms on Madoc, in one of the periodical tracts, have recently been forced upon my attention. Conscious of the high estimation in which you hold that Poem, I persuade myself you will be interested by an impartial analization of its claims to instant patronage and celebrity in the nation, and in the period honoured by its production.

My utter inconnection with the Author must have left my judgment unbiassed; and my whole life's intimacy with the writings of our most celebrated Bards, is not likely to have produced indiscriminate, and over-valuing admiration of *new* poetry; but I exult, unenvying, in the effusions of rising and exalted *Genius*, disdaining to wait the tardy universality of praise, ere I assert their power and extent.

Now, respecting the Strictures mentioned above, with evident reluctance, and as evidently with a view to give groundless censure the colour of impartiality, their Writer confesses *Madoc* to contain many beauties, but alledges that it is *defective* in those very points where genuine taste and sensibility perceive it eminently excellent. He pronounces the subject ill-chosen, and brings the heavy charge of want of connection in the story and in the interests of the Cambrian and Indian personages; observes that the sense is often wire-drawn, and rendered obscure by verboseness; that the language is meanly familiar; wants strength and elevation; that the characters are not discriminated; and that the incidents are plagiarisms from the history of Columbus.

If these charges were just, the accuser must have some difficulty in producing those *many beauties*, the existence of which he confesses. In addition to those unfounded accusations, we find absurdly ridiculed as impertinent and irrelevant to the subject, the enquiries made by the Cambrian Prince on his return home, after two years of unco-responding absence,

* This inconnection with Mr. Southey remained till June 1807, when he honoured Mrs. Seward with a letter, and in February 1808 by a visit.

absence, concerning the situation of his country and family, which he had left in a state that threatened the renewed horrors of civil war. Those enquiries were not only natural but inevitable. The brief answer to them conveys to the reader those prelusive circumstances which it was necessary to the immediate comprehension, and to the opening interest of the story, that he should learn. Our Censor also pronounces the incidents improbable, though with that inconsistency which generally marks every species of falsehood. He had said they were *plagiarisms from the History of Columbus*; and again, that the specified means of the British conquest were inadequate to its achievement.

Entering the lists with this unjust accuser, let us first consider the subject of the poem, and it will be found the happiest which perhaps the stores of antient or modern history could yield to the British Muse; *viz.* the discovery of the Western world by a Prince of the Country's antient lineage, nearly for centuries ere Columbus and his followers explored those regions; especially since there is resistless evidence of the authenticity of the fact, though it vanished from the consciousness of the English Historians, in consequence of the Colonizers not having kept up any intercourse with the Mother Country; and of course no commercial advantages resulted to her, as they did to Spain and Portugal, from the adventure. The Welsh Historians speak decidedly concerning this voyage of discovery. The concurrent testimony of English travellers uphold its verity by mentioning the existence, in the 18th century, of a clan in America, some hundred leagues up the river Missouri, the people of which have the European complexion, and speak the Welsh language, and in whose settlements are found remains of intrenchments, and other vestiges of very antient European warfare. To these anti-fabulous testimonies, may be added George Wharton's *Gesta Britannorum*, published in Charles the Second's reign, 1662. It contains a list of the Welsh Monarchs, from the departure of the Romans till the final dissolution of kingly sway in that country. The following sentence is on the list: "1159, David ap Owen Gwineth; in his time, Madoc his brother discovered part of the West Indies." This old record is in the possession of the Rev. H. White, of Lichfield. Thus is Mr. Southey's spirited epic poem built on no vague tradition, but on an ascertained adventure, which removes the glory of primal discovery from Columbus to a British Prince; and hence it has high claim upon the attention of every British reader—upon the feelings of every British heart.

The plot of the poem, Madoc, is grandly simple; and so far are the means of his conquest in India from being insufficient to its attainment, that amidst multitudes of the natives, "naked or vainly fenced," the subduing effect of the iron armour and steel weapons; of military discipline; able generalship, by arrangement, and vantage-ground, victory was inevitable. Its means were increased by a triple superstition in the foe, *viz.* an idea of supernatural interference in the cause of the strangers, an idea inspired by objects so novel, august, and incomprehensible, as European ships; next, the sudden sickness of the King of Aztlan, on the very morning when his tribes were on their outset to attack the enemy; and lastly the failure of the *arrow* of the *omen*, when, though winged by an unerring archer against the bosom of the second British chief, it fell ineffectual to the ground, broken and shivered by the iron shield. Of that defence the Aztecas were wholly unaware, and continued in the course of the battle to perceive with consternation that the strokes of their stone-set clubs, and their showers of wooden arrows, were repelled from the breasts of the strangers, while by their swords, spears, and iron arrows, the Indian multitudes fell in heaps on every side. What marvel that these combined circumstances should produce dismay, rout, and overthrow, without the aid of gunpowder explosion; that they fled "so many from so few;" that victory was with the few who under skilful generals formed an impenetrable phalanx; especially when we reflect that it stood in a concave of rocks, the horns of the crescent nearly approaching the edge of that lake which separated the domain of the Hoamen, on whose party Madoc and his people fought, from the immense plain of Aztlan, and its hundred inferior cities? To the inadequacy of *numbers* against even the single

single circumstance of *local* advantage, let the action at Thermopylè bear witness! to the above circumstances we should add the arrowy shower upon the yielding Aztecas from the bows of the Hoamen, stationed on the rocks above. Not less strikingly unjust is the charge of indiscrimination in the characters of the Britons and the Americans. Their characters are kept perfectly distinct, while their destinies and interests are blended, first by peaceful league after the first contest, and stipulation for the freedom of the conquered province of the Hoamen, amid which the Cambrians had settled themselves, also for the abolition of human sacrifice; and after that league had been broken by the craft and influence of the priests, and a fiercer struggle, of much longer duration, had ensued. Yet, amid this clash and involution of their mutual destinies, so discriminated are the characters, that the virtues and vices of the Indians have the utmost local distinction, not only in the bold outlines, but in those nice and subtle disclosures of the heart and its passions, conveyed by picturesque description of looks and gestures, and by short sentences, which seem to escape the speaker, rather than to have been purposely uttered. The well-meaning *King* of Aztlan; the more intrepid and virtuous *Yuhidthilon*, each influenced by their priests to break the pacific league with the strangers, as impious towards their own gods; the wise and firm *Queen* of the Hoamen; the dark, sullen, and malicious Amalata; the faithful, affectionate, and gallant youth *Lincoya*; his betrothed *Coatel*, in all her wild graces, her gentle kindness, heroic compassion, and filial duty; *Tezonzomoc*, the crafty and sanguinary high priest of Aztlan; *Ayayaca*, chief of the Pabas, or priests of the Hoamen, of gentle and ingenuous temper; *Neolin*, next to him in place and power, cunning, artful, fierce, and treacherous; *Alalola*, in his pride of youth, of enterprise, and burning valour, "the tiger of the war," the Achilles of Aztlan—*all—all* are Indian, the traits of savage life and manners discernible in every pictured look and gesture.

To the imputed plagiarism of incidents from the history of the Spanish discovery it may with truth be replied, that History is the poet's happiest basis, and that his superstructures never rise fairer than from that foundation. The *Iliad* and *Æneid* have the same sort of obligation to the histories and traditions of their country, and in much greater extent than either Madoc, or than *Paradise Lost* to the records of *Moses*. Here let me observe that, if Milton's great work excels Madoc in the sublimity of particular passages, the latter is every where more original and more interesting.

If, which I much question, the Critic be sincere in his description of the style, he can have neither ear nor taste. If the elegance of the verbiage be now and then a little injured by the use of obsolete words and phrases, it is generally harmonious in its construction as original in its character, is luminously perspicuous, dignified though simple, and never attenuated, never verbose. Of the style of Madoc, the Critical Review for January 1806 justly observes, "the harmony of the verse is exquisite. Here Mr. Southey has shewn himself a complete master—

"Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of Harmony—"

and there is scarcely a single page without some striking beauty, some delightful picture, some sublime description, or some forcible appeal to the heart." We must lament to find that stricture in the Critical Review, so just to Madoc respecting style, picture, and sentiment, so unjust to it as a whole work, and so flippant, and so mistaken, in its condemnation of the manly and noble prelude.

Madoc is certainly not the blank-verse of Milton, Thomson, Young, Akenside, Cowper, or Crowe; yet has its *un*imitative structure every charm for a correct ear, though we may, in a very few instances, meet with a line systematically harsh, and neglectful of quantity. However, for one harsh line that occurs in Madoc, we meet with fifty in the Paradise Lost, amid all the glories of its versification. The style of Madoc most resembles that of the *Bible Poetry* — the simplicity of the language in the narrations, and, on great occurrences, all its bold sublimity.

Though the Author fastidiously disclaims the title of *Epic* for his Madoc, and abjures in his preface the

rules

rules of Aristotle, yet has the poem all the epic requisites. Though he divides it into two parts only, it has, in reality, the three which are demanded of epic story, and which constitute the beginning, the middle, and the end. It opens, like its Greek and Latin predecessors, in the midst of the adventure. It bears striking resemblance to the plan of Virgil's poem; with the arrival of Madoc at his brother's court, like that of Æneas at Carthage. David makes the same request to *him*, that Dido makes to the Trojan Prince: each, in consequence, relates the circumstances of his eventful story, and a vast superiority of interest and grandeur of event appears to me to rest with the Cambrian Hero. This part includes the motives of his voyage, its heart-affecting particulars, the arrival in South America, the primal and victorious contest there, and the subsequent establishment of the Britons in that region. These events form the first actual division of the poem.

Those lovely and pathetic incidents in Wales, which ensue in Madoc's preparation for his second voyage, and delightfully fill up the time it must necessarily take, constitute the second division. Of them the Poet is the historian, as he is of the residence of Æneas at Carthage. Madoc's return to his American colony; the reinforcements he carries thither; the revolt of the Aztecas, and the far more desperate conflict he then sustains; his captivity; his combat on the stone of sacrifice, his bonds and deliverance, the spirited and pathetic episodes involved in the conflict, and accessary to its fate; the destruction of idol worship; the terrible graces attendant, which, with the advantage of credibility, more than recompense the absence of supernatural machinery; the final conquest obtained by Madoc and his followers; the expulsion of the subdued Aztecas, with the grandest of all suicides, that of the fierce, but not ignoble, Tlalala, constitute the third division. Infinitely more diversified by interesting events, by variety of characters, and by scenery, is this third part, than the third division of the *Æneid*, *viz.* the conquest of Italy. *Turnus* sinks before *Yuhidthiton*, both as a valorous and a virtuous warrior. Ambition, and the lust of conquest, forming no part of Madoc's inducement to recover the Aztlan territory, but rather the injuries inflicted on its antient possessors the Hoamen, and the desire of planting the Christian faith on the ruins of dark and bloody idolatry, leave the Cambrian Hero in full possession of our esteem and love. He subdues Aztlan for Erylliab and her people, and incorporates his subjects with hers; while all that belongs to the sanguinary priesteraft of the idolatrous worship is painted with the force of *Dante's* Muse.

You will agree with me that the sentiments of this new epic touch every feeling heart, and perpetually fill the eye of sensibility with those tears which it is luxury to shed; and this, either by their generous elevation, or natural tenderness; that its pictures start from the page, and live and move before us, and that its exquisite landscapes possess the singular property of not being introduced and insulated, but of rising out of the subject, and of being connected with the story; also that a noble strain of pious morality runs through the whole work. The strange criticism which I have been endeavouring to refute, after accusing the poem in question of want of dignity in style, stigmatizes one passage of the utmost genuine sublimity, with inflexion and incomprehensible bombast. It is where Madoc describes to David his sensations and ideas during the terrible storm in the first voyage, amid seas till then unexplored, and before the formation of the earth was known, or its self-balancing power understood. Those conjectures, and the communication of them to his brother, are perfectly natural; and the elevated language suited to the vastness of the objects, and the awful terrors they awakened; for it is solemn and magnificent.

The same contemptuous accusation is brought against that charming passage which describes so concisely, and so very poetically, the first rise of that impulse, which stimulated the daring adventure, when Madoc and Cadwallon were sitting on the sea shore.

Then the poet is censured for the names of his personages, particularly in the regal family of *Owen*. They were, doubtless, their real names in the

the Welsh histories, and to have changed them for feigned ones, had been at once idle and destructive of the historic truth of the poem in its leading circumstance. Three out of the seven are very musical—David, Hoel, Llewelyn; and surely Yorworth, Ririd, Rodri, and Goervyl, are not more inharmonious than Tydides, Ajax, and Sminthens, or than Andromache or Dido. Perhaps the Critic would have chosen the royal brethren and their sister to have been named Damon, Philander, Collin, Strephon, Corydon, Thirsis, and Chloe. What's in a name, provided it be common-place and mean! The ear soon becomes reconciled to the harshest, if it be attached to the performance of heroic actions.

MRS. ANNE ORD, LATE OF QUEEN ANNE-STREET WEST.

THIS lady had a mind so highly cultivated, was possessed of such useful acquirements, and ornamental accomplishments,—adorned with beauty and grace in early youth, — and was gifted with such superior intellects, as, in riper years, inclined her friends to regard her reflections as flowing from wisdom, and her opinions as almost oracular.

She was connected, for the last forty years of her life, with persons of so high a class in society for learning, wit, and talents, that it seems as if a female of such worth, faculties, and prudent conduct, should not be allowed to quit the world unnoticed.

Few of her most intimate and illustrious friends are now living, who by the young, active, and thoughtless, at a ball, and the old, soar, and censorious, at a card-table, in derision, were called *Blue-stockings*; a title which, according to Mr. Burke, originated at Bath, from Mr. Stillingfleet, the learned and scientific Naturalist, and perhaps some others, who used to walk about, and attend Mrs. Vesey's converzationi, in roll-up blue ribbed stockings. This beautiful, natural, and ingenuous lady, was the wife of Mr. Vesey, an Irish gentleman of an antient family, with some literature and some caprice, who was one of the early members of the club instituted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Burke. This meeting was first held at the Turk's-head in Gerard's-street, Soho, one evening in every week at seven o'clock, where they supped, and usually continued their conversations to a late hour. But this tavern, where the club had continued their meetings about sixteen years, being let for a private house, they removed to different houses that were open for the entertainment of social meetings, and changed their plan to a dinner once a fortnight during the meeting of Parliament, when it was usually styled *The Literary Club*, and sometimes THE CLUB, *par excellence**.

Mrs. Vesey, without conversing much herself, was the first who assembled at her house in London persons of both sexes eminent for learning, science, general literature, and the fine arts; and to remove all formality about place and precedence, and that each might equally hear and be heard by the rest, she formed them into a circle, not indeed encompassing a *round table*, but one of the company, whom she seated in the centre.

Mrs. Montague was the second who invited to these meetings all the first-rate people who loved conversation better than cards, which she never admitted.

Mrs. Ord was very early enlisted in this corps, and had frequent meetings at her house. Of the early part of this lady's life, the author of this article can only speak by tradition, as she was turned of forty before their acquaintance began.

Miss Anne Dillingham was the sole and darling daughter of Mr. Dillingham, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, who having himself a taste for literature and the fine arts, had her educated by masters of the first rank, in music particularly, of which art her father was passionately fond: she was taught the elements, and to perform on the harpsichord, by Mr. Keeble, a master in the highest esteem among the first nobility and gentry of his time; but in her vocal studies, having a clear and powerful voice, she had the advantage of receiving lessons from Signior Giusippe San Martini, the celebrated performer on the hautbois, and composer, which fixed her taste and partiality for Italian musick.

* The history of this club is given in an ample and satisfactory manner in Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.

She

She drew well, and was a very good judge of painting; she had read every eminent book in our language, in French, and in Italian. She wrote a fine hand; and in her letters and discussions on particular subjects to her confidential friends, her style was correct and elegant. She was constantly loyal, and a devout Christian of the Established Church, equally free from bigotry and fanaticism.

She was married early to Mr. Ord, a gentleman of a large estate in Northumberland, where he had two beautiful places, which his grandson, one of the members for Morpeth, now enjoys. Mr. Ord, this gentleman's ancestor, had an uncle who was Lord Chief Baron in Scotland.

When Mrs. Ord, soon after her marriage, went into the North, her voice, person, and accomplishments, were very much admired, and soon placed her at the head of dilettanti vocal performers in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, as the beautiful Lady Milbank was of the instrumental; being the favourite scholar of Mr. Avison, an ingenious, polite, and cultivated man, who, having been in Italy, was more partial to the compositions of Geminiani and Marcello, than to those of Handel: and Rameau's harpsichord concertos he adopted and imitated in preference to those for the Organ by the great Saxon Timotheus, who despotically reigned in England. Avison, from being an agreeable, well-informed, and gentlemanlike man of the world, directed the musical opinions of his circle to his own taste, and, in some instances, *prejudices;* and Giardini, in high favour with Mrs. Fox Lane, afterwards Lady Bingley, and the Marchioness of Rockingham, his scholars, generally spending his summers in the North, joined Avision's party against the votaries of Handel.

Mrs. Ord, after the decease of her most kind and affectionate husband, who left all his great property at her disposal, except the entailed estate, quitting the North, settled in London; but in musick, remained a firm adherent to the Avisonian school; yet without hostility to the Handelians, in whose faith she had been confirmed by the three Northern musical luminaries, the Rev. Mr. Allet, a great traveller and collector of musick, Sir Lionel Pilkington, a severe and caustic critick, and the all-knowing and decisive Dr. Brown.

Mrs. Ord had a mother who lived to a very great age at Bath, with whom she piously spent several months every year. Her society in town was select; seldom having any other company at dinner previous to the BLUE party, than Mrs. Boscawen, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Garrick, and Hannah More. The income of which she was possessed enabled her to live in a most respectable style; but when she gave dinners to friends of both sexes, her hospitality breathed good sense, good taste, and plenty, but no splendour was affected, or useless expence; a prudent parsimony enabled her to succour calamity and patient poverty, unasked, as well as to accumulate a large sum for posthumous remembrances. She was sometimes rigid, severe, and inexorable against her greatest favourites who had taken any imprudent step, short of criminality, of which she thought them incapable; but those of whose worth and firmness of mind she was convinced, she honoured with a friendship that was steady, zealous, and in a high degree liberal.

When she was between sixty and seventy, her head had a constant vibration, which threatened palsy; but subsequent to that, she seemed to enjoy a renovation of youth, health, activity, and spirits; and though she ceased going to public places, she seldom let a night pass without a *converzationi* at home, or going to one, or to musick abroad. She was very unfortunate in the loss of her children. Mrs. Bigge, her eldest daughter, the most accomplished, intelligent, and best-bred woman of her time, died of a consumption only two years before her mother. Her second daughter, highly educated, beautiful, and amiable, had the misfortune to have a muslin gown set on fire by a spark from a coal in extremely cold weather, during a deep snow. She was just able to ring the bell; but when the servant came up she was all in flames, and the carpet being nailed down, he could propose no other expedient for extinguishing the blaze, than that of going into the street and rolling her in the snow; but she was so dreadfully burnt, that after existing four or five

days

days in excruciating torture, her last breath was an agonizing scream.

Out of seven sons only one survived, a clergyman, whom she had not seen for many years. He is married, and has many very fine children. Mrs. Ord has left £20,000. entirely in legacies; £500. to a faithful butler, who seemed much attached to her; £500. more to an old and worthy housekeeper; and to several friends, as mementos, she bequeathed a hundred or two hundred pounds each. Yet still her Executor and Residuary Legatee will not be a disappointed expectant. We have seen a letter of his to one of his mother's friends who had been remembered in her bequests, in which he does not express himself with the coldness of discontent or frustrated hope, but laments his having "the melancholy task of announcing the decease of his much-loved and honoured mother, which took place on the 28th of May, at the advanced age of eighty-two; it is a consolation to reflect, that she expired without a groan or struggle, and in full possession of her mental faculties, after a short illness of three days."

Though Mrs. Ord had survived almost all her old, dear, and confidential friends, she will be extremely missed in the circle of her acquaintance, which she graced and embellished with her knowledge, experience, and penetration into characters, and enlivened with biographical anecdotes well narrated.

Mr. Urban, *May* 18.

THERE are some very judicious observations by Mentor in p. 302. I think the plan he suggests would go a great way towards remedying the inconvenience he complains of, but might not quite reach to the extent he seems to hope; for the mere alteration of the interior of the present Churches would, I am afraid, not be equal to the demands of the increased population; and I believe it may not be improbable that the increase of Dissenting Chapels is not so much owing to the increase of Dissenters as to the want of accommodation in our Churches for those who prefer some public observance of Religion to the total want of it, because not able to find room at Church. I take the liberty, Sir, to offer a few hints of a plan which, coupled with Mentor's, might perhaps be of some avail. The thought that strikes me is, that a society should be formed, to be called the Chapel Institution, to be sanctioned by Legislative Authority. To be under the direction of a President, Vice-president, and Governors. That the Archbishops, each alternately for a year, should be President; that the Bishops should be Vice-presidents; that every person subscribing a certain sum should be a Governor. That in every Church and Chapel of the Established Religion a Sermon should be annually preached, and a collection made for the benefit of the Fund. That the object of the Fund should be, the erection of new Chapels of ease in populous districts, and annexing them to the Vicarage thereof. That wherever such a Chapel was erected, two additional Churchwardens should serve for the parish, so that some two of the Churchwardens might attend such Chapel for its occasions. That, upon the erection of each such Chapel, such a sum should be set apart from the Fund, as that the interest thereof would pay salaries,

To the Vicar £ . . . . who should always have and pay out of this Stipend a Curate expressly for the Chapel.

To the Afternoon Lecturer £ . . . . the presentation to which Lectureship should be in the gift of the President for the time being.

To the Clerk £ . . . . who should also act as Secretary to the Committee after-mentioned, and should be elected by them.

To the Organist £ . . . . who should also be elected by the Committee.

For contingent expences of the Chapel, £ . . . . *per annum.*

That the Parish should pay all other officers, and all expence of repairs, &c. that might be over and beyond the sum so provided for contingencies.

The first complete finishing of the buildings, with all their requisites, being effected at the entire expence of the Fund of the Society, the Chapels, with their yard, &c. should, immediately after being consecrated, become parts of the respective Vicarages.

That the Chapels should be built

in

in the Gothic Style—plain, lofty, and substantial; with steeples and roomy Chancels (I cannot bear to see the Altar-table huddled up into a mere projection, as if it had been something originally forgot).

The body of the Chapel to be entirely free; reserving only such accommodation for strangers, &c. as proposed by Mentor.

The Lofts to be lett off under the direction of the Committee; such seats to be taken as from the Vicar, for the sake of legal precision; but the Vicar himself to be only in respect of such rents a Trustee, to pay the same over to the Committee of the Chapel, who should themselves act as Committee to the Institution, and annually pay over the rents and collections, and make up the accounts to the Institution accordingly.

That the Vicar, the Lecturer, the Churchwardens, and every Governor of the Institution personally attending the meetings of the Committee, to be periodically held in the Vestry of such Chapel, should, being so assembled, be the Committee of the Chapel to manage and direct the local concerns thereof.

That it should be imperative upon the Committees to keep the Chapels thoroughly neat and clean.

That the Institution should have power to purchase land for the Chapel-yards, not exceeding for each a certain number of acres.

That the Institution should hold general meetings, &c.; elect its own officers, such as Treasurer, Secretary, &c. &c.; have power to make bye-laws for its own regulation, &c.; and, in general, such powers and authorities given to it as would but effectuate the intentions of it. That parishes should not have power to hinder the erection of such Chapels as the Institution, which would act under the venerable authority of the Archbishops and Bishops, should deem it proper to construct.

That one-tenth part of the disposeable money of the Institution might, at the discretion of the Institution, be applicable towards the building and repairing of any Churches or Chapels whatsoever, as might seem expedient. H.

Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

I SHALL be obliged to you if you will favour me with the insertion of the following lines in your most excellent Publication, and hope that some of your learned and liberal Correspondents will be induced to deliver their sentiments on the subject. It has been my lot, unfortunately to be situated where several *Suicides* have been committed; some of the unhappy objects were known to be real *Lunaticks*, and several others were driven to undertake the fatal resolution, on account of their profligacy and extravagance; but in all these instances the *fashionable* verdict of *Lunacy* has been invariably returned.

Now, Mr. Urban, I beg to premise, that I am far from being of that inhuman or uncharitable disposition as to wish to injure the feelings of the relatives of such unfortunate persons;—no, I trust that very different motives influence me whilst I am writing. But I feel that I have a *Conscience*, which tells me that I ought not to insult my Maker in the most solemn of all Services, by reading "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed." And again, "We give thee hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world." How can I call it the *great mercy* of God in *taking* to himself a person whom he did *not* take, but who daringly rushed into his presence without being called for? And how can I return *hearty thanks* unto God, for that it hath *pleased him* to deliver this our brother out of this miserable world? Can I thank God for the greatest calamity that a mortal can inflict, and blasphemously say, that an act which his holiness and justice must abhor and forbid, *hath pleased him!* No! I cannot; my mind revolts at the idea. I shall therefore be much obliged to any of your worthy Correspondents, if they will inform me, whether a Minister can be compelled, by law, to read the Burial Service over a person that hath committed *Suicide*, whilst the Rubrick, at the commencement of that Service stands thus? "Here it is to be noted, that the Office ensuing is *not* to be used for any that die *unbaptized*, or *excommunicate*, or *have laid violent hands upon themselves*." If so, I hope they will be so good as to point out the

St. Erme, Cornwall, E.

Gent. Mag. July 1808. Pl. II. p. 585.

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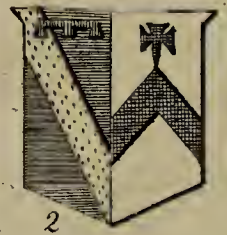

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J.H. Carlew, del. Dec. 1807.

Longmate jo

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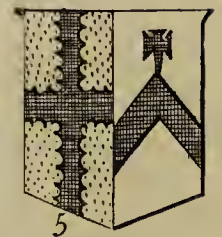

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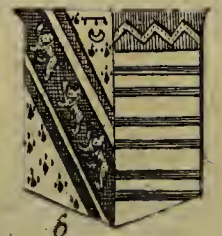

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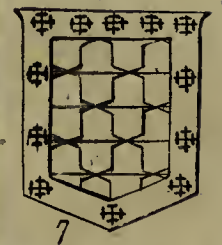

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the consistency of the obligation, and explain away the scruples which I now entertain, that no person can read the Service on such occasions, without being guilty of *blasphemy*.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *January* 28.

I SEND you *(Plate II.)* an East View of ST. ERME Church, Cornwall. The Tower is a handsome structure, built of cut granite, or, as it is here commonly called, moorstone, and contains five tuneable bells, which were cast by the Penningtons in the year 1766, out of three larger ones, of which one or two had been cracked.

The Church itself has little to recommend it, either in its outward form or internal ornaments. It is about 68 feet long, and 35 wide on the inside. It consists of a Nave and Chancel of equal height, a North Aile of nearly the same dimensions, divided by seven pillars; and a small transverse Aile or Transept on the South, called the Tregassow Aile, from a tradition, that it was built by one of the Coke family, who possessed the barton of Tregassow for about 150 years.

From the spreading and consequent irregular pressure of the roof, the North and South walls are forced out of their perpendicular so much as to threaten, at no very distant period, the fall of the building.

In the North Aile is a mural monument with the following incription:

"Here lyeth ye body of Rob. Trencreeke, of Trencreeke in Crede, in the county of Coruwall, esq. Counseller at Lawe 30 yeares, justice of the peace and coram, a lover of his coũtrye, friendlye to his neighbours, liberal to ye poore, his paynful travil in the one, his reddye advice for ye other, and boũtifull hospitalitye to all, did manifest a man of a constant resolution in ye carriage of his life; who made his peace in Christ with God and man, dyed ye 24 of Decemb. A. D'Ni 1594.

Also here lyeth buried ye bodye of Anis his wife, daughter and coheretrix unto William Vivian, Gt. and to —— Kingdõ, of Treonsie, Esq. She lived with ye foresaid Rob. Trencreeke, a modest, lovinge, and obedict wife, ye space of 40 years; mad her peace in Christ with God and man, and dyed Jũ. 20, 1596. Theise left behind y'em, 4 daughters: 1, Julian, married unto John Carminowe of Respryne, Esq. 2. Jane, married to Ric. Rewarne, of Penwarne in Mawnan, Esq. 3. Katharine, married to Digorye Polwhele of Polwhele, Esq. 4. Honor, married to William Mohonne, from Bochõake descended, Esq. Their armes quartered on ther husbands' scũchions, with ther coulors, as you se."

The coats of arms on the monument are five, *viz.*

First, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron Sable, surmounted by a cross pattée of the second for Trencreeke; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron Gules, between three dolphins embowed .... for Kendall. Impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three fishes naiant in pale .... for Vivian; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three jackdaws, for Kingdon.

The second coat contains the arms of Carminow, impaled with Trencreeke, *viz.* Azure, a bend Or, surmounted by a label of three points Gules, for Carminow; impaling Argent, a chevron Sable, surmounted by a cross pattée of the same, for Trencreeke.

The third, Penwarne—Azure, a chevron Argent, between three fleurs-de-lis, impaling Trencreeke as above.

The fourth, Polwhele—Sable, a siltire engrailed Ermine, impaling Trencreeke.

The fifth, Mohun—Or, a cross engrailed Sable, impaling Trencreeke.

In the Tregassow Aile are the following monuments:

On a stone, fitted to the sill of one of the windows, is this inscription: "Johanna filia Gedionis Haydon de Cadhay, armigeri, uxor Johannis filii Johannis Coke de Tregassowe, armigeri, obiit 30 die Decembris, Anno D'mi 1630: corpus hic deponitur. Filiam, uxorem, nurum qualem quis optaret, mulierem denique probatissimam, presentis seculi testimonio posteritas credat."

Over the above are the arms of Coke: Ermine, on a bend cottised Sable, three cats passant guardant Or, with a label and a crescent for difference, for Coke; impaling Argent, three bars gemels Azure, on a chief

chief Gules a barulet dancette Or, for Haydon.

On another stone, affixed to the East wall, are the arms of Jago: Vaire, a bordure surmounted by 12 cross crosslets; and under, this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of John Jago of Truthen, Esq. who departed this life, in the feare of God, the sixth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1652.

"He was more then he seem'd, yet seem'd to be [gree
More than a thousand more; his pedi-
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if ere you come, [or tombe."
You'l see more of him than in verse

These are all the monuments in the Church. In the Church-yard are none worthy of notice, except an altar-tomb in memory of Edward Trebilcock, who, having been born of a low family in the parish, by his frugality and general good conduct, from a waiter in Lloyd's Coffee-house, London, at last became one of the masters of it, and who died of a consumption at Truro, February 9, 1799, aged 50.

The Church, in Bacon's Liber Regis, is said to be dedicated to St. Ermett; but Hals, in his History, says, that the name of the tutelar Saint is Hermes, of whom, and of the parish, he gives the following account:

"St. Erme, or Herme, a rectory, is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the East, Probus; North, Noreland; West, St. Allen; South, Clement's. As for the name, it is derived from St. Herme, the tutelar guardian Saint of this Church; extant and endowed long before the Norman Conquest (by the Lord of the Manor of Polsew, or Polduh, taxed in Domesday's Roll), and therefore the Church again is taxed in Domesday's Roll, 20 William I. 1087, by the name of Ermen-hen, *i. e. old* or *antient Herme;* otherwise, after the Belgick British, *old* or *antient poor*, or *a hermit* (see Verstegan upon the word *Ermen*); which name seems to point at some antient hospital for the poor, or hermitage, heretofore in this place; more especially since in the Taxation of Benefices in Cornwall to the Pope, made by the Bishops of London and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia de Hermete in decanatu de Powdre, is rated vil. *i. e.* the poor's house, or the hermit's house. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, and Valor Beneficiorum, by the name of Erme, xxiil. xiiis. ivd.

"The name Herme, possibly, is derived from *Hermæ*, images set or laid upon sepulchres, or from *Herma*, signifying firm, staying, or stablishing: the history of whom followeth:

"He was born at Rome, about the year of our Lord 80, in the time of the Emperor Titus Vespasian, of noble extraction; afterwards, in the time of the Emperor Trajan, was made governor of that city; during which, Pope Alexander exercised the office of a faithful Pastor, preaching the Gospel of Christ *gratis*, in season and out of season, to young and old, rich and poor. And so effectual were his Sermons, that not only ordinary people, but noble, were converted to the Christian Faith, and baptized by him; and amongst them Herme the governor, with about 1250 persons more that followed him. And because the custom of the Church then was, that such as were newly baptised should, for certain days, be attired in and wear white vestments (and the Canon of the Roman Church to this day obliges every baptized peron and infant at the time of baptism, to have a white cloth on their heads); the sight of so many people at Rome in that white livery (all prepared at the cost of Herme) going up and down the streets, gave much discontent to those who were zealous in the worship of false Gods; but especially to the priests of the idols, who foreseeing that, if the Governor were left to proceed in this manner without molestation, their Religion would come to nought, called a Synod or Council of themselves at Rome; wherein it was concluded as absolutely necessary, to prevent this growing mischief and impiety, that a letter from them should be written to the Emperor, then in Seleucia, to acquaint him with what his said deputy had done, and the ill consequences that would attend it in case the matter was not speedily inspected. Whereupon, this letter coming to his hands, he forthwith dispatched a nobleman, called Aurelianus, with plenary authority to redress this matter. Presently after which Trajan died; which,

I judge,

I judge, is the reason that some writers say, that the Martyrdom of Herme and Pope Alexander was in his time; and others say it was in the time of Adrian. However, I think it is sufficient in this place to say, that in the time of Trajan they were apprehended, and in the time of Adrian put to death.

Aurelianus arrived at Rome with his commission concerning the premises, where, by the Idol Priests, he was welcomed with great pomp and solemnity, who complained against Pope Alexander and Herme, that they deserved to be burnt to death, for that they persuaded great multitudes of people, by words and example, to contemn and slight the Roman Gods, through zeal to the crucified God of the Christians. Whereupon St. Herme was dismissed of his office from being governor of the City, and taken into custody by Quirinus the Tribune, and soon after brought before Aurelianus's tribunal; who thereupon not only told St. Herme what matters of fact were objected against him, but also made a long eloquent discourse to him against the truth of the Christian Religion and the doctrines thereof, earnestly persuading him from the practice of that new profession; and told St. Herme farther, that, he being reputed a wise and learned man, he wondered how he should entertain an opinion of another life after this was ended, seeing the bodies of men when they die become dust and ashes, and return to their first chaos; and the most durable part, the bones, lasted not long, but in time rot and consume to nothing; and seeing it cannot be rationally proved that men's souls do exist after death of the body, or live in a future state after this life is ended, it was not rational to believe those doctrines that tended thereto; especially since, by so doing, a man parted with a real good for an uncertain one—the pleasant enjoyments under the sun, in expectation of felicities that are only imaginary in the shades. "What discreet man, therefore, besides thyself (said Aurelianus to St. Herme), would pass over his life without continuing in honour and credit in the world, exchange a royal dominion and affluence of good things, for contempt, shame, imprisonment, and poverty? Therefore, I once more exhort thee, Herme, to leave those foolish opinions, and again return to offer sacrifice and adore the Gods of thine ancestors and the land." To whom St. Herme replied, "I have heretofore been of the same mind and opinion thou art, that the souls and bodies of men die together; but since I have been better informed, and considered those tenets, I find those opinions foolish and erroneous; especially for that it doth well consist with the rules of logic and good reason, that immaterial beings may exist without matter; and consequently the souls of men, being of an immaterial or spiritual essence, may live after death of a material body, wherein for a time it resided, as well as live in it *pro tempore*, and being extant before."

Aurelianus and Quirinus perceiving how ineffectual their counsel and arguments were like to prove, gave notice thereof to the Emperor Adrian, who forthwith sent a band of soldiers to the jail, where he and many others for Christianity were confined, commanding that all those they found there that had been baptized, should be put into a bark and launched forth into the sea, and when they were at a considerable distance from the shore, they should fasten stones about their necks, and cast them into the sea. Which order was accordingly put in execution, to the martyrdom of great numbers of Christians, and amongst them, in particular, St. Balbina is especially remembered.

St. Herme, after he had suffered many torments, had his head chopped off by the common hangman the 28th of August, anno Domini 118, as the Agonal saith; but Baronius says, anno Dom. 132, Trajan being dead, and Adrian Emperor of Rome. He was buried by his sister Theodora in Via Salaria, not far from the City."

The above extract is taken from a Parochial History of Cornwall, composed by William Hals, a person of a good family in the county, of which a part only is in print. It was printed and published in folio numbers, about the year 1750, by Andrew Brice, then resident at Truro, and who afterwards was an eminent printer at Exeter, and author of "The Topographical Dictionary," in two volumes folio; the

Mobiad,

Mobiad, a poem; Exmoor Dialogues, &c.

The parishes are described alphabetically; but, on the publisher's arriving at the letter H. he was discouraged from prosecuting the work, by the want of purchasers. This is said to have been occasioned by the scurrilous anecdotes and reflections thrown on some of the principal families; though on a comparison of the printed copy with the original, it appears that Mr. Brice had the precaution to omit some of the most obnoxious passages.

The title of Hals's MS. is "The compleat History of Cornwall, part II. being the Parochial History." The first part, it is presumed, contained the general History of the County.

The MS. originally consisted of eight folio quires of paper, but of these two are now missing. The parishes are numbered, and are in all 203.

The first three quires contain the parishes beginning with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and part of H: from No. 1, St. Advent, to No. 72, Helleston. These three were printed.

The fourth contains the remainder of H, with I, and K: from No. 73, Hill (South), to No. 90, Kilkhampton.

Fifth, missing.

The sixth contains parishes under the letters L and M; from part of No. 116, Ludilian, to No. 137, Minver.

Seventh, missing.

The eighth contains parishes under R, S, T, V, W; from No. 165, Roach, to No. 203, Whitstone; which concludes the Parochial History.

The printed copies are now become extremely scarce, and on that account the above extract may merit reprinting.

The parish feast used to be held on the last Sunday in August, which is the Sunday nearest to the day on which the tutelar Saint Herme was martyred, according to the preceding account of him. But about twenty years since, the farmers of the parish, without consulting the Incumbent, who happened to be non-resident, took the liberty to change this custom, and to hold their feast on the last Sunday in October, instead of the last Sunday in August. The reason assigned for this was, that the former day often interfered with the harvest; and, as the festivities are continued for several days following, thus prevented their commodiously indulging in that hospitality, and those games and sports, which usually attend the celebration of parish feasts in this County.

The patronage of this Rectory is in the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne, of Queen Anne-street West, as lord of the manor of Polsew.

The Incumbents, as far back as can now be traced, are as follows:

Herle.

John Carthew, buried December 19, 1696.

Francis Carthew, buried July 18, 1731.

Dr. Baker held the Living a very short time.

William Stackhouse, afterwards D. D. succeeded him, and died August 6, 1771.

Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. inducted Feb. 1772; and in 1803 resigned the Living to

Cornelius Cardew, D.D. the present Rector, who had been his Curate above 32 years.

The Registers have not been well preserved. The oldest now extant begins in 1671. The parish contains 4155 acres; but it is by no means populous, the whole number of inhabitants not exceeding 350. The average of baptisms for the last ten years is eight, of burials seven, of marriages three.

The parish is rated to the Land Tax at £120. The soil in general is not so fertile as that of some of the adjoining parishes, and is better calculated for grain than for dairy or for pasture.

There are no vestiges of antiquity, except some tumuli or barrows, which are frequently to be seen on the more eminent parts of this county. As the Church is built on a lofty situation, about midway between the boroughs of Truro and Michell, or Modishul, and three miles and a half from each; it is probable, that there once was one of these barrows very near it, though now totally obliterated; for, a few months since, a sepulchral urn was found accidentally on the glebe, a little below the surface, by some labourers who were working in an orchard, and who broke

it

it into a number of pieces, either through carelessness, or through their eagerness in hopes of finding a treasure concealed in it. They declared, however, that nothing was found in it but ashes, some fragments of another urn, and some small stones, that shewed marks of having passed through the fire. The diameter of the top was 16 inches, and it might contain about three gallons. The upper part was ornamented in the same manner as some of those of which Dr. Borlase has given a representation in his Antiquities of Cornwall.

Φιλαρχαιος.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book I. Epistle XX.

To his Book.

IT is the ambiguous privilege of intelligent persons to have a clearer insight into human affairs than others, and yet seldom to act more discreetly in real life than the others judge. Certain it is, that if the one and the other act alike, it is not therefore the same thing: but if the man of understanding and the fool commit the same piece of folly, the former has evidently the worst of it. For what avails it him in the long run, that he has just so much wisdom as, in the follies he commits, to reason away precisely the interest, namely, the illusion; — that balmy, delicious conceit, of having performed sheer laudable, excellent, and meritorious exploits, which fills the imaginations of the tribe who walk in a vain shadow with the most blissful self-complacency, like the madman who regards his tattered shirt as a royal mantle!

In this point of view, it cannot be denied, the fools have infinitely the advantage over the wise. That we may here confine the application solely to the author: how greatly in this respect has the middling and wretched writer the whiphand of the good one! The former not only feeds his imagination with the illusory consciousness of his conceited excellence; he even enjoys, in full measure, the gratitude and applause of the world, which he believes he has richly merited. Every public encomium which he obtains by stealth, purchase, or petition, every compliment that is paid him either by civil friends, or humble clients, or by still more wretched scribblers than himself, is, in his eyes, a full and sufficient voucher for his well-earnt fame, and a sure pledge of literary immortality. — The good Author, after he has done even all that it laid upon him to do, reckons himself still but an unprofitable servant, perceives himself still far short of the perfection he had set before him, and therefore never attains to the gratification of having produced something that satisfies himself. This alone would be sufficient to embitter the little transitory enjoyment which the approbation occasionally here and there conveyed to him in a clap, a simper, a nod, a wink, and a gaze, — perhaps even in a grin, by the Balaams who had much rather curse him, may have procured to his vanity. Here is yet to be added, however, that unlucky transparency, in which human objects, like thin, unembodied shadows, flutter before his eyes — the fatal knowledge of what that clapping, smiling, nodding, and grinning properly means! Nothing of it all creates to him the soothing dream. In vain he prays, Ye soft illusions, dear deceits, arise! He knows the world too well for imagining, that what was so interesting to him, as for a length of time to have absorbed his existence, will be now likewise interesting to them; and he is too reasonable to attribute to mankind either constancy in their judgments and affections, or gratitude for unrequested service. He understands too thoroughly how all is, and wherefore it so is; for presuming in the smallest degree upon an applause which he shares in common with so many of the undeserving; knowing as he does how empty, confined, and fickle it is; how little of it is the result of real emotion or sagacity; how much is to be ascribed solely to its momentaneous novelty, to casual coincidences, to the influence of those who in one place or another set the fashion, to the vanity of the reader, and a hundred other causes of the same stamp; and how soon even this, at present, perhaps, ever so enthusiastic applause, may be again withdrawn from him, in favour of the first that makes his appearance on the stage in different attitudes, or cuts capers a couple

of

of inches higher, and makes a greater number of *entrechâts* in a second. To be brief, he has the unhappy privilege of being able so precisely to predict the entire destiny of his work; his work, which, however, with all its defects, is as dear to him as his own flesh and blood, that to his self-love, of all that it expected from it, scarcely enough remains to repay the costs and damage of only one vile newspaper critique: and, in spite of all this, with counsel and deliberation, he goes and commits the folly of publishing his work! — Our Poet appears, while he had it in contemplation to send his book abroad into the world, to have felt all this very acutely before-hand: but the manner in which he extricates himself from the dilemma, by this humourous epilogue to his book, is an additional proof that he had the art of committing a folly which he could not summon up the resolution to avoid, at least in the best method that could be conceived. In such a case, where we can with such perfect certainty cast so fatal a horoscope for ourselves, it is a sort of satisfaction which we take of the publick by shewing it, that at least we are not the dupe in the game; but, since at all events we must be losers, we lose for the frolick's sake.

The turn which Horace takes in this epilogue, to procure his little vanity this gratification, together with the humour that reigns throughout the performance, renders it in my opinion one of the finest and wittiest morsels that I know of in all antiquity. The well-known metaphor for denoting the relation of an author to his work, the similitude of parent and child, is there most neatly absorbed in another, indicative of the fate of a book; inasmuch, as by its publication, the darling tract is delivered up as a prey to the humours, passions, and ill-treatment of the publick, and wrought into the most apt and suitable allegory. All the expressions are borrowed from a poor but honest father, lecturing his thoughtless girl, who is weary of retirement and seclusion in the paternal house, and wishes to try her fortune in the world, as one that is better acquainted with the ways of it, than the young inexperienced thing, and foretelling her circumstantially how it will fare with her. Baxter has pursued this dilogy, as he calls it (which had not been passed unobserved by Torrentius before him) step by step; a pleasure which, at this time, we will rather leave the reader to give himself. Gessner — whose head had no turn for this sort of pleasantry, and to whom probably it did not appear so harmless as in reality it is — is almost in a passion at the delight which Baxter takes in it. *Tota hæc dilogia mihi non placet*, says the honest soul. In the mean time, we must take it as we find it in the original; and the delicate touches with which the whole allegory is shaded, resemble the beautiful drapery with which of yore the Graces instructed a Lysippus to invest the chaste comeliness of Nature, as with a small thin mist. So much the worse for him whose eyes are offended at such a sight! He may run away from it if he chuses: all we have to desire of him is, that he would leave us unbotched the beauties of nature and art!

Vertumnus.] An Etruscan deity, which, on the conquest of Etruria, had been adopted by the Romans amongst their deities in pursuance of their stated political practice, was the patron of those trades which consisted in buying and selling. The booksellers at Rome had, it appears, their shops not far from a temple or a statue of that god, both of which were seen standing in the Tuscan street, *vicus Thuscus* or *Turarius* *. At one corner of the same street, people of ill fame (*lenones*, *pueri meretricii*, and such like vagabonds) had their station; to which our Poet, by the words *Thusci turba impia vici*, in one of his Satires †, and Plautus in his Curculio ‡, seem to point. This circumstance presents, as Mr. Baxter thinks, the prime feature in the dilogy which runs through the whole of this piece.

Ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.] The brothers Sosii were at that time eminent booksellers, says the scholiast in Cruquius. Horace makes mention of them once again in the Epistle to the Pisones; and it

* Nardini, *Roma Vetus*, lib. v. cap. 5.

† Lib. ii. sat. 3. ver. 228.

‡ Acta iv. scen. i. ver. 21. *In Tusco vico, ibi sunt homines, qui seipsos venditant.*

is

s evident from that passage, that hey were his publishers.

Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.] Utica and Ilerda, a couple of places, one in Africa, the other in Spain, were hardly known at Rome from any other circumstance, but that Cato died at the former, and that at the latter, Cæsar gained a victory over Pompey's party. It may be, that the day-spring of civilization was then beginning to visit even those barbarous provinces of the Roman Empire; it is apparent, however, from the whole structure of the piece, that our Poet was far from expecting benefit from the mission to Utica and Ilerda, as Gessner, from the hatred he bears to the dilogy, without which we mistake the whole meaning of the Epistle, would fain persuade himself.

Quis enim invitum servare laboret?] A no less delicate than ludicrous joke upon his own folly, in publishing his book, notwithstanding he clearly foresaw the fatal destiny that awaited him. "I shall then laugh at it, says he, though indeed on the wrong side of my mouth, like him, who, after endeavouring with all his might to keep his stubborn ass from the edge of a steep precipice, at last in a passion drove him headlong down. The ass to be sure broke his neck, and the owner of him enjoyed the momentary gratification of his malice: but no longer than till his fit of rage was over, and he felt to his sorrow that he himself was the greatest loser by what he had done." W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXV.

To the Author *of the* Projector.

Sir,

OF late years we have been favoured with some elaborate essays on Taste, the authors of which have endeavoured to establish certain general principles, and thus to introduce an uniformity of opinion in matters that are cognizable at this tribunal. But whether it be that these attempts have failed from a want of understanding in the readers, or from a wilful neglect of this branch of polite education; or whether it be that uniformity of opinion is denied in all cases to mankind in this lower world, certain it is that our tastes are not yet regulated in such a manner as to produce one general standard. We cannot yet explain what it is that affects us with pleasure or disgust; nor have we been able to fix upon such elementary rules or instructions as may enable the young to acquire taste as readily as any other accomplishment.

There is a class, indeed, and I believe a very numerous one, of persons who, without any very arrogant pretensions to taste, seem to enjoy the pleasure, or express the dislike, with which certain objects affect them, in a very homely way. When asked if they understand musick, poetry, or painting, they honestly confess their deficiency, but add, that "they know what pleases themselves;" and with this knowledge, be it little or much, they read a Poem, listen to a Concert of Musick, and visit an Exhibition of Pictures. From these they select what they like, and seem very indifferent to the opinions of others. Professed men of taste, however, who set up as arbiters, and as the leaders of public opinion, disclaim all association with those who pretend to "such likes and dislikes;" and by some means contrive to form laws for the regulation of their decisions, which must be either subscribed openly or obeyed tacitly. Accordingly, we find in Poetry, Painting, and Musick, certain pieces and performances which we are bound to applaud or condemn, under the penalty of being classed among the vulgar, among persons of no Taste, or among those who have not given up the pleasure of thinking for themselves. Now, some call this a *fashion*, and some a *rage*; but by whatever name it is called, I have to complain to you, Mr. Projector, that it is a mighty expensive thing for us parents in one respect, which I shall take the liberty to explain.

I have a family of two sons and three daughters; and against their filial behaviour, or general character, as times go, I have very little to object. My daughters, who were educated at a genteel boarding-school, were taught Musick; and when they began, not many questions were asked as to my opinion of the necessity of this branch of education. Excuses for doing what others do generally run in a circle. My daughters, I was told, wished to learn Musick; and they wished to learn Musick, because

because the other young ladies at the school wished to learn Musick; and the other young ladies at the school wished to learn Musick, because the mistress (I beg pardon, the *governess*) wished them to learn Musick; and the Musick-master wished them "of all things" to learn Musick, because—and here we come round in our circle of causes and effects—because all the young ladies wished to learn Musick.

Well—the proficiency my daughters made in this charming science did no discredit either to their teachers, or their diligence and capacity. They have been repeatedly, and, as a fond father, I am bound to believe, very disinterestedly praised by the company who visit us, or whom we visit. In respect, therefore, of this matter, I have every reasonable evidence that my money has not been thrown away; and that, with a calculating man, is some consolation. Sometimes, it is true, I hint, that being very musical is not the way to get husbands; for I have observed, that when musical ladies become matrimonial, they find other employments more important than the piano, the harp, or the guittar. But let this pass. I was not sorry that my girls made as good a figure as their schoolfellows; I am myself rather fond of Musick, and seldom hear it with so much satisfaction as when my daughters are the performers, who are, if I may so speak, a part of myself. Here again, therefore, is no ground for complaint, but rather a sort of *prelude*, or *overture*, to the main grievance.

There seems, Mr. Projector, to be something in the nature and construction of modern musical compositions, which, however consistent with the prevailing taste for variety, is at the same time extremely inconsistent with that œconomy which, as a prudent man, I wish to observe in the maintenance of my family. As all luxuries are now become necessaries, œconomy is as requisite in the one as in the other. But I am sorry to say, that with every attention to this domestic virtue, I find it very difficult to keep up with the vast quantity of new Musick every day published, and which is no sooner new than it becomes old, obsolete, and no longer fit to be played in the hearing of persons of Taste. There is a fashion in musical compositions which is as short-lived as in articles of dress and finery. I cannot exactly ascertain the time when it is proper that one fashion should give way to another; nor have I any skill in calculating the nativity of a new bonnet or a new song, in order to know how long they have to live, or whether they will die a lingering or a violent death. Still less can I discover any reason why, soon after the Taste which presides in Bond-street has hit upon a becoming article, it should give way to one less so, merely because "its time is up." But I protest to you, Sir, and I appeal to all the young ladies your readers for the truth of my assertion, that a concerto lasts no longer than a pelisse; a cantata is no longer bearable than a tippet, and that songs, sonatas, and cantabiles, are as short-lived as poke-bonnets, mantles, and half-handkerchiefs. To-day arrives a piece of Musick from the opera or the theatres, sung by a Catalani or a Billington. It must of course be excellent, because it is new; and accordingly it is played and sung, and hummed over and over again from morning to night; but, alas! a month hence where is it? or who would venture to ask for it in a polite company? It is then placed on the superannuated list; and I might as well shock the feelings of a party by requesting a solo of Handel, or expressing my good-will and prejudices in favour of the Old Hundredth.

Now, Sir, as I have ventured to compare pieces of modern Musick to articles of dress, in respect to their fleeting and perishable nature, I must in justice say that dress, however incessantly changing and changeable, is yet attended with a much less expence, since any one article by a very trifling change may be turned into any other exactly suited to the prescribed fashion of the day. O! Sir, I could tell you many pretty stories about the œconomy of fashionable folks in the regeneration of caps, bonnets, mantles, pelisses, cloaks, &c. and how they can, with a very little needle and scissars-work, a little clipping and rounding, piecing and patching, stitching and welting, make things long or short, round or square, with trains or without trains, plain or Vandyke,

dyke, braided or curled, hats or bonnets, &c. &c. in a most surprizing manner. But, Sir, our Musick is capable of no such saving alterations. We cannot draw patterns for cutting down a *concerto* into a *solo*; we have no wire-shapes for extending a *prssto* to an *andante*, or by a little neat hemming give a *waltz* the appearance of a symphony. We cannot trim an *old ballad* into a *new canzona*, or *dye* an opera to make it more brilliant. No, Sir, the Musick-sellers have this advantage over the mantua-makers and milliners, that their customers, be they ever so œconomically disposed, can do nothing for themselves; or by any ingenious contrivances or alterations, supply the places of the *spick-span*.

Hence it comes to pass, Mr. Projector, that my daughters are every month and every week accumulating a library of obsolete musick, which they dare not place on the stand after a six-weeks' wear, without having some very unpleasant insinuations thrown out at the expence of their taste, which they, I am sorry to add, think the heaviest expence of all. At our house in the country, indeed, they will sometimes venture to play a tune perhaps half-a-year, or even a whole year old, to please our Vicar, who is really a very good man, and is reputed to have a very pretty taste in other matters, although, owing to his distance from London, he falls off miserably in this matter, and has often never heard of a new Air until it has sunk in oblivion. Now, Sir, I need not represent to you, that all this conformity to the ruling taste is attended with a very considerable expence, which I have no means of recovering. Old Musick, every shop-keeper tells me, is a mere drug; and no wonder, when it grows old so soon.

I have troubled you, Sir, with this complaint of mine, because, although common enough, it has not, as far as I know, been represented by any of your predecessors. I must leave it to your better judgment to determine, whether you can interpose in behalf of parents who are obliged to keep bands of Musick, or whether you will order my petition to speak for itself among the rest of the remonstrances recorded in your Lucubrations. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. Parentalis.

P.S. I may briefly notice, that Fashion has extended its perishable influence even to the instruments themselves. I am old enough to remember spinettes and harpsichords; but, alas! where are they to be heard, unless in the shops of the old brokers? My daughters began with a common piano, which cost no more than twenty-five guineas—next year they were obliged to have one with additional keys, price thirty-five; and soon after I submitted to a *Grand*, which I had a pennyworth at ninety, it being the property of a lady, who, having married, had no farther occasion for the instrument. For some weeks past, they have been throwing out hints about a *Grand upright*, with pedal, tambourine, and drum. This has awakened me a little to the main chance; although it is not improbable that they will prevail, as, in order to lessen the expence, they seem willing to give up Brighton. These are hard times, Mr. Projector, for people that have good ears.

I have submitted my Correspondent's letter, agreeably to his desire, but with no very sanguine hopes that a remedy can be provided: perhaps the request of the writer of the following letter may be more easily complied with.

To the Author *of the* Projector.

Sir,

IT is generally said, that every country understands its own language best, and that the natives of any country, however illiterate they may be in other respects, have many advantages over a foreigner, in acquiring the true meaning of their language. But, common as this maxim is, I have some doubts whether it be universal, and liable to no objection; and I have some fears that we are fast hastening to render our language as puzzling to ourselves as to foreigners. I might give you a very considerable list of words to prove this, and to prove the extraordinary and wanton liberties we take with the meaning of them; but I shall, for the present, confine myself to two or three, which occur so frequently, that we cannot go to dinner without them.

The words I allude to, Sir, are *punctually*, *precisely*, and *exactly*, or, by way of circumlocution, *to a minute*; which expresses the same meaning;

ing; but what that meaning is I have long been at a loss to understand, and you may suppose I despair of finding any explanation, when I defy any man who has ever received a dinner-invitation, to help me through my difficulty. To illustrate the matter, we will suppose that the hour of appointment is *five* punctually. Now, Sir, I have known, within the short space of a year, that *five* punctually extended to half-past five, six, half-past six, and so on till eight, every one of which periods I have been repeatedly taught to consider as five *punctually*, with all its synonyms of *precisely*, *exactly*, and *to a minute*. The consequence of taking such liberties with the plain, obvious, and right-antient meaning of words is, that many choice dishes have been spoilt, many sweet tempers lost, many stout appetites damaged by relaxation, and a good quantity of patience completely worn out. You will, therefore, Mr. PROJECTOR, very much gratify your Readers, if you will touch upon the difference between the genuine meaning of words, and the capricious latitude allowed to them, at so important a crisis as the dinner-hour; and be pleased also to inform us, by whose authority it is, that the words above-mentioned are not to be understood in the letter, but in the spirit; all which tends to the great detriment of the stomach, and to bring clocks and watches into contempt. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. ESURIENS.

LETTER LII. ON PRISONS.

"When a man is transported from the light of the sun, and the verdure of the earth, where he might roam without restraint amid the beauties of creation, to a dungeon confined and dark, where he must breathe an unwholesome air, till aches and rheumatisms paralyze his limbs—the loss of liberty is worse than death."

CRIT. REV. vol. XIV. p. 536.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook-court, July 10.*

FROM the readiness of many of the Magistrates to attend to the suggestions of the benevolent writer of the following letter, it may be hoped that some active exertions may be made, to remedy the evils pointed out.

But what a picture of human misery is here exhibited, of a poor debtor descending into dungeons, by 42 steps! There is a promise to him who is good to the poor, of being "strengthened on the bed of languishing, and the pillow softened under sickness*." Will the prosecutor who sends the prisoner into these caverns of stone, finally repose on a bed of down?

J. C. LETTSOM.

NOTTINGHAM. Gaoler, *John Holt*; Salary £140. Fees, Debtors 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the Turnkey 1*s.* besides which, the Under Sheriff demands 4*s.* for his *liberate!* For Felons, no fees. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *William Gill.* Duty, prayers every Thursday, and prayers and sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday. Salary £50. Surgeon, Mr. *Partridge*; salary, for Debtors and Felons, &c. £30. Number of prisoners on the 19th March, 1800, Debtors 7, Felons, &c. 7; on the 29th September, 1805, Debtors 8, Felons, &c. 5. Allowance, sixteen ounces of bread *per* day. Felons have the same allowance in bread, with one penny *per* day in money, and one penny *per* week for soap each. The assize convicts under sentence of transportation, I am informed by the Gaoler, have the County allowance of bread, in addition to the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week to live upon.

Remarks. This Gaol adjoins to, and stands on the South side of, the County or *Shire Hall.* It is situate on the declivity of a hill. The entrance to it is down a passage from the street, leading to the Turnkey's Lodge; and close to this is the Debtors court-yard, of 100 feet by 41, with a flagged terrace, and handsome iron palisades, commanding a view of three Counties.

On the East side of the Debtors court, is their day apartment, or common mess-room, 17 feet by 10, with a glazed window, a fire-place, and side-oven; and also three good-sized sleeping-rooms.

On the North side are three sleeping-rooms; one of which has been lately converted to its proper use out of the Keeper's stable, now dis-

* Psalm xli. 3.

used;

used; the average size 22 feet eight inches by 11 feet.

Women Debtors have a room 20 feet square, which has a flagged floor with arched roof, a fire-place, and a large window, that, very improperly, looks into the men's court.

To all the above-mentioned rooms the Keeper supplies beds and bedding at 3*s.* *per* week for a single person, or at 2*s.* *per* week if two sleep together.

Over the mess-room is a small Chapel, 23 feet by 20 feet six inches, which has four glazed windows. The sexes are separated, and all attended divine service when I was here.

The poorer Debtors who cannot afford to pay for a bed, are most uncomfortably provided for in this County prison. Their descent is by *twenty-eight* steps to three miserable sleeping-rooms, called *free wards*. The two largest, about 12 feet by nine, have fire-places; the third, which formerly was the *condemned room*, or place assigned for convicts under sentence of death, is about nine feet square, and has in it a wooden bedstead; and all have a small iron-grated and glazed window. The Debtors here confined are obliged to furnish their own beds, which yet necessity only in the extreme can induce, or rather compel, them to occupy.

A considerable part of the North side of the Debtors court-yard is occupied by a large dust-hole and dung-yard, leading to arcades, under which are a capacious and convenient bath, with a copper to warm it when necessary, but they are seldom used. Two pumps and three cisterns supply the bath, the Gaoler's house, and the whole prison, with soft water from the river *Leen*: it is sometimes muddy, and at other times must be fetched from the bath. There is a well in the Felons old court, near the Keeper's parlour, which if a pump were put down, would supply the whole prison with excellent spring-water. The well was covered over in the year 1799, for which the only reason I could hear assigned was, that some prisoners, then here, had thrown improper things into it.

The arcades under the County-hall would afford good room for work-shops, and comfortable *free wards* for the poor or common-side Debtors; and adjoining to the Turnkey's-lodge there is sufficient space for a small court-yard, to accommodate the Women Debtors.

For Felons, at a descent of *forty-two* steps, here are two dark and damp dungeons, called "The *Pits*," cut out of the friable sandy rock; one of which (23 feet by 13 and seven feet high) appears not to have been used for a long time. The one, occupied at the time of my visits, is nearly circular, 12 feet in diameter, supplied with barrack-bedsteads; and opposite to it in a narrow passage are three cells, each 8 feet by 5. All the light or ventilation these subterranean abodes can receive, is from two circular apertures over the doors, of seven inches in diameter. Each has a wooden bedstead with loose straw thrown upon them, and two rugs: the door-ways only four feet six inches high and two feet wide.

The court-yard appendant to these cells is that which heretofore had the well in it; and close to the Keeper's door is raised an open iron-palisaded fence of 10 feet by 5, to prevent the Felons rushing out. Their court-yard, 39 feet by 28, is paved with flag-stones; and their day, or mess-room, is in the centre of it.

The *newly-built part* of the Felons Gaol has a court-yard for the men 25 feet by 18, with a day or mess-room 22 feet by 10. For women here are arcades about sixteen feet square, and a day-room 46 feet by 18. To each day-room there is a fire-place with side-oven.

Over these apartments are five sleeping-cells for men and three for women, which open into a lobby five feet wide, with a wooden door of separation. Each is about 9 feet by 7, arched roof, with a semicircular grated and glazed window; a grating of like form over each door. They were heretofore only supplied with a wooden bedstead each for two prisoners, loose straw, and two rugs; but the considerate Magistrates have lately ordered a bed for every cell, and to these new cells they have added a stove, to introduce warmth.

The door-ways to these cells are 4 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 6 wide, and cased with iron. In the Old and

New

New Gaol are twelve sleeping-cells.

Prisoners on their discharge from hence have money proportionally granted, to carry them home.

When convicts are left for execution, it is customary to confine them, during the day-time, in a room, 22 feet by 10, with two windows in it, a fire-place, and a table. Here they are duly supplied with religious books; they have tea twice a day, and a hot dinner; and are daily attended by the Chaplain, or other Clergyman.

At the West end of the County-hall there is a very convenient and suitable place for the awful business of executions, and where a platform might be occasionally or permanently fixed, as at *Chelmsford*, *Reading*, and many other places. Instead of which, the poor wretches are dragged through the town in a cart, to a place about a mile distant, to the preposterous gratification of unfeeling curiosity, that "knows no brotherly yearnings," and to the disgrace of civilized society!

Some years since, the following singular incident happened with respect to the Prison, which is vouched by good authority:—On the 19th of February, 1787, two women (*Mabel Morris* and *Elizabeth Morris*) were committed to this Gaol, by virtue of a Bishop's Writ, and confined there till the 25th of February, 1799; when, some repairs being wanted at the Prison, their doors were thrown open; they sent for a cart, in which their goods were loaded in the day-time, and the women went out unmolested. Application was made to the Sheriff, to know if they were to be brought back to prison, but nothing was done; and, at my last visit, in Sept. 1805, they resided at Calverton, in this county. The sanction for the confinement of a prisoner upon the above-mentioned process runs thus:

"For as much as the Royal power ought not to be wanting to the Holy Church in its complaint—You are commanded to attach the said * * * by his [or her] body, according to the law and custom of England, until he [or she] shall have made satisfaction to the Holy Church, as well for the contempt, as for the injury by him [or her] done unto it."

One cannot help wishing, that the *Reformation* or the *Revolution*, or any other adequate and legal interference, had done away the power of such imprisonment.

List *of* Legacies *and* Donations.

John Sherwin, Esq. of Nottingham, four pounds *per annum*; now paid quarterly by *John Longdon*, Esq. out of an estate at Branscote, purchased by Mr. Sherwin of the descendants of Henry Handley, Esq. the donor.

By *Samuel Smith*, Esq. M.P. for Nottingham, pursuant to the will of Mr. Abel Collings, four shillings monthly to the prisoners, for coals.

John Elliott, Esq. of Nottingham, sends to all the prisoners beef, bread, and ale at Christmas.

The Rev. Mr. *Gill*, Chaplain, sends a large piece of beef at Christmas.

Lady *Warren* sends twelve stone of beef, at different times, to the Debtors.

The High Sheriffs, for the last three years, have sent five ton of coals, and bread, beef, and ale to all the prisoners.

The Grand Jury, at the Assizes, make a collection for the criminal prisoners, to the amount of from thirty to forty shillings.

Here, as at Derby, Horsham, &c. a man goes round the country about Christmas, and collects money at gentlemen's houses for the debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1802, the collection amounted to - - - -	52	4	10
Paid to *John Branderith*, the collector, being out 12 weeks and four days, at two guineas *per* week	26	8	0
Nett amount - - -	25	16	10

Distributed as follows:

1802.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 26, 4 debtors, each	1	14	11	6	19	8
1803.						
Jan. 17, 5 ditto - -	1	15	4	8	16	8
Feb. 26, 6 ditto - -	1	3	4	7	0	0
Mar. 3, 7 ditto - -	0	6	6	2	5	0
1 ditto - -	0	15	6	0	15	6
				25	16	10

In 1803, the collection was £28. 2*s*. 2*d*. In 1804, it amounted to £56. 10*s*. 10*d*. The particulars of distribution will be narrated in my State of Prisons, now preparing for the press.

I here

I here beg leave to pay my respectful acknowledgements to William Elliott Elliott, esq. of Gedling House, late High Sheriff of this county, who humanely accompanied me to the prisons, hospital, and work-houses; and also to the worthy Magistrates in general, for the polite notice they were pleased to take of my suggestions, relative to the state of the gaols at Nottingham and Southwell.

My dear Friend,

The above Remarks on the County Gaol of Nottingham will, I fear, occupy too much of Mr. Urban's valuable Miscellany, to admit of adding the Town Gaol to it. But I cannot close the narrative without observing, that the *Old Castle* presents one of the finest situations in the kingdom for a new Gaol, together with the Courts of Justice, &c. for the whole of which the antient pile of ruins seems capable of affording an ample, if not a sufficient supply of materials. I hope the period is not far distant, when the judicious Magistrates of so respectable a County will turn their attention towards this important object, as a lasting monument of humanity; and am,

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.

To Doctor Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

THE disappearing of the Summer Birds of Passage, more especially of the Swallow tribe, has so long been the subject of enquiry among the most intelligent Naturalists, that it is with the utmost diffidence the few following trivial observations are submitted to the Publick.

Frequent has been the remark, that Swallows are first seen about pools and rivers; and that if they chance to meet with severe weather, they immediately withdraw for a time; a circumstance much stronger in favour of *hiding* than of *migration*. But birds of this description do not always, I suspect never, make their first appearance near lakes or mill-pools; neither is severe weather, even frost and snow, so inimical to them as some have been apt to imagine, and it is reasonable to conclude, that a deficiency in the means of living occasions the departure, and induces the return, of these birds.

April 17. Thermometer 28°; wind very cold from the E. or N. E.; two Swallows (*Hirundo Rustica*) in full health and feather, made their appearance, skimming the surface of a mill-pool; a circumstance which would have been very favourable to the above idea, had not a shepherd, attending his flock upon the downs, informed me he had seen numbers of them for seven or eight days previously, flying about on the more elevated parts of the parish.

April 18. Thermometer 26°; wind quite calm; swallows numerous.

April 19. Thermometer 32°; heavy fall of snow for five hours; swallows much increased in numbers, and flying about apparently unaffected by the strangeness of their situation.

20th. Thermometer 25°; rain and sleet all day; swallows as in the preceding day.

21st. Thermometer 32°.

22d. Thermometer 32°; since which the Thermometer has never been lower than 35°.

It is worthy of remark, that Swifts (*Hirundo Apus*) make their appearance much earlier in one place than in another. Their first arrival in an adjoining parish, scarce a mile distant, was the sixth of May; but not an individual was to be seen at my residence before the fourteenth.

Yours, &c. C. E. W. B.

*** We needed not a Reminder; but it is impossible to notice in our Index every Letter that is received.

VOYAGE FROM BATAVIA.

(*Continued from* p. 299.)

MY last closed where our departure from Cooper's Isle drew near; and, as to myself, in a state, compared with our arrival, not differing less than usefulness from discredit. Our Captain had tasted somewhat of the bitterness disease brings, and, *nolens volens*, turned to a profession for relief, which constant freedom from sickness in healthful habits is too apt to think unnecessary. Whatever slighting opinion of Doctor or of medicines he had imbibed was now palpably changed, and his old looks of scowl and contempt no longer challenged, in spite of subordination, equal unbelief.

The Carpenter, from being the Great Man, from being all in all, sunk into comparative insignificance; whilst little *Bolus*, *Crocus metallorum*, *Pill-monger*, and *Clyster-pipe*, arose into

into the by-gone greatness of *Broad-axe*, of our Mr. Satterly, in seriousness a most worthy respectable man.

The want of repair being now transferred from ship to ship's company, we made ready for sailing back to Batavia. Our time had passed pleasantly enough, with scarce a dispute or squabble, for six or seven weeks: the weather by day was all along bright and cheering; in the night, now and then, we had a thunder-storm; and about once a week, or oftener, there fell heavy rain. Hardly one evening shut in without some kind of lightning in view. During the showers our tent let water through by wholesale, and, on such occasions, we got fairly washed out; but the morning's sun and a thirsty soil soon put every thing to rights. Contrivances, by painted canvas, pieces of tarpaulin, or other extra covering, secured the sick upon these visitations; whilst to the rest of the party a good sousing proved only matter of diversion.

Instead of any adieu from the jetty-head, obstinate *Sour-puss* the Bass muttered deep-mouthed curses; and, as the Devil probably held him a tried servant, every incantation he could make found its hour of misery before we got clear of Java's pestiferous air. How unlike had been the day of departure from Otaheite, when every eye was strained back to behold the last glimpse of the Island! Not only the spur of public duty, but the faded ideas of family attachment, were conjured up, to drag many of us from that place of fascination; and these of themselves would have been insufficient!

Years after years sunk in the gulph of time, and various circumstances of weight in their day, somewhat flatten the impression: in spite of such, however, that jubilee-spot, so complete an illustration of the fabled Cythera, calls forward at this moment a grateful train of thought to past adventures, in which our utmost indulgences came unaccompanied by the base vexatious alloy of deceit or imposture, jealousies or riot.

The notion of superlative beauty seemed fixed in these charming Islanders upon whiteness of the skin; and it is not improbable the crew of the Dolphin had much original family-colour to produce: certainly the Endeavour's, although most of us could only boast of the true nutmeg-brown (from kisses of sun and weather) succeeded at once to the happy character, claim, and privilege, of the Dolphin's; were received by the ladies as acknowledged favourites; and reckoned by these ladies' male relatives as beings of a superior nature, like Jupiter in his condescendings at *Thebes* by Amphitryon.

Notwithstanding their mistake in admitting us as good specimens of England's fair-hued sons, on our side there was no mistake as to symmetry of limb in the Houris we saw; their natural graces, as to the studied elegance of manners, a sultan might well admire. Yet less than a year from London's galaxy of beauties, not an eye had need to wander far for similar attractions; and one only real difference (tinge of skin) was abundantly compensated by the most irresistible flattery, in admiration incessant of our heretofore valueless white. What were the joyous exertions on the part of my shipmates on such an Island, I leave to imagination!

By chance and considering friends, many of us were rich in iron, thanks to the quartermen of Plymouth Dock-yard in 1768, for spike-nails numberless: added to these, looking-glasses provided in London for the purpose had fitted out some lucky souls as chapmen for crowned heads to deal with. Oberea took especial care of all afloat; and two spikes and one looking-glass shone a wonder of treasures, no Maid of Honour, the most fastidious in her retinue, was ever found to withstand. The carpenters at Plymouth knew the ship's destination, and were liberal in the extreme; to them were we personally indebted beyond all account. But for them, the profusion of some gallants, who could and did give away shirts, had well nigh knocked up trade: luckily we had not many such darlings of Plutus on-board—as it was, an emulation, ruinous in the body-linen way, left more of the officers in a situation to borrow shirts than to lend one.

Had our stay at Otaheite been much longer, the ship might have been laid up; for not a nail or a bolt, to be drawn by strength or art, could have rested in place to hold her sides together.

together. Fortunately, rather providentially, (and Dr. Hawkesworth, if alive again, would not dispute this correction) a draw-back, needless to repeat now, checked the headlong career of pleasures. This circumstance contributed much to damp a wish and an attempt, which followed but too fatally some years after in the Bounty. Your Readers, those of the Navy at least, will rejoice at our escape from the same slippery precipice, towards which every conducting path teemed with unusual delights. Others, less favoured of Heaven, fell: we suffered in time, in a way most unexpected: that tribulation opportune proved an antidote, our deliverance—it broke the spell of female witchery.

Imagine the ship returned to Batavia Road. W. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *June* 23.

YOU have lately, with your usual prompt and laudable attention to the circumstances of the existing moment, called upon the publick to notice the amazing increase of Sectaries in this country. The augmentation of their number is truly alarming, and the causes of it should be investigated with care and diligence.

Places of Divine Worship, after the manner of West-street Chapel, for the lower orders of society, should be immediately erected in various parts of the suburbs of the Metropolis.

Mary-le-bone, Pancras, and a multitude of other parishes, have little or no accomodation for the Poor in their Churches and Chapels. The unfortunate consequence is, that they are either driven into the pale of Methodism, or lose all sense of Religious duty. This is an evil, which a regard for the salvation of men's souls, and the preservation of public tranquillity, should urge the Legislature, without delay or evasion, to take into most serious consideration.

A pamphlet has, within this month, appeared, intituled, "Free and impartial thoughts on the increase of Sectaries, and the want of Places of Worship for the inferior ranks of the community;" from which I have derived a great deal of useful information, and which may be read with advantage by every one who feels interested in the subjects on which it treats. The Nation wants rousing. It will be too late to oppose baneful doctrines when they have become universally or generally prevalent. Let then every man of rational piety combat the visionary and rhapsodical tenets of our Methodistical Non-conformists, before they have established themselves to our confusion! Our Regular Clergy, who are in general men of learning and exemplary lives, by sound argument, a fair appeal to the Holy Scriptures, and earnest zeal in the defence of our admirable Liturgy, may produce wonderful effects in checking the further dissemination of pious delusions; though little impression can be made on persons already infected with the malady of Fanaticism.

You, Mr. Urban, and many of your ingenious Correspondents, are advocates, and powerful ones too, for our venerable Church. May you and they exert redoubled efforts to maintain the Faith once delivered to the Saints, and suppress those novel and enthusiastical notions, which are as remote from Scripture, reason, and truth, as from utility, or tendency to promote a reformation of life and manners!

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr. Urban, *July* 2.

A CONTROVERSY arriving at that point when an absolute contradiction is flatly given on both sides, it is surely high time the dispute should end. I stated that the Scholars at Westminster sat before the late conflagration on a line with the stalls. This your "Old Correspondent," p. 415, denies. I once more maintain my first assertion. My opponent is perfectly at liberty to divert himself at my expence, both about a "fabrick of my construction," and about my "ignorance" of the nature of a "rubble wall." As for the other parts of his critique (he going over again his old ground), I presume sufficient answers and explanations have already been given: therefore no more need be advanced; that is, Mr. Urban, with regard to the first portion, printed in p. 415.

In his continuation of the critique, p. 482,

p. 482, my opponent says his friend the Mason is ready to assert "upon oath," that the Turrets of Henry's Chapel (which he has dwindled into insignificant cappings*) did threaten ruin. I again repeat, they were in no dangerous state; and I am ready to come forward on this occasion to give my oath also. Yes, I do remember the Mason was taking sketches of the Turrets when I was aloft at my employment. But in what way? Why, as a man who intends to caricature his foe takes a *likeness* of his person, in order that he may turn him into scorn and ridicule! How can this Mason restore certain decorations once belonging to these Turrets, and other particulars of the fabrick, of which there have been no remaining documents for many years past? Again, will this Mason (whose integrity must not be called in question, while my credit and honesty are bandied about without mercy) be able to produce the two beautiful perfect Capitals at the finish of the Staircases to each Turret, which he suffered to be thrown down on the stairs, whereby they became mutilated, and left among the rubbish? Let me put this question likewise. What emolument can I possibly seek in return for my papers of the "Architectural Proceedings" at the Abbey Church and Henry's Chapel? I look not to be Director, Mason, or Paymaster, in the projected *improvements*. Nothing but the simple wish that our Antiquities may be protected, urges me forward; while, on the other hand, both my Opponent, the Mason, and others concerned, expect much gratification, much remuneration for "labour, stuff, and time," and much of that indescribable something always appertaining to undertakings of this sort! However, Mr. Urban, as the controversy stands, I certainly rest on an even balance with these good, disinterested people; and the publick will, no doubt, turn the scale in the proper way — even as has been so lately done in an Honourable Assembly upon an affair of the same nature as the one under discussion.

When my Opponent amuses us about the vast expenditure on the Abbey, who cannot choose but smile, on hearing that the said Mason, some five or six years back, told me without reserve in my study, his bill for that year for the several repairs, &c. &c. about the whole assemblage of buildings, with the Deanery, Prebendal-houses, and all, amounted to the very enormous sum of sixty pounds! And further, what are we to conclude, when my Opponent talks about the desire to maintain the fabrick, which consists in occasionally painting iron-railing and doors belonging to the several arrangements; thus preserving insignificant appendages, while the inestimable decorations of the Church and Cloisters are wholly disregarded, particularly the latter place, which is left to the sacrilegious despoil of school-boys, and other irreligious loungers.

My Opponent may rest assured that I am confident not one of our Cathedrals, or other great Churches, will be shut against me, but where the Guardians apprehend the force of just and necessary censure for any late Architectural Innovations made therein. No careful Steward of his Lord's treasure dreads the investigation of the *world's eye*, if he is conscious the trust confided in him is preserved pure, entire, and undiminished.

I am preparing another paper of the "Proceedings;" when my Opponent will have fresh scope for the exertion of his abilities, so forcibly and so laudably, and, we may add, so effectually displayed, in defending that side of the question under the banners of which he has enlisted himself; and, between friends, I think it will be to his future credit, and give much more weight to his *replies*, if he adds his real signature, as he has brought me out to view, with all my FAULTS upon my head, *in propriâ personâ*.

Yours, &c. JOHN CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, May* 10.

YOUR Magazine was the periodical publication which first produced papers in favour of my theory of Chemistry; a theory, which, I believe, is now admitted by all liberal and sensible Chemists to be a true one; though the Combination is exerting every nerve to keep up the declining French theory. Mr. Davy's experiments are now puffed with all the art and extravagance

* *Cappings* are literally a few mouldings or ornaments on the tops of decorations.

vagance their mistaken zeal can invent; and which I shall cursorily examine.

Mr. Davy's first experiment is principally directed to shew, that there is no fixed alkali produced by the Galvanic process as in pure distilled water. But if he takes the purest distilled water, he will find an alkali deposited in it, provided an alkaline solution is placed between the plates of the pile. I think Mr. Davy is not candid in these experiments, as they seem evidently made to prop the falling theory. He says, that when he found by these experiments no alkali in the distilled water, he added the sulphuric acid to the solution of alum in the disks. Now the alkali which the alum is well known to possess, would not be taken up by the Galvanic fluid in these experiments, but only the unsaturated acid. That an alkali both fixed and volatile, and acids, &c. can circulate through the metals of the pile, I have, in my publications, incontrovertibly proved: and indeed it has lately been proved by the French Chemists. For when the marine acid was found in the water betwixt the wires, there was the marine acid between the plates. The French Chemists also found the cancer of ulcers and other bodies circulate through the pile.

But that the experiments may more directly favour the French Theory, or its extraordinary principles, it is endeavoured to be proved, that the nitric acid is formed of oxygen and azote, and water of oxygen and hydrogen. This we shall now examine. Mr. Davy, in his experiments, always found the nitrous acid, and also the volatile alkali. Now I have satisfactorily proved that the Galvanic fluid contains the nitrous acid, and that the volatile alkali is directly similar to hydrogen, both being phlogiston; and that this phlogiston they get from the metals; and these bodies, hydrogen gas and ammoniacal gas, Dr. Priestley proved by experiments, would reduce the calces of metals into their metallic state. And I shewed by experiments, that the wires in the Galvanic processes came more to the state of a calx, and both hydrogen and ammoniac were in consequence found produced in the water, or between the wires in the process. Mr. Davy says, he found only the ammoniac produced in the first five minutes: but this is very easily accounted for, by the great heat and evaporation produced between the wires by his very powerful apparatus. For if he will even add the volatile alkali to the water, he will find it evaporated.

I have shewn clearly, that there is a combustion produced between the wires, when the troughs are made large, the charcoal burning with the utmost brilliancy, and the oxygen gas is rapidly consumed in the process. And Messrs. Biot and Caviot have shewn that the pile is an excellent eudiometer; for when atmospheric air was exposed to the action of the wires, its oxygen was consumed, leaving its azote gas entire; and if pure oxygen gas is employed, the combustion will be so much the more brilliant, it being necessary to the combustion: and the combustion clearly burns, or consumes, the phlogiston that the Galvanic acid had received from the bodies in the pile: for the larger you make your plates, and the purer the oxygen gas is, in the same proportion you will produce the nitrous acid, it being deposited from the Galvanic fluid. Therefore Mr. Davy, by excluding oxygen gas from his apparatus, and substituting and introducing hydrogen gas in its stead, would necessarily stop the combustion of the Galvanic fluid; and consequently it would not deposit its acid. In proof of this, charcoal will not burn in the Galvanic process, in hydrogen gas, and also the acid of the Galvanic fluid, meeting with hydrogen gas, will unite to it, and neutralize it, forming with it, either nitrous, nitrous oxide, or azote gases, all of which I have found. But to prove this; if Mr. Davy will make a pure vacuum, or use pure carbonic air, he will find an acid in the Galvanic fluid; or using the purest oxygen gas in the purest distilled water, he will find the greatest proportion of the nitrous acid. To prove his extraordinary supposition, that the nitric acid is formed of the azote and oxygen gas in the distilled water, he is obliged to bring one of Dr. Priestley's experiments, that hydrogen will expel azote from water. But by referring to the Doctor's experiment, I find, he exposed inflammable air from iron and zinc over water; and he expressly says,

says, that the inflammable air from zinc was not at all altered, but the air from iron was. But then he was not quite certain, that the iron inflammable air was pure; yet he expresses no doubt upon the air from the zinc being pure. Then this is, Mr. Davy, making a distinction between the hydrogen of iron and zinc. Besides, this exposure was from May to December, while in your processes it was done in 18 hours. Besides, Dr. Priestley made use of common water, whereas yours was the purest water; and his water was exposed to the atmosphere, but yours was not. But, sir, I will give you the first and greatest of authorities; the great and accurate Scheele proved, that pure distilled water would attract only the oxygen gas of the atmosphere, it acting as an excellent eudiometer. To what puerile shifts are they forced to have recourse!

I shall now consider the experiments that are supposed to prove the decomposition of various compounds by the action of negative and positive electricity. I had, upon my first Galvanic experiments, shewn that common salt, and other bodies, were decompounded in these processes; the Galvanic electric fluid, having such a strong attraction for acids, would attract them, and carry them in its circuit. This I proved so early as the year 1798; (see my Letter to Cavendish.) But the idea was then sneered at. Mr. Davy's first experiment was upon the sulphate of lime, connected by a fibrous sulphate of lime, moistened by pure water. And he says, he found in five minutes an acid in the positive cup, and lime in the negative cup. His next experiment was upon the sulphate of strontites; but it required 30 hours before the same effect was produced. Then it certainly implies some great difference in the experiments; and this difference was in the connecting the two cups; the one was by the fibrous sulphate of lime, and the other by the close pores of crystallized sulphate of strontites.

This, Mr. Urban, is the whole deception of these boasted experiments. The moistened asbestos and fibrous sulphate of lime, produce capillary attraction; for the great heat induced by the powerful apparatus evaporates the moisture, principally in the copper cup and its vicinity, so as to produce a strong capillary circulation from the zinc cup to the copper cup. Here then is all the mystery of these *supposed wonderful discoveries*; this electric-chemico theory being like Count Rumford's theory of water being a non-conductor of heat, Mr. Davy not knowing the simple principle of capillary attraction.

That the Electric and Galvanic fluids will unite to earths, alkalies, calces of metals, and particularly to acids, and carry them with it in its circuit, is what I have clearly proved in my former works. Therefore these electric fluids, passing through bodies, will carry with them these bodies; but these fluids circulate from the copper wires to the zinc wires, and there is no electric fluid that passes from the zinc wire to the copper wire. To prove this, I placed a solution of neutral salts in the copper cup, and distilled water in the zinc cup. I connected the cups with bodies that would not admit of any capillary attraction; and there was an acid deposited in the distilled water, and the neutral salt became alkaline; but when I placed the distilled water in the copper cup, and the solution of neutral salts in the zinc cup, there was no alkali in the distilled water. An acid solution of metals and earths had the same effect. To prove clearly that it was owing to the water's capillary circulation, if I stopped that by oiling the middle of the asbestos, and watering the two ends, the same effect was produced; that is, there was no transfer. If Mr. Davy will place an acid solution in the zinc cup, and distilled water in the copper cup, and use his watery asbestos, he will find the acid circulate to the distilled water. Indeed the most common sagacity might have discovered that to him; for in his own experiments, in which the bodies were not soluble in water, barytes, &c. there was no transfer. But the barytes ought to have circulated more freely, if its decomposition was owing to the action of the positive and negative wires; for if their influence acted so forcibly to separate the strong attraction between the acid and it, it ought certainly to have circulated more freely when it was not restrained by its attraction for water, being insoluble in that fluid. Also in the solution of silver,

silver, the moistened asbestos was gradually silvered over, directly implying the capillary attraction.

This wonderful theory of Mr. Davy's is to supersede all our doctrines of Chemistry; the electric attractions are to be accounted for upon its principles, just the same as Count Rumford's theory of the non-conducting power of water was to account for the electric attractions. *Risum teneatis?* So the well-known fact of the Galvanic fluid turning paper tinged with turmeric red at the zinc, and brown at the copper wires, is now, according to this sublime theory, owing to the decomposition of the vegetable paper. But, Mr. Davy, it will do the same, provided the solution is exposed to the wires, upon neither vegetable nor animal bodies. But Mr. Davy is a perfect *ignoramus* with respect to the action of the Galvanic fluid; at least he appears so by his writings. But I can scarcely think it is all to be imputed to his ignorance. No! it is to keep up the absurd theory of the supposed composition of water and the nitric acid. As to what is deposited in the water between the wires, it greatly depends upon the bodies in the disks, that is, between the plates, and also the cups that the electric fluid passes through, it taking from them acids, alkalies, and earths, &c.; so that without a proper attention to these points, the results will vary. But, according to his driveling theory, water is decompounded by the attraction of the two wires being negative and positive, which act so forcibly as to decompound the water; the oxygen going to the positive wire, and the hydrogen to the negative wire; and these strong attractions are to take place within the body of a man. Supposing you, Mr. Davy, make a part of the circuit, your two arms receiving the fluid, your head then would be the central point, so that this particle of water which is acted upon must be in your brain. But then how to get its component parts to the two wires? Why as nothing is impossible to our modern theorists, he supposes that "by a succession of decompositions and recompositions throughout the fluid," that is, throughout his brains, bones, muscles, nerves, ligaments, blood, &c. But at the conclusion of this puerile rhapsody, he is obliged to say, "On the general principle, oxygen and hydrogen ought to possess, with regard to the metals respectively, the negative and positive energy. This I have not been able to prove by direct experiments of contact." Good heavens! that I should have such absurdities to combat! When will this farce end?

He is perfectly ignorant of electricity. Oxygen, he says, is positive, and hydrogen is negative: also acids and alkalies are positive; yet he makes the positive metallic wire attract the positive bodies, and the negative metallic wire the negative bodies. But attend to the common experiment of two balls electrified positively repelling one another, and the two negative balls also repelling each other: you may also change the metallic ends of the Galvanic pile; a pile formed of iron and zinc. Iron is the negative, and zinc is the positive. With iron and gold, or silver, &c. the gold and silver are negative, and the iron the positive. He says, silver is negative, and zinc positive; and the acids are positive; and that it is the positive and negative states of bodies, which are the causes of electric affinity. But here we are equally contradicted by facts: the positive sulphuric acid dissolves the positive zinc, and will not touch the negative silver. Mr. Urban, I am tired with shewing the gross puerilities of these *wonderful discoveries!*

He says, that the affinity acids and alkalies have for each other, is owing to the former being positive, and the latter negative. But then the negative alkalies dissolve the negative metals, and also their negative calces: and mercury amalgamates both with positive and negative metals, as well as the alkalies do. In short, Mr. Urban, their absurdities are endless. Bodies, he says, unite to each other by being of contrary electricities; thus acids and alkalies; and that their union produces light and heat, which he supposes is from the union of positive and negative electricity, the salts becoming neutral. But there are many chemical unions of salts attended with cold; and according to this theory, as the acids and alkalies unite from being of different electricities, and the different electricities, upon their union, shewed themselves by light and heat, being now perfectly neutral. Therefore the acid and alka-

lies

lies should have no attraction after being joined to each other, for their affinity was owing to their different states of electricity; but which different states were dissipated by light and heat, upon their union. By adding positive zinc to this neutral solution, it cannot receive the acid from the alkali; but barytes will, which is incapable of acting in a Galvanic pile, as a positive pile, as the zinc does; but according to Mr. Davy's sublime doctrine, barytes is even attracted by the negative copper. But his theory says, that in the action of the Galvanic pile, the zinc has such a strong attraction for the acid in the neutral salt, that it can attract it though two or three cups intervene; even the zinc can attract oxygen from water, though it be as deep-seated as in his brain. But acids are attracted by the zinc, even in their positive state. For if the vitriolic acid, for instance, is placed in the silver cup, it will be carried to the positive zinc. Here then are two positive bodies attracting each other. The same observation might be made of the negative alkalies and copper. But, as I before observed, all those puerile doctrines originated from Mr. Davy's not knowing capillary attraction. But know, Mr. Davy, it is so strong, that if a rope have the greatest weight suspended, by watering that rope, the weight will be raised. Witness the well-known story when St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome was built: and to confirm that it was owing to the capillary attraction in these experiments, if you place a solution either of acids or alkalies in the zinc cup, they will equally pass through the moistened asbestos to the silver cup, upon the action of the pile.

I shewed in my former works, that the nitrous acid which the Galvanic fluid possesses, if it passes through a long glass tube filled with a strong solution of an alkali, the nitrous acid will be attracted by the alkali, and neutralize it. The fire with which the acid is united, will give it that activity, so as to make it pass through bodies, even alkalies; and even to unite itself to more acids in its circuit. But then, in this circulation in the pile, meeting with the oxygen gas of the atmospheric pure air, there is a combustion produced, and the phlogiston the Galvanic fluid had attracted from the metals, &c. is consumed, and the acid being added to it, unites to the alkali.

Mr. Davy, in trying my experiments, passed the Galvanic fluid through the alkali, with a small proportion of moisture: the water was so small in quantity, that the highly phlogisticated electric fluid had not water sufficient to make it take an aërial form; but it united itself to the alkali, while the electric fluid that had a less proportion of phlogiston, and more fire, tending to a free state, and probably attaching itself to a small proportion of the alkali, formed an air or gas not so combustible as hydrogen gas, but more of the oxygen gas kind. We know that pure nitre will form oxygen gas, in quantity above half its weight: also the Galvanic fluid, not coming upon the moistened alkali, in a rapid stream from the point of the wire, but issuing upon it in a wide stream from the cup of platina, it would in consequence attach itself more closely to the alkali. For I found, that as I moistened the alkali, and brought the Galvanic fluid upon it in a close stream, I produced what they call hydrogen and oxygen gas. The pure alkali, which I have shewn is formed of the alkali and fire, therefore becomes so highly combustible when water is added to it, it separating the fire from the alkali; the same effect it has upon lime; and which free or active fire sets fire to the condensed highly-phlogisticated Galvanic nitrous fluid, which was attached to it. It will also unite to mercury, the same as other highly-phlogisticated bodies will do; as sulphur (which is the vitriolic acid and phlogiston), and also the essential oils. And as mercury will amalgamate with metals, and their union will produce heat, expelling part of their phlogiston as free fire (as when zinc and mercury are united, what heat is produced!) so this highly-combustible body, formed by the union of this *metalloid* (as they absurdly call it) and Mercury; upon uniting them to gold, platina, silver, iron, zinc, &c. an active combustion is produced; all the phlogiston of all these bodies is turned into actual fire. The mercury is particularly aiding in this calcination and combustion; as metals, without having other bodies with which they can unite, do not easily

part

part with their phlogiston or fixed fire. Thus gold and platina require that highly-combustible body, oxy-muriatic acid; iron, the vitriolic acid and water; and the mercury in this case, unites to the calx of the metal, and expels its phlogiston, and also parts with its own. Sulphur and mercury unite, producing great heat, and the mercury is calcined; and, as Mr. Proust had satisfactorily proved, there is not a particle of oxygen concerned in the process. That there is great heat produced by this metalloid, is evident; for, when united to glass, the glass is immediately fused: and what, *ye profound Chemists*, could fuse it but heat? The metalloid acting the identical same part it does upon the metals.

Now let us examine the phenomena by their theory. Here is a metal formed from an alkali, by losing its oxygen: yet by uniting with other metals it produces a most active combustion; and, to the utter astonishment of our *wise Theorists*, in this combustion the alkali becomes regenerated, and the metals oxidated, without a particle of oxygen being concerned in the process. Oh! what a puerile, futile, and trifling theory! *O tempora! O philosophia!* My philosophical truths, produced by an Englishman, to be slighted for this French theory!

Here is a most inflammable body, near one-third specifically lighter than water; they with the utmost *non-chalance* call it a metal. In short, nothing is so extravagant as to appal them. Nay, they say that azote, sulphur, phosphorus, &c. &c. are also metals. When will these extravagancies end? That mercury should aid the metalloid in calcining metals, is not at all surprizing. Dr. Cooper, in his Memoirs of Dr. Priestley, says, "There is a copious production of inflammable air, when hot filings of zinc are added to hot mercury, in a hot retort, and exposed to a common furnace heat, which I believe is an unreported experiment of Mr. Kirwan's." Had this experiment been favourable to the French theory, it would have been puffed and published immediately. This metalloid retains its highly-inflammable body so lightly, that it will part with, or evaporate its highly-phlogisticated acid (being a kind of ether) to the atmosphere, it leaving the alkali.

I shewed in my former works, that by thickening the copper wire, that is, by extending the current of the Galvanic fluid, making it flow in a wider range, I produced a greater proportion of ammonia and less hydrogen gas; it not having so much fire and concentration, so as to form itself all into hydrogen gas. So in Mr. Davy's experiments, the Galvanic fluid circulating through the platina cup, there would, in consequence, be little or no hydrogen gas formed, but it would all attach itself to the alkali.

In short, if Mr. Davy, or any Tyro, will colour pure water with ink or any other colouring substance, and place it in the zinc cup, the copper cup being filled with pure water, and connect them with moist amianthus, wetted with pure water, they will clearly see the phenomena. The coloured liquor will gradually pass, from capillary attraction, to the copper cup, colouring its pure water. But that the Galvanic fluid will, if it meet with neutral salts in the copper cup, actually decompound the salts, robbing it of its acid, and carry it to the zinc cup, is what I have clearly shewn in my former works; and there, meeting with the zinc wire, it is stopped from entering its close pores; though I have no doubt but a small part of the acid will pass through it; but there is no Galvanic fluid that passes from the zinc wire to the copper one; and therefore there is no transfer of any body that way, but by capillary attraction.

Mr. Urban, the respectable gentlemen whom Mr. H. B. K. alludes to in Nicholson's Journal, vol. XIV. p. 50, have authorised me to say, in their own words:—"We are fully impressed with the truth of your Theory of Chemistry; and are very sensible of the shameful and mean arts of your enemies to suppress it. We therefore desire you to inform the publick, that we offer a premium of twenty guineas to any one who is able fully to refute it. And also, we say, seeing the vile and base arts exercised against your philosophy; we are sorry that in an enlightened country we should see the necessity

of

of taking this method of counteracting its enemies. But inform the publick, that we offer to hazard one hundred guineas, that the French Theory of Chemistry, as Mr. Nicholson says in his Journal, vol. XIV. p. 93, 'is crude, hypothetical, and unworthy of the importance which is attached to it;' and also one hundred guineas that your theory is the true one; founded on a full and clear elucidation of Nature's processes; and that Mr. Davy's present supposed discoveries, which are so idly puffed, are, we offer to lay any wager, false, puerile, vague, and inconclusive. The money, if the wager is accepted of, to be deposited in some respectable banker's hands, and the umpires to be chosen by the parties from the most *liberal*, *enlightened*, and *unprejudiced Chemists*."

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. Away with you, and hide your ignoble and diminished heads! *O tempora! O Philosophia!*

ROB. HARRINGTON.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXXIII.

FROM the same quarter which we hinted at in our last, Rumour once more tells us, that the very liberal-handed personages, who are so forward to encourage the *improvements* of the Westminster Regal and Ecclesiastical Remains, have at the same time come to an unanimous conclusion, that those *improvements*, already reared up are contemptible to a degree, and a disgrace to the Nation *. After this open and avowed opinion, will these said personages patiently sit, and wait the result of farther trials of skill, from the Masters of Art, on the front of the Hall, and Henry's Chapel? behold with indifferent eyes the new essays, and in "Stone" (*Compo* laid aside), the cuttings, the chippings, and the pareings, from each Structure; thereby reducing the fair proportions of the original parts; depriving the walls of their true and adequate portions of solidity; and shaking, by the incessant blows of the workmen in these processes, the foundations to their very centre? Let me particularly allude to the Chapel, the delicate and tender frame of which, its "omnipotent, angel-knit" groins, hanging, as it were, by a thread, to become the experimental play thing of Professionalists, who hide themselves behind an invisible *something*, as ashamed of what they have already done; yet still daring to do more, though *no one knows any thing about them, or who set them on to work!*

It is my intention soon to bring forward the regular memoranda of the Front of the Hall, as the Innovations proceed; that at least Amateurs may not be led away to admire what interested people tell them are legitimate restorations; when we know from proof, at no great distance, that we are really to expect nothing but bastard sorts of creations—*things* without a pattern, and without a name!

PRIORY OF ST. MARY OVERY, SURREY: *Surveyed*, 1808.

The date of the foundation appears to be 1106. A relick only of the Architecture of this date is to be perceived, and that is in the interior of the West Front of the Church; as all the rest of the fabrick gives the styles in use in the reigns of Henry III. Edward III. and in the Tudor æras; and which styles are found adapted in the remains of the monastic dwellings on the North side of the Priory. From the various parish repairs done on the exterior of the Church, little trace of the first decorations meet attention; and so rapid and silent has the work of dilapidation been carried on, between the time I visited the spot in 1797 and the present year, that many remains of attached buildings have fallen, to make room for stables, manufactories, and other temporary erections; and, perhaps, had I not now entered on this survey, another twelve months might have consigned every vestige of the once peaceful region to oblivion!

The site of the Priory is on the Bank-side to the North, and near London-bridge on the East; the South side bears upon the Borough; and the West aspect fronts the ruins of the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. Abutting the North-west angle of the West Front of the Church is a gateway leading into the precincts of the Priory; the arch-

way

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* See our Survey of the Palace in its present state, commencing in vol. LXXVII. p. 133, and concluded in p. 800.

way, of which is in the Tudor style, and not over-rich: the upper part of the Gateway modernized. Passing through this inlet Northward, on either hand is to be noticed some faint traces of antient wall; and particularly on the right, when turning to the East, there were considerable portions of buildings; but they are now destroyed. Some few paces farther is a very fine and spacious Crypt, say 100 feet by 25 feet, running North and South, and attaching itself to the North Transept of the Church. The plan is in two Ailes, marked by octangular columns, and run into eight divisions, they supporting excellent groinings, and which are most curiously constructed at each end of the arrangement. The masonry is also admirable, and in the best state possible at this hour, and appears to be coæval with the Church. In the first and second divisions, partition walls and door-ways have been introduced, and in the Tudor mode. This choice pile is used for storing up coals and other articles, by some retail dealer in such like commodities. Over the Crypt is the departing remnant of a sumptuous apartment; at the North end a large window (stopped up). On each side of the longitudinal range are doorways and small Tudor windows (insertions of that day). The Southern half, however, is nearly rendered a common loft, made so for a modern lumber repository; while the Northern half shews the original open timber-worked roof; the truss-dividing timbers supported by stone corbels. If I may be allowed to give an opinion, I conceive this place to have been the Dormitory, where on each side were the cells for repose, with an avenue between them, run in the centre of the design, for the admittance of each religious thereunto. This idea is strengthened, by the number of small windows remaining, which we may suppose lighted each cell. The exterior of this edifice has to its basement a Tudor window, door way, and several corbels, with remnants of groinings springing from them, evincing that on this part was a groined avenue: one jamb of a doorway of admittance to it is left. No other vestige of the holy seclusion is in existence; at least it has not been my fortune to make any farther explorations. Need it be observed, that possessors of such kind of treasure are not over-solicitous to let the publick see what they hold within their grasp, conscious no doubt (they being intent about the means of dilapidation) that the less a revered object is seen, the less its loss is enquired into, or sorrowed after!

The CHURCH. Built perfectly upon the Cathedral arrangement, though its dimensions are not on so large a scale, as its length does not comprehend 300 feet, and the other parts in proportion.

The Plan. A Nave; its Side Ailes, Transepts, Choir, its Side Ailes, and our Lady's Chapel. At the Eastern extremity of this latter Chapel is run out a small Monumental Chapel. On the North side of the Choir, the Chapel of St. John (now the Vestry); and on the South side of the Choir (nearly occupying the whole line) the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen; which Chapel gives three Ailes each way, that is, from North and South, and from West and East. The site of the Cloisters I have no difficulty to assign to the North side of the Nave (although no traces of them are in being), as a large door-way in the North Aile of the Nave (stopped up) appears undoubtedly to have led into them.

West Front. Not more than one third of its features left, which are in the style of Henry the Seventh's reign. West door-way, with rich oak doors. Centre large window, rich also, with six lights; its upper half modern. Window to the South Aile, nearly perfect. Window to North Aile, hid by a hovel reared up against it. The upper half of the front, modern brick-work, of no intent or interest.

South side. The window from the angle of the West Front, hid by a hovel. Porch grand, in the early style of the fabrick (as are in general the remaining objects about the rest of the fabrick), with a double entrance made by columns; they shewing rich capitals, and other interesting embellishments: but the several lines have been cruelly cut upon, and re-worked. The rest of the windows as far as the Transept are fine, and in good preservation, as are the buttresses between them. The parapets over this Side Aile and upper story,

story, with the line of wall of the Nave, entirely faced with modern brick-work. The buttresses and tracery to the windows, excepting the South large window of the Transept, untouched; this latter decoration is in a condition deplorably modern. The upper tier of the Transept, modern brick-work.—St. Mary Magdalen Chapel. Lately *compoed*, and innovated upon; yet the doorway, stuck in about 70 or 80 years past, is carefully left *uninjured*, as have been the *key-stones* of the same date, introduced over the heads of the windows. The grand flying buttresses to the Choir, much altered and disguised by modern brick-work; as are the heads of the various windows and parapets, to the concluding lines on this side of the Choir and Lady Chapel.

East Front. The windows and buttresses in the lower part untouched; the upper finishings, modern brick work.

North side. Much of the design, in the Choir range, in preservation; such as, the windows, smaller buttresses, and, in particular, the large, magnificent flying buttresses present their forms in an unaltered state. The Transept stands nearly in the same condition as the South ditto. The whole of the face of the Nave, excepting the mullions to the windows, covered with modern brick-work.

Grand Centre Tower. It rises above the Church in three stories; first story plain, but internally much enriched, as will be described in its due place. Second and third stories, two windows each, on the four sides, the walls finishing with battlements. At the angles of the Tower are turrets, with spires, &c. These two upper stories, Tudor work; and the spires themselves are a sort of mock restoration, done some few years past. It was from this Tower, Hollar took his famous Views of London, both before and after the great Fire, 1666.

(The Interior of the Church, which is of splendid work, and very entire, in our next.) AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Stower Provost, near Shaftesbury, May* 16.

IT has long been matter of doubt among Naturalists, whether Swallows, and the rest of the British *Hirundines*, migrate to warmer climates on the Continent during winter, or not. The facts which I am about to communicate to you in this letter, strongly confirm me in the opinion, that they do not migrate, but remain here concealed, and become torpid, till they are again roused into action by the warmth of the succeeding spring. The weather in the beginning of April last was extremely cold for the season, the wind being generally in the North and North-east. About the thirteenth of that month it became milder, the wind having changed to the South-east. In the afternoon of the 14th, I saw a single Swallow, flying about the house, apparently lively and strong in the wing. In the afternoon of the 15th, I saw two Swallows, taking the same kind of circuit as the one I had seen the day before, and seemingly equally lively. On the morning of the 17th, having occasion to pass a neighbouring river, I observed two or three more, flying about the banks. But the weather in the course of that day became considerably colder, and continued so till the 30th of the same month, the wind having again changed to the North or North-west. On the 19th and 20th, there was a heavy fall of snow. Now during the space of thirteen days, *i. e.* from the 17th of April to the 1st of May, I did not see a single Swallow. On the 30th of April, however, it again became milder, and the 1st of May was very warm and pleasant. On that day, I observed several Swallows in the compass of a short ride; and since that time they have appeared in their usual manner, without interruption. I have no doubt but that the few Swallows I saw on the 14th, 15th, and 17th of April, were induced to quit their *hybernaculum* by the change of temperature which occurred at that time; and that they were led to return to it on the recurrence of the very wintery weather which succeeded the 17th. At least, the circumstances I have related are (to use the words of an able Naturalist) "much more in favour of hiding than migration; since it is much more probable that a bird should retire to its *hybernaculum* just at hand, than return for a week or two only to warmer latitudes."

Yours, &c. T. H. G.

95. *Poems and Plays, by* William Richardson, *A. M. Professor of Humanity in the University of* Glasgow. *2 vols. 432 pp.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Vernor and Co. London. 1805.

WE owe an apology, both to the Publick and to the Author, for having so long failed to take notice of these volumes. We hope, however, to be forgiven by both, upon the assurance that we meant no disrespect to either, and that we shall now do the best we can to make out a faithful and correct account of their contents.

The first volume contains the Poems, which are, in general, short but very lively effusions of a superior mind. The subjects are various, of course; but there are so many of them connected with a country life, and there is so much sylvan embellishment introduced into them all, that they are fitly enough denominated *rural*. This kind of poetry requires more skill than is commonly apprehended; and the skill and taste that are necessary to please the discerning reader are best ascertained by observing the consequences of the want of them in a Pastoral Poet. A chief and very general offence against taste arises from the want of the power of distinguishing between the things that give pleasure in nature only and those which are calculated to please in representation also; and a second and no less universal one is the too minute and pleonastic exhibition of the minor parts of a subject or landscape. Thus, because the life and occupation of the shepherd are associated, in most minds, with the ideas of peace, hilarity, and innocence, and have, on that account, procured currency for Idyllian minstrelsy in all ages and nations, there has been poured in upon the world, by a tribe of indiscreet versifiers, a load of pastoral description, so adhesive to truth and circumstance, that the veriest trifle in the œconomy of the fold and cottage has been carefully brought into notice, and dignified with numbers. This unskilful debasement of the Muse, taken in connexion with the unnatural and grotesque alliance that was brought about by introducing classical Arcadia, with its sweet solitude, its simplicity, and oaten pipe, into a country devoted to the very unpastoral pursuits of commerce, luxury, and war, soon brought the Eclogue into disrepute among the Criticks of England. But, although close and minute detail ought to be avoided, we do not forbid all allusion to rural manners and rural incidents; but let them be viewed at a distance, always leaving sufficient room for fancy to improve upon reality. The distant smoke of a cottage makes a better figure in a poem than a tête-a-tête conversation with its inhabitant; and we would rather see him moving homeward to enjoy its shelter, than be told, even by a Spenser or a Phillips, how he fares when he has reached it. Professor Richardson's taste and discernment have proved a sufficient barrier against these violations of propriety, to which inferior Poets are so prone; and from one of two specimens of pastoral that are to be found in his volumes, we are enabled to judge, that if he had addressed himself to that kind of rural poesy, it would have been cloathed with a fair proportion of the beauties and expression of which it is susceptible. In "the Invitation to a Lady" to go to the country, he tells her very sweetly that

"When smiling Morn arises gay,
Gilding the dew-drop on the lawn,
Our flocks on flowery uplands stray—
Our songs salute the rosy dawn.

"When noon-tide scorches all the hills,
And all the flowers and herbage fade,
We seek the cool refreshing rills
That warble through the green-wood glade.

"But when the lucid star of Eve
Shines in the Western sky serene,
The swains and shepherdesses weave
Fantastic measures on the green.

"O Lady, change thy splendid state;
With us a shepherdess abide;
Contentment dwells not with the Great,
But flies from Avarice and Pride.

"The groves invite thee, and our vale,
With every fragrant bud that blows,
And ev'ry stream and ev'ry gale
Will yield thee pastime and repose."

The following little Idyll too has a great deal of pastoral simplicity, at the same time that it is both pointed and correct: the title of it is "The Rose."

"Said Ino, 'I prefer the rose
To every radiant flower that blows;

For

For, when the smiling Seasons fly,
And winds and rain deform the sky,
And roses lose their vivid bloom,
Their leaves retain a sweet perfume.
Emblem of Virtue! Virtue stays
When Beauty's radiant hue decays;
Nor Age, nor Fortune's frown efface
Or injure her inherent grace.'
"True," answered Daphnis; "but observe,
Unless some careful hand preserve
The leaves, before their tints decay,
They fall neglected; blown away
By Wintry winds or beating rains,
No breath of fragrancy remains.
Some kindly hand must interpose;
For sore the Wintry tempest blows,
And weak and delicate the rose."

But these are only *jeux d'esprit*; and it is in a more exalted species of composition where the conception and versification of the Poet are to be sought for. We shall therefore quote two or three stanzas of the Hymn to Melancholy.

"How shall I woo thee, lovely maid!
Of pensive air, in dusky state array'd;
With flowing train that graceful sweeps the ground,
Thy brow with wreath of cypress bound.
And with a veil of sable lawn
O'er thine expressive features drawn,
How shall I hail and call thee to mine aid?
Say, shall the obedient lyre prolong,
With solemn cadence, the elegiac song,
That slowly moves with unaffected grace?
O Melancholy, sink thy thoughtful pace!
Or rather shall my numbers rise
Various, as from the venerable fane,
The holy sacerdotal train,
With transporting extacies,
Invoke the sacred Powers that dwell
In fragrant fields of Asphodel."

"Nor leave me, Mirth! nor with alluring
To me thy gaudy form present; [leer
Nor in my lonely path appear, [ment:
With flaunting air and soothing blandish-
Nor, trimly twin'd with flowerets gay,
Cast thy chaplet in my way.
Thy boasted joys are not divine;
For, though with brilliancy they shine,
At once they vanish; as mid evening skies
The flashing meteor glows and dies—
Lead me, meek-eyed Melancholy,
Far from the resort of Folly:
Oft at twilight's sober hour,
Lur'd by Fancy's charming power,
Let my duteous steps and slow
To silent shades and lone recesses go."

"Fancy listens to my lay;
Shrouds in her dusky pall th' expiring day:
Anon, athwart the burthen'd skies
Slowly the deep congenial glooms arise.
The lonely moan of the forlorn,
On the slow, pausing breath of midnight borne,
Flows from the visionary vale!
Seen by the livid gleam of Fear,
Dimly-featur'd shapes appear,
And Melancholy's slow-puls'd heart assail—
Glaring fiends and spectres gaunt,
That from the gulf of Horror rise, avaunt!
No! not to such terrific forms as these,
But to thoughts that sadly please;
To such I yield, as to consenting hearts
Soft-ey'd Sympathy imparts."

"Here a lofty castle rose:
Court, and hall, and turret rung
Loud with merriment and song.
From the sparkling chalice flows
The flood of care-dispelling wine.
Lo! the gilded cielings shine
With many a taper blazing bright!
While the gorgeous train advance,
Mingling in the measur'd dance;
And Mirth, and Laughter, and Delight,
Bid the festal bliss abound,
And the joyous song resound.
But, unforeseen, in evil hour,
Mischance with overwhelming power
Frown'd!—The Pleasures haste away;
Dance, and Song, and Pastime gay,
Quit the desolated hall.
In ruins now the fractur'd columns fall:
Now, where the storied tapestry hung, [along;
The rank weed waves, and ivy creeps
And from the rampins, through the starless sky,
The screech-owl frightens night with her bewailing cry," &c.

The length of this hymn prevents us from transcribing it all; but our Readers have seen enough of it to be of opinion, with us, that it is the production of one who has been well received on Parnassus.

We conclude our extracts from the Poems with a few lines from an Epithalamium on the Marriages of the Duchess of Atholl and of the Hon. Mrs. Graham of Balgovan, daughters of the late Lord Cathcart, but now no longer among the living.

"The Season smil'd, the gentle airs of May
Flew from the bosom of an argent cloud,
Wafting on downy wings prolific showers,
And gladd'ning all the valley: hills and groves
Rung with mild melody; and every dale
Shouted with joy. 'Twas then where Dovar guides
His winding current, in a verdant vale,
Ling'ring with fond delay, and raptur'd all
With the adornment of a cultur'd hill,
Lav'd by his wand'ring wave, the rural swains
Beheld two roses of illustrious stem,
Blushing with orient bloom. The morning dews [gales;
Lay on their leaves, impearling them. The

That

That fan the bosom of returning Spring,
And waft perfumes from her ambrosial hair,
Play'd with their waving foliage, and diffus'd
Their influence and enlivening odour bland.
——— A noble Shepherd rear'd
The lovely flowers: he cherish'd them; invok'd
The dews of Heaven to foster them; invok'd
Favonian breezes to preserve them safe
From mildews, pestilential blights, and all
Th' infectious vapours of a fev'rish sky.
———Lovely flowers! they pleas'd
And bloom'd, and smil'd, unconscious of their bloom:
Yet were they prais'd, and tuneful voices oft
Publish'd their praises. Many a wood-nymph wild
Hied from her mossy arbour to admire
Their blazon'd hue; and in the coral grove
Of Thetis many a watery Power extoll'd
Their soft subduing virtues."

(To be concluded in our next.)

96. *The Life of* Thomas Chatterton. *By* John Davis, *Author of* "*Travels in* America." 12*mo.*

"DR. GREGORY'S Life of Chatterton being now only known as it is appended to the Collection of the Works of Chatterton, in three volumes, a new Life of the Boy-Bard is indisputably wanted. The task I have undertaken with no small diligence; and endeavoured to make my biography agreeable, entertaining, and instructive."

Such is the Author's apology for his work; and we are certainly far from considering Dr. Gregory's Life of Chatterton as precluding the present or any other attempt. The question is, whether Mr. Davis has supplied what was wanting, contributed more particulars than were generally known, or given such a delineation of Chatterton as to make any material change in the opinions of the world respecting that very extraordinary youth. In answer to this, we have little hesitation in saying that he has thrown no manner of light on the personal history of Chatterton, every particular in this Life having been carefully gleaned from the account prefixed to the last edition of his Works, or from the notes, letters, &c. in that edition. But his principal aim appears to have been to stand up as the advocate of Chatterton; and very early in his little volume he gives us this notice.

"By the manner in which I have recorded these anecdotes, I shall doubtless be thought by some the advocate of forgery. My sentiments are these: I would advise no man to forge the works of Abraham Newland; for, if he does, he will be assuredly hanged. But I think there is no more harm in forging poems for a priest of the fifteenth century than there would be in writing a satire on the credulity of Milles and Bryant, than whom two more redoubtable champions never mounted in succession a wooden stage."

Mr. Davis's advice is *prudent* at least. He has some dread of the gallows; but as to the violation of truth, and the falsification of literary history, he thinks all that as lawful as satirizing a credulous man. We are not quite of this opinion; but the late forger of the Shakspeare Manuscripts may subscribe to it with a safe conscience. Mr. Davis, however, having thus announced his belief, we are not to wonder that he should sacrifice the most respectable names to the manes of Chatterton. In answer to a remark of Dean Milles, he asks, "who is not disposed to exclaim—what conscious heart does not utter—

"I tell thee, churlish priest,
A ministering angel shall this poet be,
When thou liest howling!"

In answer to this, we shall only say that Mr. Davis is probably the only "conscious heart" that will venture to dispose the Dean's lot in a future world in this way.

After such abuse we are not much surprised to find our Author assigning Chatterton's *poverty* as the reason why Horace Walpole neglected him, nor at the following notice of Walpole, Mason, and Gray:

"He (Walpole) communicated the Poems, at some literary club, to that great son of Song, Mr. Mason, and the *self-supported melancholy Gray* (poor souls! compared to Chatterton, reveling in luxury); who, in the true spirit of established Authors, damned with faint praise the spirit-stirring stanzas of Abbot John."

Mr. Davis now makes an observation, which he is surprised was never made before; namely, that Mr. Walpole himself was an egregious literary impostor for pretending that his Castle of Otranto was printed at Naples in 1529, and translated by William Marshall. But the plain reason why this observation was never made before is, that it was not worth making. No advocate for Chatterton's forgeries ever considered that it would bear

bear a comparison. In the same spirit of invective, other characters, entitled to the veneration of the Literary World, are introduced in this vindication of Chatterton; which, after all, leaves him where he was taken up. With respect to his genius, about which there is no dispute, Mr. Davis displays true taste and feeling; and, had he restrained them within proper bounds, his criticisms would have been preferable to the cold and measured opinions of Chatterton's preceding Biographer. But on all these points the Publick has long ago decided; and any fresh attempts to injure the memory of Chatterton's contemporaries, who would not be imposed on by his forgeries, will certainly fail of success.

97. *The Warrior's Return; and other Poems. By Mrs.* Opie. Longman and Co. 1808.

THIS neat diminutive volume, containing 185 pages, is thus modestly introduced to the Publick by the fair Authoress, the relict of Opie, the late excellent painter, who had the singular good fortune to unite the sister Arts of Poetry and Painting by his marriage with this lady: "The Poems which compose this little volume were written, with two or three exceptions, several years ago; and to arrange and fit them for publication has been the amusement of many hours of retirement." The contents are, The Warrior's Return; Julia, or, the Convent of St. Clair, a Tale, founded on Fact; The Mad Wanderer, a Ballad; Lines written in 1799; Song, I am wearing away like the Snow in the Sun; To Lorenzo; Ode to Borrowdale, in Cumberland; The Lucayan's Song; Song, Was it for this I dearly loved thee? Ballad founded on Fact; Song, Yes, thou art changed; Stanzas to Cynthio; The Origin of the Sail; Sonnet on the Approach of Autumn; To Laura, and a Love Elegy to Laura; Love Elegy to Henry; To Henry; To Henry; Lines on the Opening of a Spring Campaign; Lines on the Place de Concorde, at Paris; the Moon and the Comet, a Fable; To Lothario; To Henry; To Anna; Remembrance; Secret Love; To a Maniac; Lines on Constantinople; Song; To Henry; and the work concludes with five other Songs.

A neatly-engraved frontispiece is prefixed to the volume.

There is a description of Poets and Poetesses who become such through strong retentive powers of memory; those persons, extremely fond of the productions of our best writers, read them till they are enabled to repeat whole poems, and quote correctly the most beautiful passages from twenty different authors; they then proceed to write sonnets, elegies, and speak impromptus, which they publish, and the Publick immediately discover that every thought and every image may be appropriated, without the least difficulty, to the original owners from whom they were borrowed, almost unconsciously, by the unfortunate retailer, doomed to sink with his or her books into oblivion. This fact, undoubted and incontrovertible, induces the real friend of the Muse to exult when he meets with originality and polished metre, animated by the genuine fire of the Poet; such is the case in the present instance. Mrs. Opie, possessed of a mind disdaining imitation, and conscious of its own resources, has presented the Community with the means of passing a leisure hour innocently and delightfully; an assertion we shall support by two short extracts which would do honour to the pens of our best modern Poets.

"LINES WRITTEN IN 1799.

"Hail to thy pencil! well its glowing art
Has trac'd those features painted on my heart;
Now, though in distant scenes she soon will rove,
Still shall I here behold the friend I love—
Still see that smile, "endearing, artless, kind,"
The eye's mild beam that speaks the candid mind;
Which, sportive oft, yet fearful to offend,
By humour charms, but never wounds a friend.
But in my breast contending feelings rise,
While this lov'd semblance fascinates my eyes;
Now, pleas'd I mark the Painter's skilful line;
And now rejoice the skill I mark is thine:
And, while I prize the gift by thee bestow'd,
My heart proclaims, I'm of the giver proud.
Thus pride and friendship war with equal strife;
And now the friend exults, and now the wife."

The following lines are the application to the fable of the Moon and the Comet, told with equal ease and spirit; unluckily for the Arts, the satire is but too well founded. Wilkie, the modern Teniers, whose works are the admiration of all persons of judgment, is thus addressed:

"W—k—e,

"W—k—e, beware! though Amateurs,
And Nobles, Artists, Connoisseurs,
Thy works admire, thy skill commend,
And smiling o'er thy canvas bend,
Thy powers will be no more respected,
Thy crowded easel soon neglected,
If ever Artist should appear
(The Comet of Dame Fashion's sphere),
Who works to wondering London shows,
Not done with *fingers*, but with—*toes*."

98. *Men and Manners; or, Concentrated Wisdom. By* A. Hunter, *M. D. F. R. S. The Second Edition, much enlarged.*

WE do not remember to have seen the first edition of this pleasing miscellany; but it is no inconsiderable proof of merit that it has so soon passed into a second. It cannot, at the same time, be disrespectful or unjust to suggest that, in all collections of this kind, there are various degrees of interest and importance. We shall therefore select a few of Dr. Hunter's Maxims, for such they may be called, that appear to be excellent and unanswerable; and then advert to a far lesser number of the inferior kind. The Author, in a brief Preface, says, that "Wisdom that is conveyed in short and pithy sentences, has a more powerful operation upon the mind than voluminous systems of morality. To compare small things with great, this little work is like a watch that you carry about with you, and which tells you the hour without obliging you to go a mile to consult the church-clock of your parish. Children may read it; and grown persons may find in it some things that they never dreamt of."

"Never be without a will; read it over every two years; and make a new one, or a codicil, every time you make a purchase of freehold land, otherwise it will not pass to the uses of your will, but go to your heir-at-law.

"If you are in trade, keep no more houses than you can support; a Summer-house and a Winter-house have forced many a man into a Poor-house.

"Idleness travels very leisurely, and Poverty soon overtakes her.

"After we have eat a hearty meal, we think no man is hungry.

"Give no alms to a man who begs well, but reserve it for the silent beggar.

"Choose a wife from a watering-place where the company live under one roof. It is as safe a measure as buying a horse upon trial.

"When you plant a wood, you are only paying posterity what you borrowed from your ancestors.

"Do not brave the opinion of the World. You may as well say that you care not for the light of the sun because you can find a candle.

"In England Law and Reason go hand in hand. In most other countries they hardly know each other.

"Arrogance is a weed that grows on a dung-hill.

"Time is a ship that neither casts anchor nor waits for passengers.

"Those who lead a life of dissipation and pleasure should consider that the space between death and the card-table is hardly discernible.

"A merchant is like a tree, the value of which cannot be known till it is cut down.

"Wit is brushwood; Judgment is timber: the first makes the brightest flame, but the other gives the most lasting heat.

"An artful woman is a saint in the morning, and a glow-worm at night.

"He who is always his own counsellor, will often have a fool for his client.

"Religion is the best armour, but the worst cloak.

"Gossiping and Lying are twin-sisters.

"The anatomical examination of the eye is a certain cure for Atheism.

"The Serpent tempted Eve with fruit that would purchase knowledge. A modern Eve would much rather have had a guinea to purchase what she liked.

"Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm in hopes of fair weather.

"A mouse confined in a wire-trap eats its baited cheese with much composure, and, like the man of pleasure, is unmindful of its future destiny.

"A dog shews his wisdom by barking at a beggar, knowing that he comes to take away his perquisites.

"A spirit-merchant and an undertaker should always shake hands when they meet.

"A man of bright parts has generally more indiscretions to answer for than a blockhead.

"Pay your debts of sin at different times. A death-bed repentance is too great a sum to pay at once.

"Infidelity is engrafted on a bramble, but which can never rise higher than a shrub.

"When our passions have left us, we have the vanity to think we have conquered them.

"When a man trumpets his own praise, he generally blows out of tune.

"To make too much haste to return an obligation is a sort of ingratitude.

"Grumbling is scolding, with variations.

"The shortest way to the church-yard is to pass through the dram-shop.

"A statesman is something like a bricklayer's labourer: he is slow in getting up the ladder, but comes very fast down.

"The

"The bee, the whale, the ox, the sheep, and the goose, are the five supporters of Literature.

"Time runs so fast that it is impossible for you to overtake her; but you should try never to be far behind."

The Reader will find hundreds of precepts similar to these conveyed in a pleasing, familiar, and pithy style. The Author has evidently studied "men and manners" to the best purpose; and has interspersed various medical cautions of great importance. We know not, indeed, any modern manual of wisdom that can be more advantageously recommended. There are, however, some of these *sentences* or *aphorisms* which depart widely from the character of the others, and which perhaps had better be omitted.

The following appear trifling; at least, we are inclined to ask *cui bono?*

"When cards have been once or twice played with, send them to the book-binder to be cut at the edges."—"A Chancery suit is the least expensive suit that a man can wear, as it is sure to last him his whole life-time." This is surely a poor pun.—"Never take an unfolded handkerchief from your pocket; it shews that you have not used one during the day." May it not also shew that you preferred bringing a clean one into company?—"It is a wise provision in nature, that tall men should love little women, and that little men should love tall women. It is this that prevents the world from being filled with dwarfs and giants."—"A roguish spirit-merchant baptises his spirits in the cellar, and circumcises their measure, before they go out."—"If your wife long for a coach and six, give it her, if she will promise to eat it."—"A very old man, who marries a handsome young wife in hopes of getting an heir to his estate, may, in general, be certain of obtaining his wishes." This is waggish.—The following are doubtful: "Dine late; it makes the day longer, and saves a supper."—"Much may be done in a short time; your barber bestows 150 strokes daily on your beard." Have we not a cypher too much in this computation?—"Instead of drinking three glasses of wine after dinner, drink only two; and if you want more, drink a glass of ale. The saving will bring wine back to its old price."—"If you marry ill, don't repent of it, as repentance will obtain you no forgiveness."—"If you are of an indolent temper, breakfast upon cold pig."—"We must not attempt to explain a mystery. If it could be explained, it would no longer be a mystery." Such advice as this would be just as applicable to the case of removing a difficulty or impediment.—"Pleasure is a kind of intoxication, that leaves us sober after gratification." This is too indefinite; and the following cannot be seriously recommended: "A woman should not be offended at indecent language. Her best way is to appear not to understand it." But probably our Author means that she should not *appear to be* offended.

The following are rather illiberal:

"In antient times the bishop fed his sheep; but now the flock is only kept to be shorn."—"There are two Universities, that for ages have been the seats of learning; but which, for want of their antient discipline, Minerva is reluctantly preparing to leave." The scholars sent out from these Universities, within the last twenty years only, afford a flat contradiction to this reflection.—"It is hoped that the Bishops will soon give us an improved edition of what is called 'The Bishop's Bible;' in which we may expect to see some stories left out, that ought to be left out." What the Author means by this, we know not; and the following, we are afraid, will be understood as a defence either of dueling or suicide: "It is better to die than live under the ignominy of being a coward."

We shall advert to only two more apophthegms, which are objectionable as savouring too much of the School of Chesterfield.

"If you mean your son for an honest profession, let him allow his features to take their natural form. But if you intend him for the diplomatic line, teach him the art of arranging his features so as to appear the most pleased when under the most displeasure."—"If you are a physician, give pity to the poor, and attention to the rich. Pity costs nothing; and attention will be paid for."

Such are the few objectionable passages we have met in this entertaining volume; and few they are, when taken from a collection of 1146, the greater part of which are well calculated to display "Men and Manners," and to give the young some knowledge of the world, and many precepts of conduct, at a very small expence, and in a very pleasing form.

99. *The Cabinet of Poetry; containing the best entire Pieces which are to be found in the Works of the* British *Poets, from* Milton *to* Beattie. *In Six elegant Volumes, Post Octavo; embellished with Portraits by* Caroline Watson. *Printed in Chronological Series; and the Works of each Poet*

Poet prefaced by an Account of his Life and Character. Selected by Mr. Pratt.

IT is always fortunate for re-published works of reputation when the editorial task happens to be assigned to a man who is himself eminent in the art or science which forms the subjects of those re-publications; on which principle it cannot but be satisfactory to observe the name of Mr. Pratt announced as a selector of the volumes under our immediate consideration. A votary of the Muses himself, and the rich offering with which he has embellished the shrine of Apollo, in his admirable poem of "Sympathy," and various other compositions, whose fame has been established for a series of years, and will go unimpaired to posterity, made him perfectly competent to such an undertaking.

The arrangement of "The Cabinet of English Poetry" must have presented to Mr. Pratt a difficulty few Editors have had to encounter. The character of the selection was, to be rich in quality, but limited in quantity. From the mental treasury of our great Poets was to be formed, so far as it could be extended, an universal Cabinet of Gems. The materials were indeed abundant; but they stretched so far beyond the point at which it would be necessary to stop, in consequence of the Cabinet being able to hold no more, that the Editor not only found his choice perplexed and encumbered by variety, but had to regret the necessity he was under to resign what it was impossible to preserve. Thus compelled to make sacrifices, he derived some consolation for partial, comparative loss from reflecting on general and positive gain. If many jewels, of no mean lustre, were necessarily to be rejected, those which have been received are known to be of the first water; and, with all our enthusiastic love of the Muse, it must undoubtedly be placed to the credit-side of the present work the opportunity which such a collection gave of rejecting a very considerable mass of shewy, tinsel articles, that would have increased the bulk while they diminished the value. Though we cannot altogether subscribe to the opinion of Mr. Burke, that, "if the grain were separated from the chaff which fills the Works of our National Poets, what is truly valuable would be to what is useless in the proportion of a mole-hill to a mountain," it cannot be disputed that almost every votary of Apollo, who has written well and much, has inevitably been sometimes *unequal to himself*, and who, at the close of a brilliant career, would wish particular pages, perhaps volumes, could be blotted out for ever."

In a survey so wide and magnificent of the National Poetry of this illumined Country, the Good, the Bad, and the Indifferent, must inevitably have met the eye of the Examiner even as dross and pure metal blended in the richest mines.

To separate these, and to place as many of the BEST in the Cabinet as it could contain, has obviously been the end and aim of the volumes before us. That various performances would have commanded insertion but for the imperious reasons assigned, cannot be denied; it is therefore to be feared, and indeed Mr. Pratt appears to feel, that particular Readers may not find all their favourites in this collection. Nevertheless, as much as could possibly be, it is replete with beauty and use; the best parts of the best Poetical Works are certainly associated; and the proudest, noblest display of the human Mind, the brightest sallies of the human Imagination, and the tenderest effusions of the human Heart, are, in the due order of succession, exhibited. As, therefore, most of the pieces have the general *imprimatur* and common consent of Mankind in their favour, there is little difficulty in admitting the sterling value of the selection; and the Editor may look forward to a well-grounded hope that the chief reward of his endeavours on the present occasion, namely, that as every Reader of taste and feeling must alternately be delighted and instructed, must be "raised, refined, inspired," by the sublimest, sweetest efforts of the British Bards, every such Reader will gain more of excellence, and less of defect, and at considerably less expence, than has hitherto been found within the same compass. Indeed, the voluminous extent of the ENTIRE Works of the English Poets (which, however, for the honour of the Country, and the instruction of those who entertain a true relish for our National Poetry, we are also glad to see encouraged) first suggested the propriety

of

of a selection; which, while it preserves beauties of the first orders of excellence, should present an interesting view of the most lovely art, and of those who have practised it with the most success.

The Poets at large have certainly been given with due reverence to their memory and genius, beginning with the most early Bards; and it does not by any means appear that Mr. Pratt engaged in the present selection with a view to disparage former Editors, as he has, with marked satisfaction, avowed his obligations to the ample Edition of Anderson, whom he frequently mentions as uniting in his character the man of candour with the man of taste and discernment. And we are particularly gratified to find, as might in truth have been expected from his known disposition, that Mr. Pratt has, in this instance, emulated Mr. Anderson, by shewing, in his biographical notices, that the manners of a gentleman and the acuteness of a critick are by no means incompatible.

It would be an unfair omission were we not to remark that the Engravings in this Collection, by Miss Caroline Watson, exhibit another instance that female Genius is a match for the most eminent of the other sex in an art wherein the attainment of excellence is most arduous, because depending on an instrument more oppressive, fatiguing, and injurious, than the pencil or pen. We observe that the chronological arrangement has been attended to as much as was consistent with the necessary breaks made by omission of such of the Poets as were not deemed favourable to the Selection. Yet, to prove that Selection sufficiently copious, Mr. Pratt has given us the most popular pieces of upwards of Eighty Bards. Such an assemblage has been long considered as a *desideratum*; and we do not observe any care wanting in the execution, nor any cost spared in bringing it forth. We do not hesitate to pronounce that the Lovers of Poetry will be gratified by its appearance.

The work is inscribed to Lady Grenville, in an implied compliment, so delicately conceived, and expressed at the same time in so brief and simple a manner, that we shall offer it to our Readers, particularly our literary ones, as an example for epistles dedicatory, which are but too often coarse and ill contrived.

"Her manners, by the world refin'd,
Left all the taint of modish vice behind,
And made each charm of polish'd courts agree
With candid Truth's simplicity,
And uncorrupted Innocence."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Preferr'd the shade to all the gay resorts,
The pomp of cites and the pride of courts,
And banish'd every passion from her breast,
But those the gentlest and the best,
Whose holy flames, with energy divine,
The virtuous heart enliven and refine."

LYTTELTON.

"Fitted or to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain,
With Innocence and Meditation join'd."

THOMSON.

"To the Right Hon. Lady GRENVILLE.

"Madam, The above passages, from Poets whose brightest Gems enrich this Cabinet, have suggested an earnest wish, in the mind of the Editor, to inscribe these volumes to some *living* Example of the sentiment and character which they illustrate.—To that living Example this Assemblage of the Beauties and Graces of the British Muse is most respectfully addressed."

100. *Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or, Heads of the Course of Lectures, on that Subject, read in the University and King's College of* Aberdeen. *By* Gilbert Gerard, *D. D. Professor of Divinity, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in* Scotland. *Second Edition.* Edinburgh. Constable and Co. 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THIS very useful work is ushered into the world without any preface. It becomes our duty, therefore, to exhibit such an analysis of its contents as may give the Reader a just idea of what he is to expect. The Author has adopted the manner of aphorism, or proposition, nearly similar to what Dr. Doddridge practised in his Course of Lectures, although his plan was constructed more logically. Dr. Gerard makes every head of a lecture a distinct proposition, or sentence; and they are numbered, for the purposes of reference.

The whole is divided into two *Parts*: I. The Sources of Biblical Criticism; II. The Objects of Scripture Criticism. PART FIRST is subdivided into Eight Chapters; *viz.* 1. Manuscripts and Editions of the Books of Scripture; 2. The Original Languages;

Languages; 3. The Kindred Languages; 4. Versions of the Scripture; 5. The Circumstances relating to the Books of Scripture; 6. Comparison of Scripture with itself; 7. History and Manners; and, 8. Opinions and Learning. These chapters are again subdivided into sections, more or fewer, according to the number of subjects which the Author has thought proper to attach to each.

In like manner, PART SECOND is divided into Eight Chapters: 1. Corrective, or Emendatory Criticism; 2. The Explication of separate Words; 3. The Explication of Combinations of Words; 4. Difficulties in the Circumstances relating to the Books of Scripture; 5. Of reconciling Scripture to itself; 6. Seeming Contradictions to Reason and Morality; 7. Seeming Contradictions to History and Matters of Fact; and, 8, Complicated Difficulties.

How various the subjects which these sections treat of, and how abundant the sources of information which the learned Professor has pointed out, will appear from the following sketch: In the course of PART I. the Biblical Scholar's attention is called to the authority of Manuscripts; the use of MSS. and the manner of using them; the authority of the printed Editions; the necessity of correcting these by MSS.; the Samaritan Pentateuch; the origin of the Hebrew language, and of the Greek; of written language, particularly those mentioned; the Hebrew vowel points and accents, and the Greek spirits and accents; the structure and genius of the Hebrew language; the language of the New Testament; the use of the original language in criticism; the kindred languages necessary for illustrating the Hebrew, and their uses in determining the true reading, and in interpreting Scripture. Under the Versions of the Scriptures, we have the Chaldee paraphrase, the Greek, Samaritan, Latin, Syriac, other antient versions, and the modern versions; Distinctions of Versions into antient and modern, independent or derived, literal or free; their use in determining readings, and for interpretation. The Author next discusses the kinds of composition in Scripture; the authors of the books; the times in which they were written; the occasions, the scope and design, the plan and distribution, and the connexion of parts. The Comparison of Scripture with itself, which is an acknowledged and important source of criticism, embraces the comparison of parallel passages, and of passages which are not parallel; and likewise the comparison of particular passages with the analogy of faith, that is, with the general tenor of the doctrine taught in Scripture. Criticism, how assisted by an acquaintance with civil history, political history, customs and manners, chronology, geography, and natural history; also by a knowledge of religious opinions of antient idolaters, their philosophy, the prevailing opinions and writings of the Jewish sects, and the writings of the antient and modern Christians.

Among the important subjects handled under the subdivisions of PART II. we find the nature of various readings, the sources of false readings, and their divisions into omissions, additions, transpositions, and alterations; rules for judging concerning various readings; a most elaborate section, in which no subject connected with the disputes between Biblical Criticks seems to be left untouched. From this our attention is directed to the explication of separate words, the combination of letters into words, irregular forms and flexions of words, signification of words; of nouns, verbs, and particles; the difficulties in determining the parts of speech. Under the head, "Explication of the Combinations of Words," we have rules laid down respecting punctuation, syntax, idiom, phrases, and grammatical and rhetorical figures. Our Author next attempts to explain certain circumstances which are the source of difficulty; as, the connexion of particular parts, the plan and distribution, the scope and design, the occasion, the time, the authors, and the different kinds of composition. He afterwards treats of the apparent contradictions of Scripture, either in quotations, in historical passages, predictions and their accomplishment, or in points of doctrine. These subjects are necessarily followed by an enquiry into what may be thought contradictions to truth, or to good morals, or what may

may be deemed unreasonably severe or impracticable; also, seeming contradictions to history and matters of fact.

The work concludes with touching upon difficulties arising from different various readings, or from the sense, &c.

Under each of these heads the student is referred to the authors in whose writings he will find more ample information. As a book of reference, therefore, to the many subjects which have entered into the controversies of Biblical Criticks, we know not any production so very ample and satisfactory as the present, which appears to have occupied the time and studies of the learned Author for many years. But we cannot dismiss a work which teachers may wish to adopt and to recommend without a specimen of the manner in which it is executed; and we shall select for that purpose a section which includes many disputed points, and many of those subjects on which Infidels have been eager to lay hold. It occurs in Part II. Chap. VI. and is intituled,

"SECT. II.

"*Seeming Contradictions to Morality.*

"1204. Though it must be acknowledged, by every person of common candour, that the Scripture contains, in general, the purest morality, yet there are some particular passages which have been represented as giving countenance to immorality. There are instances of this in historical relations—in occasional commands—in standing precepts—in doctrines—and in prophecies."

"1205. 1. The characters of some of the saints mentioned in Scripture are, in some respects, faulty; but, as their faults are, sometimes, expressly condemned—sometimes, merely related as facts; as their characters are often, notwithstanding these faults, excellent upon the whole; as the not concealing them shews the integrity of the writers, and tends to answer many good purposes, they give no countenance to immorality.

"Noah's drunkenness. Jacob's deceiving Isaac. Jephtha and Samson bad characters, yet commended for faith, Heb. xi. 39. David. Chandler's Life of David, and Answer to history of the man after God's own heart. Solomon. Jeremiah's complaint, ch. xx. 7, seems impious and undutiful; but this inconsistent with v. 11, 13. פתה signifies, not *deceive*, but *allure*, alluding to ch. i. 5, 10. xv. 16. not deceived, for warned, ch. i. 17—19. The word so used Gen. ix. 29. on our margin, Prov. xxv. 15. Hos. ii. 14.—*stronger, prevail*, not forced. חזק *fortify*, or *encourage*. Deut. i. 38. iii. 28. Isa. xii. 7, &c. Blayn.—Peter and Paul's contest. Dissension between Paul and Barnabas. Paul's excuse, Acts xxiii. 5."

"1206. None of the actions recorded of Jesus Christ are, in the smallest degree, immoral, or inconsistent with sinless perfection.

"His severe rebukes of the Jews, of Peter. His hurtful miracles. John ii. 4, 10. seeming disrespect to his mother—assertion that his hour was not come—encouraging intemperance. Chandler, Ans. to Woolston. John vii. 8. not going up to the feast. John viii. 3, &c. the woman caught in adultery. The passage, however, is doubtful.

"Michael. Marsh's Transl. Griesb."

"1207. 2. God's command to Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, has been represented as a command to commit murder in its most horrid form, and, consequently, as inconsistent with the holiness of God to give; but it may be vindicated, whether we consider it as only a symbolical action, or whether, without this, we resolve it into God's sovereignty over the lives of his creatures.

"Warb. Div. Leg. Tillots. vol. 2. Serm. 2. Answerers to Morgan."

"1208. The Israelites borrowing from the Egyptians valuable things, which they never intended to restore, is represented as an act of injustice; and the Divine direction, by which they did it, as authorizing theft: but God has the property of all things, and may transfer it from one to another in what way he pleases; if they had intended to restore them, Pharaoh's sudden order to them to leave Egypt might have put it out of their power; but, in fact, the words signify, not that they borrowed but that they asked or demanded them, and that they were given them voluntarily.

"Tillots. vol. 2. Burnet's B. L. Kennic. Remarks."

"1209. The extirpation of the Canaanites, which the Jews executed by Divine command, is represented as a shocking instance of cruelty; but their wickedness was so great as to deserve such exemplary punishment from God as might prove a warning to other nations; he might as justly destroy them by the sword of the Israelites as by famine, pestilence, or any other judgment; he gave full proof, by miracles, that he had commissioned the Israelites for this very purpose; and their being thus commissioned had the strongest tendency to impress them with an abhorrence of idolatry.

"Shuck-

"Shuckford's Connex. Findlay, Part 2. p. 125. Leland against Morgan. Lowman, Heb. Gov. p. 220, &c."

"1210. 3. The Mosaic Law punishing idolatry with death has been represented as unjust, and giving countenance to persecution for religious opinions: but the Israelites were commanded to put to death only such Israelites as apostatized to idolatry, and still remained members of their own community; and their government being a Theocracy, idolatry was in it, strictly, the political crime of high treason, which, in every state, is justly punishable with death.

"Locke on Toleration. Warb. Div. Leg."

"1211. It has been asserted by some, that the Law of Moses, Lev. xxvii. 28, 29, concerning devoted things to be put to death authorized human sacrifices; and, Jephtha's sacrificing his daughter, Judg. xi. 34, &c.; Samuel's hewing Agag in pieces before the Lord, 1 Sam. xv. 33.; and David's delivering seven of Saul's posterity to the Gibeonites, to be put to death by them, 2 Sam. xxi. 2, &c.; have been represented as instances of human sacrifices conformably to that law. But, as there are express prohibitions of sacrificing their children, Deut. xii. 30, 31. Ps. cvi. 37, 38. Jer. vii. 31. Ezek. xvi. 20, 21.; so, there not only is no direction to sacrifice any other human creature, nor any rites appointed for such sacrifice, but also it would have rendered the priest unclean, by touching a dead body; and the sacrifice of a man is expressly declared abominable, Isa. lxvi. 3. As no devoted thing could be sacrificed at all, the law in question cannot possibly relate to sacrifice, and it is capable of a very different meaning; it is most probable that Jephtha did not sacrifice his daughter, but devoted her to perpetual virginity; and the other two instances alledged have no relation to sacrifice.

"Sykes's Connex. c. 13. Chandler's Answ. to Hist. of the Man after God's own Heart. Lowth on Isa. xlii. 16."

"1212. 4. The Scripture seems, in some places, to ascribe to God such human passions and such actions as are vicious; but it is only by figurative expressions, which, when properly explained, imply nothing immoral.

"Jealousy—fury—swearing in wrath—repenting—deceiving men—hardening Pharaoh's heart—putting a lying spirit into prophets—punishing children for the sins of their parents. Isa. xl. 2. Lowth."

"1213. There is no part of the doctrine of the New Testament that gives encouragement to any species of immorality; the appearance of it has arisen only from misinterpreting particular texts, or misexplaining general doctrines.

"Matth. x. 34, &c. "Send a sword"—only foretells persecution by enemies.

"Luke xvi. 1—12. Parable of unjust steward gives no encouragement to dishonesty.

"Death of Christ. Justification by faith. Divine assistances."

"1214. 5. It is objected to the Prophets that they foretell things which did not come to pass; but without reason; for the examples produced are either misunderstood or they are conditional promises and threatenings, not absolute predictions.

"Tindal, c. 13.

"2 Kings viii. 10. Elisha's answer to Hazael. לו for לא.

"1 Chron. xxxiv. 28. xxxv. 23. Jonah.

"Seeming assertions that the last day was near, 1 Cor. x. 11. Rom. xiii. 11, 12. Heb. ix. 26. Jam. v. 7, 8. 1 John ii. 18. 2 Pet. iii. 12, 13. Phil. iv. 5. 1 Thess. iv. 15, &c."

"1215. It is asserted, that the imprecations pronounced by the Prophets, particularly in many passages of the Psalms, shew a spirit of malice inconsistent with humanity, and highly vicious: it is an improper vindication of these, either to allow that malice was consistent with the spirit of the Old Testament, though not of the New, or to say that the Prophets pronounced them against men, not as their own enemies, but as the enemies of God: but some of them appear harsh only by the strong figurative style in which they are expressed, and, when taken out of this, appear very allowable wishes; * all of them may be considered, not as prayers, but simple predictions, the imperative being put for the future (which is a common Hebrew idiom), and shewn to be so put, by the future being used in other parts of the prediction; † and this idiom is more natural in prediction than in other kinds of composition, because it is the immediate result of combining idioms common in the prophetical style; for, as the Prophets are often commanded to do a thing when it is only meant that they should foretell it, ‡ so they often do foretell a thing by commanding it to be done, § and they often express their predictions in an address to God; ‖ the union of which two idioms gives them the appearance of imprecations.

"* Ps. x. 5.—† Ps. xxviii. 4, 5.—‡ Jer. i. 10. Isa. vi. 10. Ezek. xliii. 3.—§ Isa. xlvii. 1.—‖ Isa. ix. 3."

"1216. It is said that some of the actions which the Prophets did by the direction of God are indecent or immoral; but some of them are by no means so when rightly conceived; and others were either merely

merely symbolical, or only represented in vision, or even merely related by the Prophet.

"Tindal, ib.

"Isa. xx. 3. Going naked. Jer. xiii. 4, 6. xxvii. 2, 3. Ezek. iv. passim. Hos. i. 2, &c. Horsley's Hosea, Pref."

"1217. It is said that there are, in some places of Scripture, expressions and figures which are indecent, or nearly obscene; but the simplicity of manners which then prevailed made such expressions much less offensive than they appear to us.

"Song of Solomon. Ezek. xvi. xxiii."

As these subjects are handled in this brief manner, and must be considered as the heads of lectures which are not before us, it is impossible to enter into a discussion on any of these points. The Author, however, appears to join in the most generally received opinions, and has rarely ventured into new conceits and interpretations, in which respect he may certainly be recommended as a *safe* guide. One objection we have, and it is a very serious one; and, as it may be removed in a future edition, we shall state it without scruple. The Professor ought to have referred, as Doddridge and his continuator Kippis uniformly do, to the edition, chapter, or page, of every author quoted. Can it be necessary to add, that without this minute reference the student must be perpetually interrupted and embarrassed?

101. *Lives of the antient Philosophers; translated from the* French *of* Fenelon. *With Notes, and a Life of the Author. In Two Volumes. By the Rev.* John Cormack, *M.A. Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808.

MR. CORMACK commences *his* Preface with a satirical descant upon the general egotism of authors, and the hopes and fears discoverable in *their* Prefaces; and proceeds in a singular strain of candour, which, it must be confessed, operates greatly with us in his favour.

"He who, in the following pages, presents himself before the tribunal of the Publick, does not pretend to have much to say for himself. He cannot merit much praise, according to the rules by which it is dispensed; for he appears in the character of little else than a translator. He expects much blame; for he has not always pleased himself. He has, however, been actuated by the honest desire of presenting to his countrymen, and (he may be allowed to add) countrywomen, in their own language, an interesting and useful work of the amiable and learned Fenelon. When it is considered that the work has never before appeared in English, and that the original is so scarce that a copy of it is rarely to be found, he hopes that his intention will, in some measure, screen the defects in its execution."

Flippancy and assurance always disgust the man of sound sense and discrimination; and modesty is often neglected, but will ultimately be rewarded; and we are inclined to think Mr. Cormack is indebted, in some degree, for his success to the latter quality, which is invariably an agreeable, if not an uniformly useful, ingredient in the Preface of an Author. This gentleman justly observes, that the Lives of antient Philosophers was a *desideratum* in our Literature; and wonders that a work so necessary should have been neglected, when hundreds of volumes make their appearance on subjects on which every thing they afforded has long since been said, and others on which it was never worth while to say any thing at all. He mentions that Enfield's elegant work neither supersedes the present, nor is contradictory of what has been said concerning it; and supports the necessity of something of this description, by quoting a memorandum from Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, indicating that he had thoughts of undertaking Lives of the Philosophers, to be written with a polite air, in such a manner as might divert as well as instruct.

It is impossible not to transcribe the following sentence with pleasure; and it is equally impossible that the Readers of this article should do otherwise than approve of and commend the heart that dictated it:

"As a biographer and annotator, he has uniformly kept in view the formation of the youthful mind; and he is confident he speaks truth when he affirms that no applause can be so dear to his heart as the conviction that he has, in any one instance, eradicated a hurtful prejudice, or inspired a just or noble sentiment."

Mr. Cormack adds, farther,

"In composing the Life of Fenelon he has had access to several scarce and valuable materials, of which the Life by the Chevalier Ramsay is no less rare than it

is

is valuable. Nothing is produced without authority."

The Translator introduced the notes, in some instances, with a view to supply the place of those remarks which the Archbishop may be supposed to have made to his pupil *vivâ voce*.

"Instead of giving geographical notes, as has, in some instances, been done, it was judged more proper to refer in this place, once for all, to the excellent "Summary of Geography and History, both antient and modern," by the learned Dr. Adam, of Edinburgh; a book which the generality of Readers must already possess, and which none ought to want. The present work is committed to the judgment of the Publick, in the confidence that whatever be its decision, that decision will be just."

Such is the conclusion of this entertaining Preface; to which we are happy to add the Author's note, belonging exclusively to the second edition, the consequence of the just and favourable decision of the Publick:

"In again presenting this little work before the Publick it has been attempted to render it more worthy of the approbation which it has received. The translation has been compared, throughout, with the original; and although it has not appeared that the sense has been mistaken, yet the expression has been sometimes varied, and, it is hoped, improved. Since, by the blessings of Divine Revelation, and the attainments of their predecessors, the moderns have so far surpassed the antients in religion, morals, and physick, such a work as this is valuable chiefly as a history of the human mind. In the notes, therefore, I have not hesitated to place, in the strongest point of view, their ignorance of every thing connected with religion and morals; from which will naturally appear the necessity and advantage of Divine Revelation.

Stow, Jan. 22, 1808."

The work before us contains the Life of Fenelon, of Thales, Solon, Pittacus, Bias, Periander, Chilo, Cleobulus, Epimenides, Anacharsis, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, Democritus, Empedocles, Socrates, Plato, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Aristotle, Xenocrates, Diogenes, Crates, Pyrrho, Bion, Epicurus, and Zeno.

It seems almost superfluous to recommend a work which has already been received with pleasure by the Publick; but as there may still be numbers of persons who have not had the advantage of perusing "The Lives of the antient Philosophers," we beg leave to introduce it to their notice as an excellent compilation by a most valuable Writer, translated with fidelity and spirit by a Gentleman very competent to the undertaking; and shall conclude with two specimens of Mr. Cormack's style, which will serve to support our opinion of its merit.

"In 1710 was introduced to Fenelon, Andrew-Michael Ramsay, a Scotsman, commonly known by the name of the Chevalier Ramsay, to whom I have been chiefly indebted in drawing-up these Memoirs. The elegant Author of the "Travels of Cyrus," born in a country where liberty of conscience is not restrained by the laws of the land, and where, of consequence, the human mind discovers itself freely, in all its forms, had not the happiness to turn to advantage this best of privileges. In Scotland, where the earlier part of his life was spent, he embraced in succession the tenets of almost every sect of Protestants, and then turned from all. He became a Deist. 'I could not, however,' says he, 'shake off my respect for the Christian Religion, the morality of which is so sublime.' Such was the state of his mind when introduced to the Archbishop of Cambray; 'who,' he says, 'received him with that fatherly affection which immediately gains the heart.' For the space of six months, Religion was the subject of minute investigation and careful discussion. It is no small honour to Fenelon's talents for communication, as well as his engaging manners and indefatigable patience, to add, that he succeeded in persuading Ramsay to embrace the Christian Religion. From this period till Fenelon's death they lived in the closest friendship; and, in his Life of Fenelon, Ramsay has left on record a testimony of gratitude to him who was the instrument of effecting what he terms 'the happiest occurrence in his life.'

In the Life of Aristippus is the following passage:

"With them it was a maxim, that we ought to attend to our friends only in proportion as we need their assistance; in the same way as we value the members of the body, in proportion to their utility."

Mr. Cormack's note on this base principle does him honour:

"He whose soul does not feel an indignation and spontaneous revolting of Nature at the very statement of such a sentiment, may, without any farther evidence, enroll himself among the base and selfish; among those who are as little susceptible of the sublime, and though

rare

rare yet sometimes realized, felicities of true friendship, as is the oyster, that is devoid of loco-motion, that never quits its shell, and that opens it,—only to receive."

102. *The Georgicks of* Publius Virgilius Maro, *translated into* English *Blank Verse, by* James R. Deare, *LL. B. Vicar of* Bures, *in the County of* Suffolk, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THIS very beautiful little book is dedicated to the Author's parent, Philip Deare, Esq. one of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accompts, in a handsome and affectionate manner; and introduced to the world by a Preface, of which we shall give the substance. Mr. Deare declares this to be his first offering to the Publick, which he commits to its patronage with diffidence and anxiety, as he is conscious several elegant translations have already appeared. He observes,

"Neither the genius and spirit of the immortal Dryden, the peculiar qualifications of Warton, nor the poetical reputation of Mr. Sotheby, are unknown or unfelt by him; nor does he presume on any thing but the disdainful carelessness with which Dryden executed a task forced upon him by his necessities, and which, for that reason alone, was unworthy of him; the general improvement of the language of English Poetry, even since the date of Warton's translation, and the different characters of rhyme and of blank verse."

The Translator considers the approbation of scholars and of persons of taste the best reward he or Authors in similar circumstances can receive; but as the principal use of translation is to instruct those who cannot enjoy the merits of the original, he has thought it necessary to give such Readers a short account of the causes which produced the Georgicks, and to point out some of its characteristicks, in which modern cultivators will find little more suited to their purpose than general principles; "the Virgilian system of husbandry, although it long prevailed in those parts of the Southern coasts of Britain which were principally inhabited by the Romans, having been superseded by a practice better adapted to our climate, and improved by experience. The great features, however, of rural œconomy are still the same; and upon these the Roman Poet has rested his claim to the approbation of farmers of every age and of every country." In presenting the information alluded to, the Translator has made free use of Mr. Delille's Dissertation prefixed to his excellent French Version of the Georgicks, and of the means calculated to promote his design.

The greatest heroes of antiquity, and the most esteemed writers of the early ages, were extremely partial to agriculture; of the latter, Virgil is universally acknowledged to have treated the subject with the greatest judgment, as he united the abilities of a practical farmer with the acquirements of a profound scholar and a philosopher. We shall take the present opportunity to give the Reader a specimen of the Author's style in prose; who observes,

"It is probable that Virgil, whose time had hitherto been divided between study and the cultivation of a small estate near Mantua, first appeared at Rome when he was about thirty years of age, to solicit the restoration of his lands, which had been seized during the civil wars, and distributed, with others of the unarmed proprietors, among the soldiers; and that he was, at this time, admitted, by the intervention of Pollio and of Mæcenas, to the presence and favour of Augustus. The long duration of the civil wars had almost depopulated the country, and totally changed the habits of those who should have cultivated instead of desolating their native soil. It became, therefore, an object of supreme importance to revive among the Romans their antient taste and talent for agriculture. Mæcenas, to whom Virgil's poetical ability was already known, engaged his assistance in this undertaking. He was made happy, in the first instance, by the restoration of his property, and in the hope, perhaps, of being instrumental, under an enlightened prince and able ministers, in reclaiming the minds of his countrymen from the rage of civil discord to the pursuits of peace. He employed seven years in the composition of his poem; in every part of which the designs and views of his patron are visible; but particularly in that touching complaint in which he deplores the decay of agriculture, at the end of the first book; and still more in the highly-wrought eulogium upon the happiness of rural life, with which he concludes the second, and in which he seems to have assembled all the force and all the beauties of Poetry to recall the Romans to their antient love of this venerable art."

As it was necessary to unite the pleasing with the useful, to accomplish

plish the purposes for which the Georgicks were undertaken, Virgil exerted himself, and with infinite success; the subject being the most important to man within the circle of his avocations, and connected with the contemplation of rich rural scenery, the brown fields ready for the seed, the verdant produce growing rapidly to perfection, and the golden harvest bending in graceful inclination to the earth, ready for the sickle: "the purple wealth of vineyards, the loaded orchard, flocks and herds, and bees; all those objects which, notwithstanding the degeneracy of manners, and prejudices of pride, have so many powerful claims upon the mind, are to be found in Virgil: he is rich and inexhaustible as nature herself."

The conclusion of the above sentence strongly demonstrates the partiality of our Author for his favourite Original; but he proceeds still farther in his admiration, declaring that the Poet ennobles the most trivial operations of husbandry, and even the very instruments employed in cultivation, conveying the slightest precepts with beautiful variety of expression, and speaking of the sickle with the same dignity of thought as of the sword of the warrior, "of a rustic waggon as of a triumphal car." He adds, besides, "his terms are chosen with so much propriety, and his precepts delivered with so much elegance, that, as Addison has observed, 'we receive more strong and lively ideas of things from his words than we could have done from the objects themselves." Aware of the difficulty attending the translation of a work so dignified and polished, Mr. Deare deprecates the severity of criticism, and seems willing to attribute the apparent tameness of certain preceptive passages to the necessity of rendering them literally, and the paucity of our language, rather than to a want of fire in himself.

We cannot pretend to follow the Reverend Translator through the whole of his comments on the contents of the Georgicks; but we think the Reader will be obliged to us for introducing the following, from p. xii.:

"After simply announcing the subject of the poem, a grand invocation to the gods who presided over husbandry, and another to Augustus (for which, when we consider how great a benefactor Augustus was to Virgil, as well as that the apotheosis of eminent men was one of the most rational tenets of heathen theology, we shall readily acquit him of all the apparent meanness of this splendid piece of adulation) he proceeds to prescribe the seasons of labour, and the study, and of the nature of the soil: and, that he might accustom his readers by the gentlest degrees to the dryness of precept, he almost immediately relieves them by a short digression upon the various produce of the earth. He then describes the husbandman who breaks the clods with harrows as the friend and helper of the field, and introduces Ceres looking down upon him from heaven with a benignant aspect. When he speaks of cross-ploughing, he calls it exercising empire over the earth: he expresses the advantage of moist summers and dry winters, by directing the farmers to pray for such seasons; and then, quitting the didactic style for a bold metaphor, represents the fields themselves as rejoicing in the winter's dust; and Gargarus, a district of Asia Minor famous for its fertility, as astonished at the consequent plenty of its own harvests."

Mr. Deare conceives well-adapted similes essential to a good poem; and particularly admires that in the second book, comparing a well-planted vineyard to a Roman legion extended in order for battle; nor is he less pleased with another in the third, of a bull rushing on his adversary compared to a vast wave rolling impetuously on the beach, and breaking into white foam against the rocks.

He has declined the labour of compiling notes upon the text, as there are few readers who do not possess some classical dictionary; and he refers the admirers of botany to Professor Martyn's edition of the Georgics, as affording much agreeable and learned information. To supply these deficiencies, he has subjoined a sketch of the plan and contents of each book, at the conclusion of which he adds:

"Of the merits or demerits of this translation, as referred to the original, the classical scholar alone can judge; and, had the translator been less reluctant to press an ungrateful task upon his more learned friends, he has no doubt it would have been much better than it is. He has not, he trusts, been unmindful of such rules for translation as have been laid down by antient as well as by modern critics;

criticks; but while he has reverenced the injunction of Horace,

"Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus
Interpres,"

he has been sensible of the absolute propriety of Virgil's language, not to have constantly kept in view the qualifying precept of Quintilian:—Neque ego παράφρασιν esse interpretationem tantum volo; sed circa eosdem sensus certamen atque æmulationem." lib. x. cap. 5.

It is an invidious and unpleasant task to follow a translator through his labours for the purpose of discovering errors to which all may be liable who undertake similar pursuits. We shall therefore leave this Translation in the hands of the learned Critick, to compare with the original, and merely recommend it to the English reader, as possessed of many beauties, and with as few defects as the nature of the verse will perhaps permit.

In describing the indications of approaching storms Mr. Deare has been very happy in the following lines:

"——— the sea-birds now,
And those around Caïster's Asian meads,
Who suck the juices of the fen, bedew
Their shoulders with the plenteous wave; now dive,
Now scud along the surface of the main,
And seem with fruitless toil their wings to lave.
Then with full voice the boding crow invokes
The rain, and wanders lonely on the shore.
Nor are the damsels at their ev'ning task
Unknowing of the storm, when now their lamp,
Chok'd with thick fungus, gleams unsteady light."

103. *Household Furniture and Interior Decoration, executed from Designs by* Thomas Hope. *folio.* Longman *and Co.* 1807.

THE paper and type of this magnificent volume are equally excellent; nor are the engravings less so, though they are only outlines. Such, at least, is our opinion as British Reviewers. It now remains for us to shew, from Mr. Hope's own words, in what particular instances we differ from him as to the superiority of the execution.

The Introduction consists of twenty pages; and of this it is our intention to give the Reader a competent idea, by an abstract of parts, and quotations from others. The following truism will not be disputed:

"Under the general denomination of Household Furniture are comprised an infinite variety of different productions of human industry, wrought in wood, in stone, in metal, in compositions of various descriptions, in silk, in wool, in cotton, and in other less usual materials. Each of these different articles, however simple be its texture, and however mean its destination, is capable of uniting to the more essential requisites of utility and comfort, for which it is more immediately framed, and with which it can consequently on no account dispense, a certain number of secondary attributes of elegance and beauty, which, without impeding the chief purpose of the object, may enable its shape and accessories to afford additional gratification both to the eye and to the imagination."

Although Furniture is thus proved to be susceptible of utility and beauty combined, Mr. Hope thinks that such was the paucity of taste in this country, the English were contented to let a set of "sole upholders," ignorant of every principle of elegance, sketch the designs for the various articles, which were consequently destitute of taste, and only distinguished by "a few wretched ideas and trivial conceits;" and even those, he asserts, were borrowed from the *worst models* of the degraded French school of the middle of the last century. Every kind of Furniture, he adds, was either absolutely destitute of ornament; or, if any attempt at embellishment was made, those embellishments were entirely foreign to the rules of design, without repose of surface, distinctness, and contrast of outline, and opposition of decoration and plainness; in short, the whole was incapable of affording the eye of taste either lively, permanent, or unfading enjoyment. The attempts thus censured rendered each description of articles for domestic use expensive, but not beautiful; and the sameness and insipidity of them became disgusting long before "their extreme insolidity and flimsiness" reduced the possessor to the necessity of replacing them; indeed, according to Mr. Hope, "the inanity and tameness of their shapes and appendages already completely tired the eye and mind; and left these no other means to escape from the weariness and the disgust which they occasioned, than an instant change for other objects of a more recent date and a more novel construction. By these means large sums were expended on transient and unworthy objects, which might have been employed

ployed in procuring substantial and lasting ones, increasing, "in endless progress, the opulence of the individual, and the wealth of the community." If, perchance, a man in a small degree enlightened entertained a wish to emerge from the barbarism of the day, and conceived an idea which he wished to have embodied, not a manufacturer was to be found throughout the country who could understand or execute it: hence he was compelled to import "the refuse of foreign manufactures;" or, if he proceeded in obtaining "the choicest productions of Continental industry," the act became a tacit acknowledgment of our inferiority, and the balance of trade was turned against us.

The lamentable state of the Furniture of this kingdom caused Mr. Hope considerable regret; and having thought proper to "appropriate a little repository for the reception of a small collection of antiquities, Grecian and others," he determined to form a few articles which should unite utility and elegance, and at the same time accord in some degree with the productions of antient art they were intended to accompany. In undertaking this design, he flattered himself that his attempt would introduce a revolution of taste in the Furniture then used, which in the sequel might prove of far greater advantage to the community than his individual gratification, and render the draughtsman, the modeller, the painter, and the sculptor, essential service, by rescuing the productions of industry "from the hands of the mere plodding artizan."

"Thus I hoped to afford to that portion of the community which, through the entire substitution of machinery to manual labour, in the fabrication of many of the most extensive articles of common use, had for ever lost the inferior kinds of employment, a means of replacing the less dignified mode of subsistence of which it had been deprived, by a noble species of labour; one which absolutely demands the co-operation of those higher intellectual capacities which the former often allows to remain dormant, or even tends to extinguish; and one in which, consequently, the powers of mere machinery never can emulate or supplant the mental faculties of man."

Mr. H. then enumerates many ways by which his plan will unfold the genius of superior artists at their outset in life, provide for those whose abilities were incapable of greater employment, and direct the judgment of the rich in selecting objects worthy of patronage; besides the advantages likely to be derived from the above causes, he hoped to divert the money of the rich into more dignified channels than mere sensuality and trivial amusements afford, and by degrees to expand the public mind, till each individual began to respect himself, as advancing in "virtue and patriotism;" which happy state would attract the attention of foreigners, and compel them to acknowledge our general improvement.

In proportion to the magnitude of this grand object were the difficulties of accomplishing it. So little had Englishmen attended to the rich and splendid sources of ornament, "the visible and intellectual beauty" of "antique forms," that Mr. Hope was able to discover "*no one professional man*," possessed of sufficient knowledge in literature, or of the art of drawing, "that might be capable of ennobling, through means of their shape and their accessories, things so humble in their chief purpose and destination as a table and a chair, a footstool and a screen." In this unfortunate and vexatious situation, Mr. Hope found himself compelled to undertake the laborious task of ranging through the whole labyrinth of Nature, from "the humblest of vegetables," to the most complex form in human nature, in order to give a visible shape to his conceptions, and still more to employ "that feeble talent for drawing which he had thus far only cultivated as the means of beguiling an idle hour." Nor did his trouble end here: when designs were completed, they were of little use to those who, ignorant of every principle of taste and effect of relief and concavity, were unable to model from a plain surface or drawing, particularly in an accurate and classic style, all the varieties of chimeras, griffins, terms, trophies, insignia of Gods and men, &c. &c. furnished by the specimens of antiquity yet extant, and which "gave to every piece of Grecian and Roman Furniture so much grace, variety, movement, expression, and physiognomy;" he was therefore

therefore under the necessity of sending all his sketches to Italy, where they were copied in models and casts, but his most perfect conceptions were unavoidably lost through this means. Attend, Britons, celebrated for patient industry, and the excellence of your manufactures in general, to the voice of a man of taste and *vertû*, who sees with disgust your numerous deficiencies, and rouse from the lethargy into which you have fallen. Let no future writer have it in his power to say, with truth:

"Like the race of draughtsmen and of modellers, that of carvers in wood and stone, and of casters in metal and composition, who, without being qualified to take rank among the professors of the higher branches of the liberal arts, the statuary and the painter, might still possess abilities to execute objects of elegance, somewhat soaring above the commonest picture-frame or pier-table, and the commonest grate or stove, were almost totally wanting. Throughout this vast Metropolis, teeming as it does with artificers and tradesmen of every description, I have, after the most laborious search, *only been able to find two men*, to whose industry and talent I could in some measure confide the execution of the more complicate and more enriched portions of my designs; namely, Decaix and Bogaert: the first a bronzist, *and a native of France*; the other a carver, *and born in the Low Countries.*"

Although disappointed of the execution of his best designs, it appears that those which have been accomplished produced public approbation and admiration, and clumsy imitations and copies of them in various ways. Alarmed lest those caricatures and misrepresentations should be mistaken for true resemblances of the superb originals, Mr. Hope thought himself bound, in justice to his talents, to publish his designs in the form before us. Here again he found a thousand obstacles to arrest his purpose: not an engraver to be discovered, "ready formed by prior practice to treat with spirit in simple outlines, objects so new to the graver."

"All the mastery of the practised draughtsman had been woefully neglected in this country, where, in general, engravers, contenting themselves with copying the productions of painters by mere rule and compass, possess not themselves, in the nobler art of drawing, any accuracy of eye, and freedom of hand."

Mr. Hope, however, acknowledges himself indebted to the exertions of Mr. Aikin and of Mr. Dawe, through whose assistance the plates were completed.

"Still could not, under all the existing circumstances, the most sanguine disposition flatter me with hopes of producing in London a work at all comparable, in point of elegance of designs, and of excellence of execution, with that publication which at present appears at Paris on a similar subject, directed by an artist of my acquaintance, Percier."

A man who undertakes to review the works authors and artists think proper to introduce to the notice of the publick, would be extremely unfit for his office did he suffer himself to be deterred from the exercise of his duty by a fear of offending the persons thus censured. We therefore recommend our artists of every description to take Mr. Hope's correction in good part; at the same time advising them to study drawing, as an essential point in every branch of the arts. To which we shall add, Mr. H. found England in a state of barbarism with respect to Furniture; not a man within it seemed sensible of the fact; he alone had the laudable spirit to rescue it from this charge; he with infinite trouble produced the most exquisite designs: to our disgrace, not a Briton could be found to execute them. The same persons, however, caricatured them, and he then endeavoured to do himself justice, but could not, as there are no tolerable engravers in the country in this style: yet he was "determined on ushering into light the present collection of plates, *such as it was.*"

Now, with all due deference to superior judgment, we had conceived, before we read this Introduction, that we beheld in Mr. Hope's work, an honourable and magnificent specimen of what Englishmen can perform, in the manufacture of paper, in printing, and engraving; a specimen equally honourable to the artists and the house which published it. And so little effect has this well-written and modest Introduction upon us, that we shall incur but little risque in strongly recommending it to the possessors of every magnificent library as a work highly deserving of a place in them, and as a testimony of the abilities

abilities of Mr. Hope in invention and design, and as an evidence of our rivalling the very best foreign productions of a similar description.

There are sixty plates of outlines; and many of the objects are of extremely beautiful contour and decoration.

104. *The Mysterious Language of St.* Paul, *in his Description of the Man of Sin, proved from the Gospel History, to relate, not to the Church of* Rome, *but to the Times in which it was written. With some Remarks upon Sir* H. M. Wellwood's *Sermons on* Matt. 24. 14. *By* N. Nisbett, *M. A. Rector of* Tunstall.

THIS pamphlet regards the description of the Man of Sin, as given by St. Paul in the second chapter of the second Epistle to the Thessalonians. Various interpretations have been given. The Man of Sin has been supposed to allude to the leaders of the factious Jews who revolted from the Romans, to Caius Caligula, Titus, Simon Magus, Mahomet, and even to Wicklif and Luther. But since the Reformation, it has been so generally applied to the Church of Rome, that among Protestant writers there is scarcely one dissentient from this interpretation, except the late Mr. Jones; who, somewhat rashly in our opinion, applied St. Paul's description to the Revolutionary Government of France—we say somewhat rashly, and perhaps that worthy man would have thought so himself, if he had lived to see that the Revolutionary Government was but one step leading to another form of Government of a very different kind. Mr. Nisbett, however, has been led to consider St. Paul's description as alluding solely to the conduct of the Jews, and to the events of those times in which it was written, and has entered into a train of reasoning at once acute and profound; but whether it will be accompanied with full conviction on the minds of those living authorities whom he opposes, we are not prepared to say. One thing is certain, that he has argued the point in a masterly manner, and with all the respect due to the venerable and learned writers, dead or living, with whom he has found it necessary to differ.

105. *The Fallen Angels! A brief Review of the Measures of the late Administration; particularly as connected with the Catholic Question; to which is added, Advice to the Yeomanry and Volunteers of the Imperial Kingdom, to whom this Work is addressed.* 8vo.

BY the Fallen Angels, our readers need not be told, the Author means our late Ministers; but if his representation of their conduct be just, it may be doubted whether they deserve the epithet of *Angels*. Be this as it may, he has collected a series of very important facts and cautions respecting the objects of their political ambition, and especially their measures on what is known by the name of the Catholic Question. From various documents, he suggests a doubt whether the proposed relief to the Catholicks would be politick in itself, whether it be really the demand of the people, or whether it would afford complete satisfaction, if granted. He does not, indeed, expressly enter on these questions; but they are such as every reader will be led to ask, and concerning which he will here find a considerable mass of well-authenticated evidence. Too many proofs and facts cannot be brought together on a subject so interesting to the welfare of the United Kingdom, and it is especially necessary to be able to distinguish between what a people naturally demands and what their leaders prompt them to demand, or, in other words, between the reasonable desires of a nation and the ambitious schemes of a party.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, July 2. The Commemoration on Monday and Tuesday was unusually splendid. Upwards of 2000 persons attended the Theatre on Tuesday, when the poems which obtained the annual prizes were recited. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Cleaver, of Christ Church college (son of the Bishop of Ferns) for a Latin poem entitled *Delphi*. The second prize was obtained for a copy of English verses of superior merit, written by Mr. Rolleston, of University college, who was also last year a successful candidate for poetic fame; and the last prize was given to Mr. Gray, a Bachelor of Oriel college, for an admirable essay on the subject of "Hereditary Rank."—On Tuesday morning

ing the Heads of colleges and halls, accompanied by the Noblemen, Doctors, and Proctors of the University, went in procession from the house of the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Vice Chancellor, to the Theatre; when Charles Severn Watkins, esq. was admitted to the honorary degree of A. M. presented by the Rev. John Mitchell, Fellow of Wadham college; and the Rev. Dr. Vincent was admitted to the degree of D. D. *ad eundem*, and was presented by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Regius Professor of Divinity.

Cambridge, July 7. Two of the Members' prizes, of 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. J. Carr and George Burgess, both of Trinity-college, Middle Bachelors: There were not any exercises sent in for the Senior Bachelors' prizes. — The Commencement Sermons were preached on Sunday at St. Mary's church: that in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Rector of Tansor, Northamptonshire; after which a grand musical piece was performed, composed by Mr. William Carnaby, for his Doctor's degree in musick. The afternoon sermon was by Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney college, when another musical performance took place, composed by Mr. Joseph Kemp, for his Bachelor's degree in Musick. On both occasions the church was very much crowded: Wesley, the celebrated organist, played several Volontaries, to the admiration of the Congregation.

Dr. Adam Clarke has been appointed principal Librarian to the newly-established Surrey Institution.

A suitable residence for the Primate of all England has at length been provided near Croydon. The present Archbishop, last Summer, bought Addington-place, Surrey, the seat of the late Alderman Trecothick, with the money which resulted from the sale of the Archiepiscopal Palace, at Croydon, by Archbishop Cornwallis, with the assistance of some delapidations in the time of Archbishop Secker, which have been vested in the Funds for the above purpose. It will in future form a part of the See of Canterbury.

Mr. Parkes has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly-interesting and truly-important discoveries of Mr. Davy. A third edition thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of a few days.

Mr. Robert Baugh, of Llanymynech, near Oswestry, co. Salop, land-surveyor and engraver, intends publishing next month, a large nine-sheet Map of Shropshire, to be dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis. This Map is made from an actual survey, upon a scale of one inch to a mile, and has been the labour of near six years. The survey, it must be observed, is not confined merely to the limits of Shropshire, but extends into the neighbouring counties of Hereford, Worcester, Stafford, Cheshire, Radnor, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; comprehending an extent of fifty-four by fifty-three miles, showing the connection of towns, villages, canals, &c. in the above-named counties adjoining Shropshire.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Though we do not *entirely* accord with Investigator, we see the force of his reasoning, and shall not be so obstinate as to persist in error.

We cannot trust to the drawings of any anonymous Correspondent. Among a great number sent by one young gentleman, is a View of *Reculver Church*, which would serve almost as well for a View of *York Minster*, or of *Westminster Abbey*. This specimen of what we *have* seen, prevents our using what we have *not* seen.

A Student of Nature would be much obliged to any one who will send for insertion an account of the present state of the far-famed Isle of St. Kilda, descriptive of the manners and customs of the natives, and stating the improvements introduced since Macaulay wrote. He supposes it might easily be accomplished by one who has access to Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland," in which some account of the Island may be found in a volume published subsequently to the seventh.

Mr. Parkes's account of St. Mary's Waterlane-gate, Shrewsbury, &c. shall receive due attention.

The Remarks of A Modern on *Haddesdon* shall be inserted in our next; with an account of the Prisons at Norwich; Reviews of Colonel Hutchinson's Memoirs, Skelton's Sermons, &c. &c.

AN

AN ADDRESS
To the PATRIOTS of SPAIN.

Written by Wm.-Tho. Fitz-Gerald, *Esq.*

DEGRADED EUROPE, in these awful times,
Stood pale spectatress of the Tyrant's crimes!
By Fraud deluded, or by Fear oppress'd,
No gen'rous feelings warm'd her torpid breast;
England alone oppos'd his iron reign,
And now the torch of honour beams in Spain!
Brightly it beams!—a beacon to inspire,
And warm Iberia's sons with patriot fire:
Spaniards! the noble flame through Europe spread,
And break your fetters on your Tyrant's head!
Glorious your struggle! in a glorious cause,
For Wives, Religion, Liberties, and Laws!
For all the soft endearments that can bind,
And tune to harmony the human mind;
Then fire each heart, and arm each manly hand,
To drive the Gallic bloodhounds from your land!
Your slaughter'd brethren call you to the field,
Where Spain shall triumph, and where Gaul shall yield:
Heroes in arms! pursue your glorious plan,
And vindicate the real Rights of Man—
Not those proclaim'd by France, and wrote in blood,
But those, like England's, built on public good!
"The mighty Island" is your foe no more,
But sends you succour from fair Freedom's shore;
And while she makes your gen'rous cause her own,
The blood-nurs'd Demon trembles on his throne:
With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by despair,
The shade of Enghien shall torment him there!
And round, in Fancy's awful sight, shall stand
All the pale victims of his murd'rous hand!
These shall the story of his reign impart,
And scourge, with scorpions' stings, the Tyrant's heart!
The Muse Prophetic long has seen his doom,
And Hell prepares his adamantine tomb!
Heaven drives the gloomy shades of night away,
And gives the prospect of a happier day;
Germans! Italians! hear the glorious call,
Iberia's quarrel is the cause of all!
Britannia points—and mark the noble view,
Her Spear to France! her olive-branch to you!
Fight but your battle!—and she bids you know,
Her virtuous Monarch is no more your foe.
Nations, arise! and in your vengeance just,
Reduce your vile Oppressor into dust;
Chase from the earth his base detested race,
And end the hist'ry of your own disgrace!
Then shall the groaning world, from bondage free,
Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty!

July 3, 1808.

ON THE PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS.

LIKE as the eagle, messenger of Jove,
Rapacious wings his airy flight above,
When, chance, a hare his destin'd prey he spies,
And downward with reverted wings he flies;
E'en now he hovers o'er his victim's head,
Regardless of the fearful cries it made:
E'en so that hated Tyrant, scourge of men,
Sent down from Heaven to chastise our sin,
Whose weary eyes with heavy wings of lead
Sleep ne'er has clos'd, nor hover'd o'er his head;
E'en so that tyrant wants to trample down,
Those valiant Nations who his rule disown.
The Spaniards also, for their Country's cause,
Engage with ardour in unnumber'd wars.
From tyranny and slavery they fly,
Resolv'd to conquer nobly, or to die.
Oppression they disdain, abhor the sight
Of chains and fetters—they resolve to fight,
Defend their Country, and their Country's fame,
And gain themselves an everlasting name!
Fight on, ye Patriot Spaniards, one and all,
For Liberty, dear Liberty's the call!
Patriots! ne'er live to see your glorious Country fall!

A Young Beginner.
Ætat. suæ 13*mo anno.*

ODE AUX ESPAGNOLS.

QU' aux mâles accens de Bellone
Tout citoyen marche aux combats;
L'honneur de l'autel et du trône
Dépend des efforts de son bras.
Vaincre ou mourir pour ta patrie,
Généreux enfant d' Ibérie,
Est un devoir digne de toi.
Armé de l'acier homicide,
Va, sur un peuple régicide,
Venger le destin de ton Roi.

Ton cœur, peu fait pour l'esclavage,
Doit un exemple à l'univers,
Que plein de ton noble courage
Il apprenne à rompre ses fers.
C'est à la valeur Espagnole,
A retirer le Capitole
Du fond de ses tristes débris;
Peux tu balancer, quand la Gloire
Te promet que de la victoire,
La liberté sera le prix.

Je

Je vois, du sein de sa disgrace,
Des Germains l'aigle impérieux
S'élevant avec plus d'audace,
Voler sur tes pas glorieux.
Des bords du Danube à l'Ibère,
Le citoyen ne voit qu'un frère
Dans l'ennemi de ces tyrans,
Qui, toujours l'effroi de la terre,
Aiment à lancer leur tonnerre
Sur ses paisibles habitans.

Déjà, dans leur essor rapide,
D'Albion les braves guerriers,
Aux piés des monts fameux d'Alcide,
Cueillent avec toi des lauriers.
Déja, de la Lusitanie,
Luttant contre la tyrannie,
Accourent les fiers bataillons;
Et de cent hordes inhumaines,
Le sang, répandu dans les plaines,
Va fertiliser tes sillons.

Unis pour combattre le crime,
Animés de la même ardeur,
Les peuples fermeront l'abime
Creusé sous eux par la fureur.
Mais Dieu t'a fait, dans sa puissance,
Le ministre de sa vengeance
Pour terrasser l'impiété;
Et tu paraitras dans l'histoire
Ouvrant le chemin de la Gloire,
Aux amis de la liberté.

Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. CH. TANCRE.

On the Annual Report of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY *for* 1808, *and the Loss of several of its excellent Members!!!*

HAIL, GEN'ROUS SOULS, escap'd to endless rest;
If Elegy can speak with due regard,
Ah, what emotions swell the filial breast,
While ye are fled to shores by Heaven prepar'd.

To what blest region is your worth assign'd, [ploy?
What now affords each vital spark employ?
Has Heaven's decrees eternally confin'd
Your presence in exalted realms of joy?

Or has the Omnipresent Sire of good
The privilege divine more largely given,
And ye, with guardian-angels' power endued, [ven.
Still visit earth, tho' denizens of Hea-

If so, ah, deign to renovate the cause
Of sweet Humanity, your late delight:
If not restrain'd by Heaven's immortal laws, [excite.
As heavenly advocates new powers
But, if more circumscrib'd the blest abode. [sconce hides,
That from terrestrial shores your presStill shall we feel the presence of your God, [sides*.
For o'er his flock the Shepherd still pre-

May HE who utter'd, "Lazarus, come forth," [zeal,
Inspire new hearts with pure unsullied
Whose deeds humane may imitate your worth,
And still through him advance Britannia's weal.

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* St. Luke xii. ver. 32.

TWENTY-ONE!

Stanzas written in BENGAL *to a Friend!*

By J. H. TOWNLEY ROBERDEAU, *Esq. Of the Honourable* East India *Company's Civil Establishment.*

SWIFT on its glowing axis, Earth
Thrice seven years its course has run;
The first year mark'd thy joyful birth,
The last—proclaims you *twenty-one!*

Revert to, when a heedless boy;
Grief, care, or trouble, you had none;
'Twill cause a sigh; 't will damp your joy,
For cares arise at *twenty-one!*

How trifles pleas'd, and gave delight;
The wooden horse; the mimic gun;
Lo! things that charm'd youth's dawning sight,
Are all despis'd at *twenty-one!*

The horse now pants with life, with pride;
And loud explodes the real gun;
These are but gewgaws magnified,
Although they please at *twenty-one!*

What varied pleasure now bestrays,
Pursuits of frolic, mirth, and fun;
But while "in transports lost" we gaze,
The years are flown of—*twenty-one!*

And when the dancing bubble 's broke,
When these gay scenes are pass'd and gone,
At the last page of life's full book,
We 'd fain turn back to *twenty-one!*

But, Pleasure's votarist, 't is too late;
Go, bid arise yon setting sun;
The vain command will teach, that Fate
No more recalls bright—*twenty-one!*

Since then the joys of peace in age
Rise but from acts which now are done;
Let this sometimes our thoughts engage,
'Mid dazzling scenes of—*twenty-one!*

Let Moderation always guide,
And then, when Life's swift race is run,
Soft to the silent grave we glide,
With hopes as warm as—*twenty-one!*

No maxims stern would I impose,
Nor check the course of harmless fun;
No! taste joy's cup while pure it flows,
But look beyond bright—*twenty-one!*

Smoothly thy boyish days have past,
'Till Manhood's goal at length is won;
Take then a wish they smooth may last,
Far, far beyond gay *twenty-one!*

Momensing, Bengal, Nov. 1807.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH ON GENERAL WOLFE.

From Sims' *Edition of* Mickle's *Poems.*

BRITONS, approach with awe this hallow'd shrine;
And if the father's sacred name be thine;
If thou hast mark'd thy stripling's cheeks to glow,
When war was mention'd, or the Gallic foe,
In shining arms his infant sports employ,
And warm his rage—here bring the warlike boy;
Here let him stand, whilst thou enrapt shall tell,
How fought the glorious Wolfe, how glorious fell!
Then, when thou mark'st his bursting ardours rise,
And all the warrior flashing in his eyes,
Catch his young hand—and while he lifts it here,
By Wolfe's great soul the future Wolfe shall swear
Eternal hate against th' insidious Gaul,
Like Wolfe to conquer, or like Wolfe to fall!
What future Hannibals shall England see,
Rais'd and inspir'd, O gallant Wolfe, by thee!

Translation of the above.

By the late William Lowndes, *Esq. Commissioner of Excise.*

Si tibi sit natus, supplex delubra, Britanne,
Intres, si juvenis vultum calor occupet, arma
Si ludo tractet fera, si cum bella feruntur,
Ingentes animos tollat; tunc siste, Britanne
Hic juvenem, dices animosus prælia, dices
Ut cecidit Wolfus, Gallosque in morte fugavit.
Si furtim in faciem veniet color, et micet ardor
Martius ex oculis, juvenis celer arripe dextram,
Heroumque animos testetur, se arma parare
Æterna in Gallos, Wolfumque imitarier rare
ausis.
Quot quos Hannibales perlæta Britannia cernet;
Æmula si pubes virtutem et facta sequatur,
Wolfe, tuam!

Mr Urban, *Salop, July* 11.

THE following verses were written, on bringing a small Yew-tree, plucked up just under Thomson's seat in Virgil's Grove, at the Leasowes, some time in August 1806, and planted in the rural retreat of the late J. Dovaston, esq. the Nursery, West Felton, by his son, J. F. M. Dovaston, esq. the present possessor.

Yours, &c. D. P.

YOUNG offspring of an aged tree,
That erst o'er Shenstone rear'd its head;
That wav'd in wild luxuriance free,
And deck'd its boughs with berries red;
O grace my little grove retir'd,
As he of friendship grac'd the sphere,
So shalt thou be of Taste admir'd,
So shalt thou stand to memory dear.
And oft, beneath thy sable shade,
To him the votive urn I'll raise;
And, musing o'er the yellow mead,
Recall the joys of other days:
And there shall bards unborn recline,
To pay to him the tribute due;
And Genius shall be proud to shine
Beneath the shade of Shenstone's yew.

But, Yew-tree, if, at eve or dawn,
Hither some Nymph should haply turn,
And wail of love to Heav'n withdrawn,
Or for unvalued friendship mourn;
Bid her to yonder cot repair,
Where willows weep and flow'rets twine,
With me the tale of woe compare,
And mix her melting tears with mine.

There musick soft, to Shenstone's strain,
Shall join for us her witching pow'rs;
Nor shall his woes be sung in vain,
If they but steal a pang from ours.
Departed Bard!—a friendly part
Has he in plaintive numbers shewn;
To ease another's aching heart,
He sung the sorrows of his own.

J. F. M. D.

AD AMICUM SHERIDANUM.

POSSESS'D of every loaf and fish,
With "butter in a lordly dish,"
And cramm'd with all their hearts could wish,
So that their dogs grew fat with crumbs;
What could induce your Treasury chums
To kick the breeches from their bums?
Dic Sheridan!

Some of the gentlemen were poor:
Liv'd by their wits—a scanty store!
Till Grenville ope'd the Treasury door;
No longer there they toast their noses,
Or slumber on the bed of roses
With these—is 't thus the drama closes?
Dic Sheridan!

In evil hour, 'gainst Mother Church,
Howick prepar'd a rod of birch,
And would have left her in the lurch;
But (Heav'n be prais'd!) *our Faith's Defender*
Drove from his councils this pretender.
Must thou thy Treasurership surrender?
Dic Sheridan!

Though Grenville, gorg'd, may shut his jaws,
Or suck nutrition from his paws,
His hangers-on have craving maws;
They now must starve, or live like Tartars:
And though the Pope may style them Martyrs,
Will that make up for loss of quarters?
Dic Sheridan?

What is the Church of Rome to thee?
Her discipline would ill agree
With "tipsy dance and revelry."
Penance you practis'd long enough;
Do not our rites suit blue and buff
Better than fasts and lenten stuff?
Dic Sheridan!

If thou hast listed to his brawl,
And run thy head against a wall,
Peter will cost thee more than Paull.
Why on thyself this mischief bring?
Had it not been a wiser thing
To have join'd the cause of Church and King?

Dic Sheridan!

ADDRESS TO THE GUARDIANS OF LIFE,
On the Procession of Men, Women, and Children, at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society.

YE gen'rous, Heaven-directed Band! to you
The grateful homage of the Muse is due:
'Midst prospects black with danger and dismay,
Your kind Humanity exerts its sway.

While mad Ambition mounts his iron car,
To vex the world with all the woes of war;
'Tis yours to watch with philanthropic care,
And gild the gloomy regions of Despair.

May Mercy still with British zeal combine,
And civic wreaths with deathless laurels join!
Snatch'd from the grave—behold your rescued train!
Attending grateful at the hallow'd fane.

Lo! heart-join'd prayers with honest fervour rise,
To call down blessings from th' approving skies.
O may that bliss which Virtue only knows,
Attend your days, and cheer their parting close!

A MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

Richmond, May 31.

SONNET,
WRITTEN ON A FINE NIGHT IN AUTUMN.

THE silver crescent, on the belt of night,
Looks beautiful. And oft the passing gale
Pauses amid the half-illumin'd vale,
As if 'twere conscious of the charming sight,
And felt, like me, ineffable delight.
Meanwhile the mist expands the mantle pale
O'er the bright bosom of the slumb'ring stream;
And the brown wood, beneath the mellow beam
Grotesquely tow'ring, curious shapes assumes;
The starry host above but faintly gleam,
Like distant lamps through intervening glooms;
And now the gossamer, in airy looms,
Prepares her filmy wonder, to adorn
The forest's rugged race, the briar and the thorn.

HAFIZ.

AD PATRIS MEMORIAM DILECTI NENIA.

TE Libitina operit præceps, quem vivida mentis
Vis pariter coluit, ingeniique decus:
Vox tacet, heu, quæ judicio ditata facundo
Mentes admonuit, allicuitque simul;
Comiter evolvens meditata, et pectore blando
Ocyus ex animis solvere vincla libens.
Flebilis, ah citius letho divulse rapaci,
Assidue memori, constet imago placens!
Permaneat, socia lacrymis firmata dolentis,
Floret ut aerib perlita rore humus.

SONNET
to the Memory of a venerated Relation.

THE pregnant mind, with varied learning fraught,
By vivid Genius oft impell'd to soar,
Rapt in each social, each sublimer thought
Of bright Imagination's treasur'd store,
From earth is fled; and mute the pleasing voice
Whence bland persuasion sway'd the willing heart;
To Reason's path could guide the passive choice,
And Virtue's philanthropic glance impart.
O early victim of the silent tomb!
As Memory lends her retrospective power,
While mourning friends revolve the fatal hour,
Thy merit yet survives th' oblivious gloom;
Imbued with Sympathy's spontaneous tear,
As vernal dews the prime of nature cheer.

Tower-hill. D. L. S.

TO THE SKY LARK.

HERALD of the roseate morning,
Who on russet wings dost rise,
At Aurora's earliest dawning,
Midst the regions of the skies.

Thou, ere yet the feather'd chorus
Fill with melody the grove,
Hail'st with artless lay the glories
Of the radiant morn above.

At thy call the swain awaking
Rises from the arms of sleep,
And, his lowly cot forsaking,
Issues forth t' attend his sheep.

O'er the plain the school-boy winding
Follows thee with curious eye,
And the peasant hears (attending
At his plough) thy notes with joy.

Herald of Aurora's dawning,
May I e'er thy call obey,
Rise like thee when first the morning
Urges on her orient way.

E. DUNCANNON.

In St. DUNSTAN'S *Church-yard*, Canterbury,
On MARY LONGBOTTOM.

STRIPP'D of the chiefest blessing here,
Nature unblam'd may drop a tear,
When from impatience kept;
Calmly bewail a friend remov'd,
As Jesus mourn'd for his belov'd,
He died—and Jesus wept.

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Commons, *May* 9.

Mr. *Calcraft* called the attention of the House to the subject of the Rochefort squadron. He did not bring it forward upon light grounds; and he was conscious that it affected a great many highly respectable personages. It would appear from the papers on the table, that the neglect under which Sir Richard Strachan laboured, whilst in command off Rochefort, was almost unequalled in our naval history. It would appear, that from an early period in the month of October, until the 1st of December, no kind of supply was sent to his squadron, being a period of eight weeks. It is true, that upon the 3d of December, the Mediator brought supplies, till when the fleet suffered the greatest distress. At length, from actual necessity, he was obliged to quit his station, by which the French fleet lying in the harbour escaped to sea; the mischiefs arising from which were not be calculated, as at this moment their destination was unknown to us and to our cruizers. The Hon. Gentleman here submitted Resolutions expressive of the sentiments he uttered upon this business, and concluded with moving the first of them.

On the question being put, Mr. *Wellesley Pole* rose in reply. He certainly was surprised that the Hon. Gent. had thought it necessary to bring forward any motion on the subject, particularly as he thought it must be evident to every candid mind, from the papers presented to the House, that the Board of Admiralty had done their duty, and were not liable to any of those charges of neglect which had been brought against them. It had been said, that the gallant Admiral who commanded the blockading squadron off Rochefort had been prevented from pursuing the French fleet by the want of provisions. He should prove, however, that this was not the case, from the Journal of the gallant Admiral himself, a few extracts from which he should beg leave to read. From these documents it appeared, that Sir R. Strachan was not prevented from pursuit by the want of provisions; on the contrary, the gallant Admiral passed the Ferrol squadron, the Lisbon squadron, and Gibraltar, without asking for any sort of supply of provisions, by any communication whatever. This surely would not have been the case, had Sir R. Strachan been in any want of supplies. The Hon. Gentleman then adduced several very striking instances from official documents, and private correspondence, which completely proved that the Admiralty Board had done their duty; that Admiral Stirling was satisfied they had done so; and that it was owing to the tempestuous weather in December and January, that the supplies sent by the Admiralty did not reach the Rochefort squadron.

Sir *C. Pole* supported the original motion, and contended that it was an incontrovertible fact, that, if Sir R. Strachan had perceived the Enemy's fleet from his mast-head, it was impossible for him to have followed them, for want of necessaries.

Mr. *Robert Ward* spoke at considerable length in defence of the Board of Admiralty. He said, the letter on the table of the House from Sir R. Strachan was a complete defence to the present charge. He did not mean to assert that Sir R. Strachan's fleet had been provided with provisions as plentifully as the Board of Admiralty could wish; but he challenged any member in the House to say, that the fleet had on any occasion been compelled to relinquish the blockade for want of provisions.

Mr. *Ponsonby* supported the original motion.

On a division, there appeared, for the previous question, 146, against it 69—Majority 77.

House of Lords, *May* 10.

On the second reading of the Bill for preventing the granting of Places in Reversion, Lord *Hawkesbury* addressed the House for some time in support of it; the measure having met his approbation in consequence of the limitation with respect to time.

Lords *Redesdale* and *Grosvenor* opposed the Bill.

Earl *Moira* said the Bill did not produce any real radical reform, tending to alleviate the burthens of the people; but it went to deprive the Crown of a power that was useful to the country; and therefore he would oppose it. To support such a useless measure as this, would only be an attempt to delude the country.

Lord *Holland* observed, that there was a great difference in point of principle between the arguments of his Noble Friend (Lord Moira) and Lord Redesdale, though they were both adverse to the Bill. The Learned Lord contended, that the Bill was the beginning of reforms that must end in the ruin of the Constitution. His Noble Friend, on the other hand, asserted, that it would only mock the people with a shadow of reform, while their real grievances pressed upon them as heavy as ever. Indeed the Bill was far from being such as he could wish it to be. He should, however, support it, and hail it as a complete victory and triumph, not over any abuses it

it professed to correct, but over that unavowed junto, that secret influence, which had so frequently been fatally exerted during the present reign, and which always displayed its activity in frustrating every measure intended for the benefit of the people.

Lord *Somers* joined in exulting in the victory obtained over secret influence, which had so often proved pernicious to the country.—The Bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented the following Message:

"*G. R.*

"His Majesty finds it necessary to state to the House of Commons, that, in consequence of the disastrous defeat of the Prussian arms in August 1806, attended with the melancholy death of the then reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the subsequent occupation of his territory by the French, his Majesty's Sister, the widow of that illustrious Prince, was compelled to seek an asylum in his Majesty's dominions; immediately on her arrival an establishment was provided for her, out of the Civil List, suited to her rank, and proportioned to the extent of her misfortunes. But, as there was no provision for rendering such an establishment permanent, his Majesty recommends to his faithful Commons, to consider the best means of doing so; and confidently relies upon their zeal in every thing affecting the honour and dignity of his Crown."

Mr. *Biddulph* rose to make his promised motion relative to the Demised Hereditary Grants of the Crown. At the beginning of the present reign these Lands might have been comparatively inconsiderable; but it would appear from the first Report of the Surveyor General of Land Revenues, on the 1st Dec. 1797, that those Revenues considerably increased, and did not at present amount to less than 200,000*l.* This sum was of two serious an amount not to make it a question of importance, that it be not abused.

After a few words from Mr. *Rose*, Mr. *Biddulph* shortly replied, when the House divided—Ayes 12, Noes 37—Majority 25.

May 11.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to grant an annuity of 10,000*l.* to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

Sir *Francis Burdett* complained of the decision given in the Court of King's Bench, by Lord Ellenborough, for the expences of the Hustings, which he considered as contrary to the privileges of the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the House could not interfere.

Mr. *Speaker* recommended the Hon. Baronet to wait till some practical consequence should result from the decision of the Courts below.

Mr. *Barham* called the attention of the House to the reproaches thrown out on a former day by Dr. Duigenan against the Catholicks of Ireland; and as he understood that Dr. D. was about to be made a Privy Counsellor of Ireland, and as he considered such a man, who had endeavoured to stir up animosity amongst the Irish, to be an unfit person to assist in directing the Councils of Ireland; he moved for several papers, tending to shew the proposed appointment. On the motion being read from the Chair, no Member on the Ministerial side got up.

Mr. *W. Wynne* complained of this silence.

Sir *Arthur Wellesley* said, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland considered it necessary to have the Learned Doctor in the Privy Council, in order to give his advice on Ecclesiastical affairs. But he was not to be consulted any farther.

The Ministers remained silent during the whole debate. Mr. *Tierney*, Sir *R. Williams*, Mr. *Mathew*, Lord *H. Petty*, Messrs. *Curwen*, *W. Smith*, *Windham*, and *Whitbread*, all complained of the silence of Ministers, who, they said, were ashamed of the appointment in question; and they contended, it would be disgraceful and dangerous if such appointment took place.

Mr. *Lockhart* opposed the motion. And on a division, there were—for the motion 107, Against it 174.

May 12.

The House was occupied till one, in debating on the Claims of Mr. Palmer of Bath, inventor of the mail coaches, who required the sum of 140,000*l.* alledged to be due to him by virtue of his contract with Government. This claim was founded on the Report of a Committee to whom Mr. Palmer's petition had been referred. It was supported by Mr. *Palmer* (son to the Claimant), Mr. *Croker*, Mr. *Windham*, Sir *F. Burdett*, Lord *H. Petty*, &c.—and opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who said that Mr. Palmer forfeited his claim on being discharged from the Post-Office, for misconduct: but that in consideration of the value of his invention, had received 3000*l.* yearly: which was a sufficient remuneration. The Resolution in favour of Mr. Palmer, was carried in a division—137 against 71.

May 13.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his new plan of finance, the outline of which is as follows: He proposes to allow all persons holding proper-

ty in the 3 *per cent* funds to the amount of 100*l.* and upwards, and above 35 years of age, to transfer it to the Commissioners for reducing the national debt, who will be empowered to grant them annuities in proportion to the value of the stock and their respective ages. To induce such transfers, it was his intention to double the interest, which would be a great relief to many who had but a scanty income.

Messrs. *Windham*, *Brand*, and *Tierney*, objected to the plan, that it would induce the profligate to increase their own incomes at the expence of their families, and thereby produce great distress; and that, if stock rose above 70, it would injure the operation of the sinking fund. The further discussion was postponed.

The House went into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill. An Amendment was introduced by Mr. *Babington*, making it compulsory on Ministers to act upon it as soon as possible.

House of Lords, *May* 16.

After a few words from the *Lord Chancellor*, who considered the Bill as of importance, and from Earl *Stanhope*, who declared it to be the most infamous Bill that had ever come from the Commons; the second reading of the Indictments Bill was postponed till Wednesday, for which day the Lords were summoned.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Newport* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the equal valuation of the First Fruits in Ireland, and the better regulation thereof. This motion was opposed, as inflicting an unnecessary burden on the better order of the Clergy.

Sir *A. Wellesley*, Mr. *Foster*, Dr. *Duigenan*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, supported this latter proposition; and Messrs. *C. W. Wynne*, *Horner*, *Ponsonby*, and *M. Fitz-gerald*, controverted it. On a division, the numbers were—Ayes 50, Noes 67—Majority against the motion 17.

On the motion of Mr. *Dundas*, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lords' Journals, respecting the Jurisdiction of the Court of Session, and the number of Appeals. In consequence, the Scotch Judicature Bill was postponed.

Sir *A. Wellesley* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the annual volunteering of Irish Militia into the Line. He afterwards brought up the Bill; but it was understood that it should not be pressed during the present Session. The Bill was ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Committee granting a duty on copper was agreed to, and a Bill ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Wharton* brought up the Report of the Committee of the whole House on Mr. Palmer's claim. Mr. *Bankes* said, he should ill discharge his duty if he did not declare this to be one of the most extraordinary and unjust grants of the public money he had ever witnessed. Mr. Palmer had been a useful servant to the publick, but, in his opinion, he had already been sufficiently recompensed.

Mr. *Windham* said, the question had been decided both by the private Committee, and by the Committee of the whole House, on the most independent grounds, and without regard to any consideration but those of public justice and public honour. Gentlemen on the other side even differed as to the fact whether there was or was not a bargain. Some of them admitted that there was a bargain; but alleged that Mr. Palmer had waved it by accepting of an office. By looking at the terms on which that office was granted, however, it would at once appear what part of it was a reward for services performed, and what part a salary for official duties. As a reward for his original invention and the services then rendered, he had stipulated to receive two and a half *per cent.* on the increased profits. When the Office was conferred on him, he received a salary of 1500*l.* a year, besides the two and half *per cent.* So there could be no doubt that his original bargain as to the per centage remained entire, and that the 1500*l.* was the recompence for the discharge of his official duties, and of which alone he could be justly deprived on forfeiting his office.

Mr. *Fuller*, Sir *T. Turton*, Lord *Milton*, and Sir *F. Burdett*, all agreed in thinking the original bargain wise on the part of the publick; that it had never been departed from; and that it was now due to the justice and honour of the Country to see it faithfully performed.

Messrs. *Rose*, *W. Stuart*, *Long*, *S. Bourne*, *Holford*, *Marryatt*, and *Sumner*, spoke against the resolution; and the last Gentleman moved an adjournment of the question till to-morrow se'enight, with a view to refer it back to the Committee to take farther evidence. On this a division took place—For the Adjournment 87, Against it 137—Majority 50.

It was then settled that the accompts of the proceeds of the Post Office, up to the present time, should be produced, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of arrears due; and that the sum due on this head, and also the annual sum to be paid in future, should be fixed in the Committee of Supply.

House of Lords, *May* 17.

Lord *Sidmouth* brought forward his promised motions on the subject of the Danish vessels detained previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the previous question,

question, in which he was supported by Lord *Hawkesbury*.—Lords *Erskine*, *Ellenborough*, *Stanhope*, and *Lauderdale*, spoke in favour of the original motions, which were negatived, the numbers being on one of the Resolutions, 16 to 36; and on another 16 to 37.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the powers of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Sir *T. Turton* brought forward his long promised motion, relative to the deposition of the Nabob of the Carnatic. In a Speech of upwards of four hours, the Hon. Baronet took an historical view of the progress of the Company's interference with the Carnatic from the beginning of the war that ended in 1754, to the treaty of 1796 with Omdut ul Omrah, by which the payment of a certain kist was secured to the Company. That treaty continued to the death of Omdut ul Omrah in 1801, when that transaction commenced, which an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had not coloured more strongly than it deserved, in declaring that a more inhuman, a more atrocious, and a more shameful act had never disgraced any Government. The Hon. Bart. proceeded to state the seizure of the young Prince, the son of Omdut ul Omrah, immediately on his father's death, on a charge of treachery on the part of his father and grandfather in carrying on a correspondence with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, and his subsequent deposition and death. He contended that there was no evidence of the treacherous nature of the correspondence; but, at all events, that the Prince was innocent of it. He would not take on himself to *assert*, but he *believed*, that the Prince had been murdered. Before sitting down, he conjured the House, by the national honour and faith, of which it was the guardian; he conjured his Majesty's Ministers in the name of the national character, of which they were the protectors; he conjured every man in the name of that eternal justice which was the foundation of our happiness here and hereafter; to consider the importance of the vote which he was to give this evening. He was confident that it was essential to the security of our Indian empire, to declare that the British Legislature never would sanction any unjust or tyrannical act. He concluded with moving a series of resolutions, containing a recital of facts relative to the assumption of the Carnatic, reprobating the deposition of the Nabob, and declaring that the British Parliament will never countenance an act of injustice and oppression in India, and stating the propriety of appointing a Committee to inquire into the best means of indemnifying the family of Mahommed Ali, and of ensuring the safety of our Indian possessions.

Mr. *Wallace* passed a general panegyrick on the system of Lord Wellesley's administration, as tending to extinguish the hopes of avarice, and to disarm the hand of rapine. Mahommed Ali was indebted to us for every thing he had: by the successes of the British arms he had been raised from the dust to a throne. By the treaty, the Nabob was strictly precluded from all correspondence with foreign powers; yet scarcely was it signed, before it was violated by his entering into a correspondence with Tippoo Saib, the sworn enemy of the British name and interests. He concluded a long speech by moving the previous question.

Lord *A. Hamilton* supported the Resolution: and Col. *Allan* the amendment; when, on the motion of Mr. *Windham*, about one in the morning, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday the 24th instant.

May 18.

Petitions were presented in favour of the distillation from Sugar, from Liverpool and Glasgow; and against it from the Landowners, &c. of the County of Surrey.

Mr. *Lethbridge* presented the Minutes of the evidence taken before the Committee on Mr. Palmer's claim. He then moved that an account be laid before the House of the per centage due to Mr. Palmer on account of the net revenue of the Post Office above 240,000*l*, from 5th April 1793, to 5th January 1808, together with an account of the sums which Mr. Palmer had received.

Sir *J. Sinclair* objected to the word "*due*" in the motion.

Mr. *Speaker* informed the Hon. Bart. the House had resolved that it "*was due.*"

After a long conversation, Sir *S. Romilly* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for repealing so much of the Act of the 8th of Elizabeth as related to taking away the benefit of Clergy from those stealing privily from the persons of others; also a Bill granting compensation in certain cases to persons tried and acquitted.

In a Committee on the Local Militia Bill, the blanks as to the age were filled up with 18 and 30.—Reported progress.

House of Lords, *May* 19.

The Bill for rendering valid marriages in certain Churches where Banns could not legally be published, was read a second time, after some conversation.

The second reading of the Indictment Bill being moved, the same was opposed by Lords *Stanhope*, *Holland*, *Erskine*, and *Lauderdale*; and defended by the *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Ellenborough*, who nevertheless admitted that some amendments in the Committee would be necessary.

On

On a division, the second reading was carried, the numbers being—Contents 17, Non Contents 7—Majority 10.

In the Commons, the same day, the Poor Settlement Bill, introduced by Col. Stanley, was thrown out on a division, 114 against 11.

Lord *Binning* rose to move that the Report of the Sugar Committee be referred to a Committee of the whole House, being of opinion, that substituting sugar for grain to a certain extent in the distilleries, might be extended, not only without injury, but even with essential service to the corn interest.

Mr. *Coke* opposed the measure: there was no scarcity of grain, the price of which had never been more stationary than at present, in consequence of there being no importation.

In this he was followed by Sir *J. Sinclair*, Messrs. *Curwen*, *Chute*, *Fitzgerald*, *Ponsonby*, *Foster*, *Windham*, *Laing*, *W. Smith*, Sir *J. Newport*, &c.—Mr. *Perceval*, Gen. *Gascoyne*, and Sir *A. Wellesley*, supported the motion; and on a division the numbers were—Ayes 122, Noes 108—Majority 14.

May 20.

The Bill to prevent Child-stealing was passed.

In a Committee of Supply on Mr. Palmer's claims, Mr. *Lethbridge* moved that the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill to secure to Mr. Palmer, for the future, his per centage on the net increased revenue of the Post-office, according to the agreement made with Mr. Pitt in the year 1789.

Mr. *Bankes* wished to know if the present Bill was to embrace all the compensation? If not, he felt disposed to object to a plan by which the other House was to be deprived of its right of deciding on the agreement in question. He also wished to know from what fund this grant was to be made.

Mr. *Lethbridge* admitted that the present Bill was not intended to include all the claims of Mr. Palmer; and as to the funds from whence these claims were to be made good, he thought none could be so fit as the Post-office Revenues, which had been so considerably benefited by Mr. Palmer's invention.

Mr. *Bankes* renewed his objection to the division of the proceedings; besides, in the present motion, there was both a prospective and retrospective advantage. He moved that the word *future* be omitted.—The Committee divided on the question that the word *future* stand part of the Resolution—Ayes 63, Noes 21—Majority against Mr. Bankes's Amendment 42. While strangers were excluded, we understood Mr. *Speaker*, in a short but impressive speech, supported the claims of Mr. Palmer with his wonted precision and ability. The original Resolution was then put from the Chair, and agreed to; and the House having resumed, the Chairman, Mr. *Fuller*, moved and obtained leave to bring in the Bill accordingly.

Mr. *Taylor* brought forward his motion relative to the Dardanelles; and concluded with a Resolution, that his Majesty's fleet under Sir J. Duckworth had appeared before Constantinople on the 20th of Feb. 1807, and continued there for 10 days without doing any thing; and that it was the opinion of the House, that arrangements had not been made by the then Ministry adequate to the occasion.

He was ably answered by Mr. *T. Grenville*; and, after some farther discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 21. Letter from Lieut. J. Leach, commanding H. M. gun-brig Cracker, dated 18th inst. transmitted by Vice-Admiral Campbell to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in standing towards the Galtoner, I yesterday discovered an immense long lugsail boat, which I immediately made sail after, when, after four hours chase, I came up with and captured. She proved to be the French privateer L'Ete, Captain Louis Poquandiere, belonging to St. Valery en Caux, last from Calais, constructed to row 16 oars, armed with small arms, and had on board 22 men. I feel happy in the capture of this vessel, as she was, when I first perceived her, hovering near five English merchant vessels, which she must have captured. The privateer had been out two days, but had not taken any thing. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN LEACH, Lieut. and Commander.

Admiralty-office, June 25. Copy of Letter from Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in chief of H. M. ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Belleisle, Carlisle Bay, May 2, 1808.

Sir, I inclose the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sherriff, of his Majesty's sloop Lily, giving an account of the capture of a French brig letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, from Bourdeaux bound to Guadaloupe; also an English brig, her prize, both of which were taken by not knowing that the Island of Deseada was in our possession

session where the armed brig ran for protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's sloop Lily, Descada, April 21.

Sir, This morning the squadron under my command, as per margin *, captured the French letter of marque brig Jean Jacques, pierced for 18 guns, only six mounted, long 9-pounders, thirty-six days from Bourdeaux, bound to Gaudaloupe. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the gallant conduct of the Mosambique, which, from being far a-head, was enabled to bring the enemy to close action, obliging him to strike just as the other vessels came up. Seeing another brig to windward, the boats of the squadron were sent in chase; and I am happy to say, that, although on fire fore and aft, and abandoned, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She proves to be the brig Brothers, of Liverpool, and ought to have left Barbadoes under convoy of the Hawke, but did not sail till three or four hours after the convoy had bore up from Carlisle Bay, and consequently was captured by this brig. I have satisfaction in adding this service was performed without loss on our side; the enemy had one man wounded. The capture of the Jean Jacques is of the more importance, as she was sent out for the express purpose of cruizing in these seas, and, from her superior sailing, would have proved a great annoyance to the trade.—I have the honour to be &c.

W. H. SHERRIFF.

To C. W. Nesham, Esq. Captain of H. M. Ship Ulysses, and senior Officer, Descada.

Admiralty-office, June 28. A letter and its enclosures, received from Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Culloden, Griesse Harbour, Dec. 14, 1807, conveys the following intelligence:

It appears that the Vice-admiral had sailed from Malacca on the 20th November last, and had arrived with the squadron of his Majesty's ships named in the margin †, off Point Panka, at the eastern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following month, with the troops embarked on board them; that, in conjunction with Lieut-col. Lockart, commanding the troops, he had sent a commission under a flag of truce to treat with the Commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the surrender of the ships of war lying at Griesse; and by copies of the correspondence which passed in consequence, it appears that the Admiral had caused the ships named at the foot hereof to be burnt, they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch; that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griesse, had, together with the battery of Sambelangan, on the Island of Madura, been most effectually destroyed. Sir E. expresses his approbation of the zeal and perseverance manifested by the respective officers and men employed upon the service above-mentioned. Revolutie, of 70 guns; Pluto, of 70 guns; Kortenaar, of 68 guns, sheer-hulk; Rutkoff, company's ship, of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.

Admiralty-office, July 2. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Walker, of the Rosamond, stating his having captured, on the 26th ult. after a chace of two hours, the Dutch privateer Amstellan, with a commission from the King of Holland, carrying 12 guns and 60 men.—As also a Letter from Lieut. Waller, acting commander of the Wolf, dated off Jamaica, 1st May, stating his having captured the Spanish privateer La Braganza, of one gun and 54 men; and recaptured the Ann West Indiaman, her prize.

Downing-street, July 9. A Dispatch, together with Inclosures, has been received from Major-gen. Spencer.

Atlas, off Cadiz, June 12.

My Lord, The French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadiz, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose, on the Isle of Leon, and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued without interruption on both sides till night. It was renewed on the part of the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to recommence hostilities with an additional battery, to the eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty twenty-four pounders. Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have co-operated in this attack, but the Spaniards, feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance.—The Supreme Council of Seville have nominated Commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England, and they were

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* Lily, Capt. Sherriff; Express, Lieut. Dowers; and Mosambique, Lieut. Jackson.

† Culloden, Powerful, Caroline, Fox, Victoire, Samarang, Seaflower, Jaseur, and Worcester transport.

were also equally anxious to send feluccas with dispatches to South America. Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain by the river Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the farther prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object, Lord Collingwood approving of it. Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of the Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since confirmed.

B. Spencer, Major-general.

Letter from Gen. Morla, Captain General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, addressed to Adm. Purvis and Gen. Spencer.

Admiral Rossilly, as your Excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, but upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier-general Smith and Capt. Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith. It will afford me considerable satisfaction to consult with your Excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances, conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy. Nothing gives me more real pleasure than the absolute confidence of your Excellencies in my candour and sincerity, with which I remain your Excellencies most affectionate and devoted servant,

Cadiz, June 11. Thomas Morla.

Letter from Adm. Rossilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's ship, Hero Bay, off Cadiz, June 11.

Captain-General, Obliged to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the people of this province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquillize them, proposed to your Excellency to quit the Bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships companies on board; no colours shall be displayed on my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the province, with their national and individual property. Hostages will be equally given on my part. The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour and that of the people serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity. Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them. Receive, Captain-general, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your Excellency's most humble servant, Rossilly.

Answer to Admiral Rossilly.

Excellent Sir, Admiral Rossilly, In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your Excellency, which, although dictated by your Honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your Excellency, I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender. My honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises, I therefore inform you, that my orders from the superior Council being positive with respect to the surrender of the squadron commanded by your Excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them. It is likewise my duty to consult with the English Commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself.—For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have dispatched those two Expresses, availing myself however of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack. Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your Excellency, by your faithful servant,

Thomas Morla.

Downing-street, July 12. The following dispatches have been received from Major-gen. Spencer, dated on-board his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17.

My Lord, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir C. Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the surrender of the French squadron of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th inst. on which day the Spanish colours were flying in all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood. It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of Gen. Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our

our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

B. SPENCER.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-gen. Spencer, dated on-board his Majesty's brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21.

My Lord, The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the British Commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your Lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information. The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the Crown of Spain by Charles IV. Ferdinand, and all the Royal Family, in favour of Buonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France. The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their Constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the Supreme Council of Madrid when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. whom they have proclaimed King; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other Provinces. In Andalusia they collected from 15 to 20,000 regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of 60,000 peasants. Gen. Castaneos is appointed commander in chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments to double their present numbers. Provincial Assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depôts fixed upon for raising volunteers. They have a proportion of near 4000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundery, and one of the largest depôts in Spain. All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off. Gen. Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted dispatches, we learn he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time, the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by 5000 Spaniards, the road has been broken up; and, I trust, all communication has been cut off. Gen. D'Alrid had received orders to join him at Seville, with 4000 men, who were to assemble at Alcorentin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that Gen. Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various. At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a depôt, and also about 40,000 dollars in gold, which the French General had amassed.

From Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14.

Sir, In my letter of the 12th inst. by the Alphea, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to treat with his Majesty's Ministers on such matters as are important to the interest of both countries. The Admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning. The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock this morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side. The Governor some days since (and before I came here) requested of Major-gen. Spencer to proceed to Ayamonte, to oppose a detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the coast; and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the Zealous, to that quarter, where the Windsor Castle had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15.—The Governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the Commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the Revenge has been stationed near the town, where Sir J. Gore has had much intercourse with the Governor and Chiefs in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his Majesty's Ministers the information they may desire of what

what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain.—Application has been made to me this evening by the Supreme Council at Seville and the Governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry to the several Governments and Presidencies in the West Indies, information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the Governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out Officers to that country, whose presence there is important; this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connexion with Great Britain.

COLLINGWOOD.

Letter received by Sir C. Cotton, Bart. from Capt. Creyke, of the Eclipse sloop, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.

H. M. S. Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto, June 20.

Sir, Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French, and the subjects of the Prince Regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the National colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor; and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the Priests, the people rose *en masse*, broke open the depôts, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new Governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced, to the amount of 900, within six leagues of Oporto. The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other; and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos, Montes, Minho, and the Northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men. All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace. To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Capt. Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat; and the unbounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

G. A. CREYKE.

From Capt. Digby, of the Cossack, addressed to, and transmitted by Lord Gambier.

Cossack, off St. Andero, June 25.

My Lord, The last opportunity I had of writing to your Lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St. Andero immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast; owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The Captain of the port, Don Vincento Camino, came on board; he told us, the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenero Bay, which we did at five P. M.; until he had made his report to the Bishop, who was the present Governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event, must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour full of people

ple of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Capt. Daly, of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine P. M. Capt. Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day. Capt. Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning; at day-light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Capt. Daly; he was accompanied by Lieut. H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieut. Read, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ano, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had 500 whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground. Finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up. The two other forts on the West side of the bay they could not attempt, as the surf was so high it was impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare; having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts. The boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the Point of De Ano, when a considerable body of French Dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say, Capt. Daly and Lieut. Read of the marines are much scorched, particularly Lieut. Read, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Capt. Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

GEORGE DIGBY.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

It is now nearly nine months since Buonaparte, having succeeded in procuring the *transit* of his troops through Spain for the Usurpation of Portugal, and having succeeded to a certain degree in his designs upon that Country, manifested his intention of seizing Spain herself, and converting it to some one use or other of his insatiable ambition. The detail of his steps toward the accomplishment of this abominable project—his subsequent success—his kidnapping and conveyance of the whole Royal Family into France—and the subsequent dissatisfaction, and almost general rising, of the Spanish People, to resist such an unauthorised and unexampled encroachment—are all sufficiently before the Publick already. We shall therefore, in this our limited Abstract, content ourselves with a glance at the manner in which he disposed of his Invading Armies, with a view to extend and to sustain his Conquest.

The primary object of Buonaparte being to secure the Entrance into Spain by the Passes of the Pyrenees, that vast natural boundary between it and France acknowledged by the Treaty concluded by the Revolutionary Government and Spain in 1793—of the entrance into Catalonia, by the Pass of Rosas and Bellegarde—and into Biscay and Navarre by that of St. Jean de Luz—he had little difficulty in seizing, in the first instance, the two strongest points of those respective Provinces; namely, Barcelona in the former, and Pampeluna in the latter; both stations of much strength, and capable of the greatest resistance to an attacking force. These cities being garrisoned, he next sent forward the Grand Duke of Berg (Joachim Murat) to Madrid, with progressive divisions of French troops, amounting in the whole to more than 40,000 men; who moved thence, as from a centre, to elicit his orders throughout the Spanish Monarchy, and if necessary, to enforce them. In the mean while, the Tyrant himself was proceeding by easy stages to Bayonne, a city of Gascony, on the Spanish Frontier, there to act as he should deem necessary. At this point a strong force was also collected, which,

as

as it increased, was pushed on *à la debandade* into the neighbouring Lordship of Biscay, and the Kingdoms of Old Castile, Navarre, and Arragon.—This latter force we cannot conceive to be less in the aggregate than 50,000 men. And it must be remembered, that Portugal, at this moment, was occupied by at least 20,000 under General Junot. Thus the Northern, the Middle, and the Western parts of the Spanish Peninsula, were in the hands of 110,000 Veteran French Soldiers—exclusively of the Garrisons of Pampeluna and Barcelona, which may be taken, with some other distributions of the same nature in those parts, at 20,000 more; and, in the South, the French squadron of five sail of the line at Cadiz was supposed quite sufficient for the preservation of the French interests in that Quarter.

Upon the decided manifestation of the dislike of the Spaniards to the Usurpation of King Joseph,—the horrible transaction at Madrid, of the *Fusillade*—and the necessity of coercing the insurgents, now on foot in almost every quarter of the kingdom—Murat was not only compelled to quit Madrid himself, it being incapable of a serious defence, and strengthen himself in the *Retiero*, with such forces as he kept near him—but to detach, in various quarters, such portions of his troops as he deemed competent to the quieting the different disturbed Provinces.

In his calculations upon this head, he seems to have been greatly deceived, and, by all the Spanish accounts at least, to have been completely frustrated, if not in progress to be utterly destroyed.

His first object seems to have been a position at *Cordova* in the Province of Andalusia, whence he could at once move upon Seville, Carthagena, or Cadiz, as he should deem necessary. For this purpose he detached General Dupont, the School-fellow and favourite Officer of Buonaparte, to that quarter—who had scarcely arrived there when he received intelligence of the three places he was sent to cover and protect having actually thrown off the French yoke, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and entered into the closest correspondence with England. What has happened at Cadiz we all know. The French fleet surrendered.—The proceedings at Seville and Carthagena have been equally favourable to us. And Dupont, so far from advancing upon any of these points, has been obliged to quit Cordova, and to strengthen himself on the heights of Andjuar, about six miles Eastward, where they and the river Guadalquiver give him a strong position.—In the mean time, the patriotic General Castanos, and the force of the Southern Spanish Insurrection, have advanced upon and succeeded in hemming him in on every quarter.

To the Kingdoms of Valencia and Murcia, to the Westward, Murat detached General Moncey, with at least 12,000 men, to secure their tranquillity.—Spanish Journals of the 8th inst. if to be credited, decide upon the fate of this Expedition also. They assert, that, after having cannonaded the city of Valencia for two days ineffectually, they were forced to retreat precipitately; and, being pursued in their turn, and overtaken near Almanza by the Patriots, were almost totally destroyed, and effectual means taken to prevent the residue from escaping total annihilation.

A third division of the Madrid Army, 18,000 strong, under General Le Febvre, proceeded to the North-Eastward, to occupy the important City of Saragossa; which point, if carried, would not only secure an interesting position, but keep the communication open with Barcelona, and thus preserve a retreat into France, and the quiet possession of Barcelona. This detachment has been even still more unfortunate than the other two—it being positively stated, officially, that they have been destroyed to a man, after two ineffectual attempts on Saragossa, by the heroic General Palafox.—In the same quarter, it is also positively asserted on nearly the same authority, that the Patriots are in force before Barcelona, and that there were daily hopes of its reduction. Were all these accounts authenticated, there would remain to the Duke of Berg but four or five thousand men at Madrid.

We are now to turn toward the North-West of Spain, over which the malignant but powerful genius of Buonaparte is hovering, and into which he has actually sent his Brother Joseph to assume his Royal Functions.—The French army in this quarter is commanded by Marshal Bessieres, a General of distinguished ability, and who has, exclusively of the Garrison of Pampeluna, nearly 50,000 men under his immediate command.—His principal station is Burgos, the Capital of Old Castile, about 112 miles to the North of Madrid, with which City we suppose his communication is still open—and he has a strong force advanced upon Valladolid, to the South-West about fifty miles.

To oppose the force of Bessieres, who is himself posted at Bilboa with 18,000 men, the Spanish General Ponti, at the head of the Asturian army of 40,000, is on the full march to attack; and a battle was hourly expected at the date of the last intelligence:—While General Cuesta, with the armies of Galicia and Leon, is moving upon Burgos and Victoria—first, however,

ver, purposing to attack Valladolid, which, if carried, would cut off all communication between Burgos and Madrid.

A letter from Madrid states, as an undoubted fact, that the *Gendarmerie Sedentaire* have been marched from Paris to Spain; a measure which has not been before adopted in the whole course of the Revolution. The duty of this corps is, to maintain the police of the roads; and it is just as extraordinary to hear of their being marched off to the army, as it would be were the London *watchmen* to be formed into corps, and sent on foreign service. It may reasonably be doubted whether Buonaparte will venture to carry such a measure into execution. He has more than once called out the National Guard; but he has never left France to their protection. At no time when he has been forced to send his regular forces out of the kingdom, has he trusted arms in the hands of the people.

The Governor of Badajos has been beheaded by the Patriots of Spain; it appearing that he was inimical to their cause and interests.

The Governors of Carthagena, Valentia, and Saragossa have been displaced by the Patriots, on account of their attachment to the French. In Valencia the Marquis D'Alvarez was killed by the people in the market-place.

The accounts from Bilboa state, that JOSEPH BUONAPARTE had at length entered Spain—that he was crowned King at St. Sebastian's on the 9th,—that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastian's he proceeded to Toloza, and thence to Victoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th, and intended to have prosecuted his route to Burgos;—advices from Marshal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

The conduct of the Bishop of St. Andero is highly extolled by the friends of the good cause. Buonaparte had addressed a letter to him, full of promises, and inviting him to attend at Bayonne. The following is said to have been the worthy Prelate's answer.—"I cannot make it convenient to attend; and if I could, I would not. I judge of your sincerity towards Spain by your conduct towards Portugal, and other kingdoms with which you have interfered. If you are in earnest in your offer to befriend the Spanish nation, let the first proof be your liberating our Sovereign and Family, and withdrawing your troops from among us; but this we do not expect you will do of your own accord; and therefore it becomes the Spanish nation to unite, as I trust they will, to compel you."

DECLARATION *of* WAR *against the* EMPEROR *of* FRANCE, NAPOLEON *the* FIRST.

FERDINAND the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name, to the Supreme Junta of both.

France, under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her Monarch—obliged him to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish Nobles whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered her troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruelties; and this he has done with the most enormous ingratitude to the services which the Spanish Nation has rendered France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any Nation or Monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious King or people. He has, in fine, declared, that he will trample down our Monarchy, our fundamental Laws, and bring about the ruin of our Holy Catholic Religion.—The only remedy, therefore, for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him.

In the name therefore of our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war, by land and sea, against the Emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against him, to do him all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the Government or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner we command, that no embarassment nor molestation be done to the English nation, nor its Government, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation; we declare that there shall be open and free communication with England; that we have contracted, and will keep, an armistice with her; and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

Moreover, we protest we will not lay down our arms till the Emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, and the rest of the Royal Family, and has respected the rights of the nation which he has violated, as well

well as her liberty, integrity, and independence. And this we declare with the understanding and accordance of the Spanish nation.

We command that the present solemn Declaration be printed, posted, and circulated, among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Given in the Royal Palace of Alcozar, at Seville, this 6th of June, 1808,

By Order of the Supreme Junta of Government, MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.
JUAN BAPTISTA PARDO, Sec.

We now turn, with much satisfaction, to the almost certain facts with respect to PORTUGAL. General Loison, after having been driven from Oporto in his route to reach Lisbon, has been, it is said, totally destroyed!—But it is with real satisfaction we dwell upon the perilous situation of Junot at Lisbon. On the 13th inst. Sir A. Wellesley's Expedition, of 10,000 men, were within two days' sail of Lisbon. There then the attack before this time must have commenced, if the General shall determine it adviseable so to do. Junot's force is, however, we much fear, at least 17,000 strong. On the other hand, by the last advices we learn, that no co-operation can be looked to from Gen. Spencer, who has proceeded to Xeres from Ayamonte, and is thence to proceed to Seville. We have reason, however, to believe, that 5,000 men of Gen. Moore's late Army have proceeded directly to join Gen. Wellesley; and as Sir C. Cotton has ten sail off the Rock of Lisbon, 2,000 marines may be spared to him. With this force we look with certainty to Sir Arthur's success—to the conquest of Lisbon—and to the acquisition of the Russian Squadron in the Tagus to the English Navy.

The way thus opened, we look to the whole of the Expedition now on foot sailing for the Tagus, and proceeding directly for Madrid by the great road along the banks of the Tagus, the best and most passable in both countries.

Such is the view of things which our information enables us at present to give; and we are tempted to hope for a very glorious result.

Two hundred thousand pounds, part of the exacted contribution of the French in Oporto, had been discovered and secured by the Provisional Government in the house of Josef De Souza Mello. Other large sums had been secured in two other houses, raised by similar exactions. At St. Ube's, the Patriots had put to death upwards of 500 Frenchmen, and they had determined not to leave a Frenchman alive in the North of Portugal. A similar massacre is said to have taken place at Algarve. At Sardao, a body of Portuguese marched seven leagues in one day, in very hot weather, and through the worst of roads, to attack 900 Frenchmen; they fell in with them, and put nearly the whole to death. A plot had been discovered, in which many of the Frenchified inhabitants of Oporto were concerned; and the city would have been burnt to ashes, but for a seasonable detection of the diabolical design. The Portuguese engaged in the plot had all been arrested, and were expected to be tried and executed in a few days. The Monks in Oporto had become soldiers. Upwards of 1500 of them took charge of the French prisoners, and disaffected persons, who were in confinement, and performed their duty with zeal and alacrity.

It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that a few days previous to its being known in Portugal that Spain had risen to assert her rights, 76 carts, richly laden with silver from the churches and other religious depositories at Oporto and other towns in Portugal, entered Lisbon, and were delivered to Junot as a portion of one of his forced contributions on the people.

FRANCE.

While proceedings so patriotic are carrying on in the Spanish provinces, a scene of a very different kind has been exhibited at Bayonne. There, by a solemn mockery practised on the Spanish nation, the Junta of the State, the Council of Castile, the City of Madrid, &c. &c. are made to address the Emperor Napoleon, and to solicit his interference to procure for that country a renovation of its Government. The Great Emperor, with his usual *regard* to the *wishes* of the *oppressed*, has in consequence been pleased to issue the following Proclamation:

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, to all Men to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:

"The Junta of the State, the Council of Castile, the City of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to us by their addresses, that the well-being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the Provisional Government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we do by these presents proclaim, our well-beloved brother JOSEPH NAPOLEON, the present King of Naples and Sicily, to be King of Spain and India.—We guarantee to the King of Spain the independence and integrity of his States in Europe as well as in Africa, Asia, and America; charging the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, the Ministers, and the Council of Castile, to cause this Proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced, according to the usual custom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.—Given at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, June 6, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON,
H. B. MURAT, Minister of State."

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The French Government continues to propagate the grossest falsehoods with respect to the affairs of Spain; and, while the whole of that kingdom is in a state of glorious insurrection against the Tyrant who would enslave it, and the French Fleet at Cadiz has been forced to surrender to the Spanish land and sea forces, we are unblushingly told, that the accounts from Cadiz, and every other part of Spain, are of the *most tranquillizing nature!*

The news of the surrender of the French Fleet at Cadiz was soon known in Holland; but none of the papers dare allude to the circumstance. Buonaparte lately made an example of an unfortunate Journalist at Bourdeaux, who ventured to give some account of the Insurrection in Spain, and to insert one of the Proclamations of the Patriots; for this offence the Printer was dragged to prison, his presses destroyed, and his paper suppressed! But, lest this example should not be sufficient to deter other Journalists from inserting any articles of an unfavourable nature, the Moniteur has lately given a caution to all the unofficial Journalists, not to insert any of the reports of insurrections or disturbances in Spain, *as there is no foundation for them!*

Private letters from Holland confirm the report of the disgrace of Talleyrand. Buonaparte has not absolutely put him in prison, but he has given him an employment which renders him little better than a prisoner. He is entrusted with the care of the late King and Queen of Spain; and as they are confined to a limited space, their gaoler of course is under the same restrictions.

A gentleman, arrived in town from Paris, by the way of Holland, states, that Buonaparte's treatment of the Spaniards had excited general discontent; and that handbills and pasquinades against him and his family were circulated in great numbers, and read with avidity. The severity of the Police of Paris had been in vain exerted to suppress the increasing spirit of dissatisfaction, although from 40 to 50 persons were daily committed to prison.

Buonaparte has published at Bayonne a New Constitution for Spain, by which he proposed to do away particular local privileges and duties—it is of considerable length; but from the state of affairs in that country, of but little interest.

Napoleon accompanied his brother Joseph to Andaye; the latter was received at Irun by a body of *Italian* troops, who escorted him to St. Sebastian.

Duroc, Buonaparte's Chamberlain and confident, has been created by him, Duke of Friuli.

Marmont, Commander of the French troops in Dalmatia, has been created Duke of Ragusa.

Asker Khan, the Persian Ambassador to France, is considered the richest subject in the World, his revenues amounting to nearly a million sterling *per annum*.

Among the presents which the Emperor of Persia has sent to Napoleon, are two sabres, one belonging to Tamerlane, the other to Nadir Shah; 200 cashmire shawls, some cashmire hangings, oriental rosaries, with 99 pearls of uncommon value, with a profusion of diamonds, rubies, &c. stated to be worth more than twelve millions of francs.

French Naval Officers have been sent to all the ports of the Baltic, for the purpose of engaging German and Polish Volunteers for the French Navy. One of these officers, at Stettin, a M. Lierson, in an advertisement circulated in the neighbourhood, invites the seamen of that district "to join the Emperor Napoleon in the project he has undertaken, of *sending to the bottom of the ocean* the proud Islanders who have so long tyrannised on the surface of it."

HOLLAND.

A report is prevalent on the Continent, and has excited great sensation in Holland, that Buonaparte had announced his purpose of removing his brother Louis to Naples, and of annexing the Dutch Provinces to France.—The statement has acquired increased credit from an order issued in the Dutch Army, for the dismissal of all Officers who are not natives of Holland.

ITALY.

His Holiness the Pope has published a Reply to the outrages of Buonaparte; which, while it is meek, as becomes the character of its author, is at the same time manly. Circulated through Italy, a Country devoutly attached to the Holy See, it cannot fail to produce the deepest effect.

The story of a new Pope having been chosen on the resignation of Pius VII. is unfounded. Prince Pignatelli, Bishop of Palermo, who was stated to have been chosen in the conclave as the successor to the chair of St. Peter, has been dead these two years.

The allowance offered by Buonaparte to his Holiness, as Bishop of Rome, was 300,000 scudi *per* month.

GERMANY.

The military exertions of Austria are of a nature that clearly indicate the alarm and jealousy which the conduct of Buonaparte has excited in her Councils; and they at least prove that she is not insensible to the danger of her situation, if they do not go the length to manifest a disposition to resist the farther progress of his usurpations.

The Emperor Francis has published an Edict, purporting that no child shall be admitted into any public school or hospital

tal who has not had either the Cow or Small Pock.

Buonaparte, some time since, by a convention with the King of Saxony, undertook to defray a third part of the expences of the Polish army; but by a recent decree communicated by Marshal Davoust, he has taken on himself its entire maintenance, and has ordered every possible means to be used for its augmentation.

Joachim Murat, Duke of Berg, has taken possession of the Bishopric of Munster, the county of Mark, and the districts of Lingen and Tecklenburgh, and already introduced the system of conscription---the poor people were obliged to illuminate their houses, and perform *Te Deum* on the occasion.

The King of Prussia is said to have recently had a letter from Buonaparte, *advising* him to abdicate his Throne. Upon receipt of this *advice*, the Prussian Monarch is stated to have immediately written to St. Petersburgh.

SWEDEN.

Private letters, and even papers from Gottenburg, talk of a curious and unexplained misunderstanding between the King of Sweden and Sir J. Moore. One account states it to have proceeded from the gallant officer's having listened to the representations of the Norwegians to have their neutrality guaranteed by England, and to be made independent both of Denmark and Sweden. Another account states, that the misunderstanding arose from a demand of the King of Sweden to have the British force put into his own command, to regain Finland, although no magazines had been prepared for their maintenance, to which Sir John refused his acquiescence. All accounts, however, agree in this, that Sir John was at one time under arrest; and some even maintain that he left Stockholm secretly and in disguise.

Gottenburg, July 8. According to private letters from Stockholm, received by the post of to-day, the King is gone to Finland, for the purpose of having a meeting with the Emperor Alexander. It is stated in these letters, that the reason of the success of the Swedes against the Russians in Finland has been, that considerable numbers of the latter have been ordered to march into Russian Poland, which country, it is rumoured, Buonaparte has demanded; and those letters go so far as to say, that the meeting of Alexander and Gustavus has for its object the forming of a new Coalition against France, to which Austria will join all her force.

RUSSIA.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria sent Ambassadors to Paris, to remonstrate against the occupation of the Ecclesiastical States by French troops. The Emperor Alexander also, immediately on receiving, by M. Ossepow, who was attached to the Russian Embassy in Spain, advice of the changes intended in that monarchy by Buonaparte, sent orders to Prince Jusserow to proceed to Paris with a formal protest against the deposition of the Bourbon family.

M. d'Ezernichew, Captain in the Imperial Life Guards, was sent by Alexander to Bayonne to obtain some mitigation of the contributions imposed by Gen. Victor on his Prussian Majesty. Buonaparte received M. Ezernichew with great distinction, invited him to his table, and presented him with a valuable ring and a brace of pistols, but declined entering on the subject of his mission. When M. Ezernichew returned to St. Petersburg early in the last month, the Emperor expressed some soreness at the failure of his mediation, and dispatched couriers to Vienna and Koningsberg; sending at the same time Messrs. Holmstroe and Schenk with important dispatches to Copenhagen: the latter gentleman was, under particular circumstances, to pass into Sweden. The Court of Denmark, on the receipt of the above dispatches, sent the Chamberlain Rosencrantz on an extraordinary mission to Paris; according to some accounts, to obtain the removal of the French, Dutch, and Spanish troops from Holstein, &c.; and by others, to co-operate with the Imperial Courts in their negotiations in relation to Italy and Spain.

A Russian army is forming in the neighbourhood of Memel; and a corps of 25,000 men has been assembled at Riga. These corps are reported to be intended for an expedition into Sweden; but the magnitude of the former shew that it has another and a more important destination.

AMERICA.

The Court Martial on Commodore Barron, for his affair with the Leopard, has adjudged him to be guilty of not having made the necessary preparations for the defence of the Chesapeake, and have sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the American navy for five years, and without pay, to be computed from the 8th Feb. last. The President has confirmed the sentence.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 2d ult. passed a resolution disapproving of the measures of the General Government, by a majority of 27; the numbers being, Ayes 246, Noes 219.

A hatter in America has obtained a patent for manufacturing hats of the bark of the birch-tree, either to be worn uncovered, or covered with fur, silk, &c.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 4. The Young Roscius took his final leave of the stage this night, in the character of Young Norval, at *Stratford-upon-Avon*.

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst. Mr. Cannington opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of *Stonehenge*, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, esq. and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

July 13. The body of Joseph Glendinning was found murdered in his own field, near *Workington*. He was seen very near the place, in company with a man at present unknown, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and was found dead between two and three in the afternoon; and from every circumstance it appears that the murder must have been committed within a few minutes after he was seen with the said unknown person. A more cruel and barbarous murder has not been heard of in any country. He had five wounds in the breast and ribs, eleven in the belly, twelve in the neck, and one in the right leg.

Bristol, July 16. The storm of last night appears to have exceeded, in awful phænomena, any one recorded for many years past. Unlike the tempests of the milder zones, the thunder was remarked to roll in one continuous roar for upwards of an hour and a half, during which time, and long afterwards, the flashes of lightning followed each other in the most rapid and uninterrupted succession. But the most tremendous circumstance attending this elemental tumult was the destructive hail-shower which accompanied its progress. It may be doubted, however, whether such a name be applicable to this extraordinary phænomenon; since the masses of ice which fell on the places where the tempest most fiercely raged, bore no resemblance to hail-stones in formation or magnitude, most of them being of a very irregular and polygonic shape, broad, flat, and ragged; and many of them measuring from three to nine inches in circumference. They appeared like fragments of one vast plate of ice, and broken into small masses in its descent towards the earth. The tempest arose in the South-west, and spreading to the North-West, gradually died away in the North-East. A female in the Rope-walk at *Bristol* received so much damage from the lightning, that her life is despaired of.—In the house and gardens of Stephen Cave, esq. at *Frenchay*, there were between 14 and 1500 panes of glass broken, a large field of beans entirely destroyed, and many bushels of wall-fruit picked up; his loss is estimated at little less than 200*l*.—The row of trees before Mr. Tucker's house at *Moorend* was so broken, that the leaves and small branches lay in the road a foot deep.—The windows of J. R. Lucas, esq. at *Stapleton*, and of Mr. Alderman Claxton, at *Almondsbury*, were most of them broken.

At *Newton*, *Corston*, and *Kelston*, most of the windows that lay in the direction of the storm have been broken, as well as the glass of the hot-house, &c. in the gardens; and many windows in the mansions of W. G. Langton, esq. at *Newton*; of Sir John Hawkins, at *Kelston*; of James Stevens, esq. at *Camerton*; and of —— Jolliffe, esq. *Amerdown*. The plantations and shrubberies of Mr. Langton were covered with leaves and branches of trees, and the pines and other plants in his hot-houses destroyed. In the South and West fronts of Mr. Jolliffe's mansion not a pane of glass was left whole; and the ground was even the next morning covered with ice that fell.

At Mr. Dickinson's, *Kingsweston*, Somerset, the storm was tremendous. All the windows on the South-west side of the house were broken; and many rooks were picked up on the lawn, killed by the weight of the hail-stones.

At *Radstock*, several fields of corn are nearly destroyed, the stalks being mostly cut off in the middle by the masses of ice. At *Writhlington*, near Radstock, very great damage has been done to the corn. Farmer Hockey, in particular, will be a sufferer of more than 500*l*.; Farmer Brown, upwards of 360*l*.; Farmer James, upwards of 160*l*.; and the other farmers in proportion. The storm lasted about 40 minutes; and many of the hail-stones measured from six to nine inches in circumference.

A boy belonging to Mr. Harding, of *Keynsham*, was struck down by the lightning, and his recovery was for some time doubtful. A sheep was also killed.

All the glass in the gardens, and a great part in the house, of *Mells park*, to the amount of 150*l*. were destroyed: many of the pieces of ice that fell measured from eight to eight and a quarter inches in circumference.

cumference. A great number of pine-plants, grapes, fruit-trees, &c. were cut to pieces.

A very valuable horse, belonging to a gentleman at *Shepton Mallett*, was struck dead in the field.

At *Gloucester*, a fire-ball burst about 11 o'clock in the College-green, carrying away one of the pinnacles upon the West end of the cathedral.—Two cows were killed in a field in the parish of *Upton St. Leonard's*, near Gloucester; and ten couple of ducks were killed in the fold-yard of a gentleman near *Cheltenham*.—A summer-house on an elevated spot of ground, belonging to Edward Sheppard, esq. of *Uley*, just finished upon an elegant plan, was struck by the lightning, and entirely burnt.

In many parishes near *Monmouth*, roofs of houses and barns, and sky-lights were destroyed by the hail as though they had been broken with a hammer; boughs of trees were cut asunder, and the apples and pears lay scattered in such quantities that they might have been raked together in heaps.—A servant-boy belonging to Mr. Allen of *Wonastow*, in attempting to stop the team, the horses being frightened by the thunder, was thrown down, and, the wheels going over his body, killed on the spot.

The storm appeared to have spent its fury between *Piper's Inn* and *Ashcott*. Here, as well as at *Glastonbury*, the corn was laid flat, the roads were inundated, the apple-trees were stripped not only of their fruit, but also of their leaves; and almost every pane of glass in the village of Ashcott was broken.

Salisbury, July 16. Many young persons who came from distant parishes, yesterday, to Salisbury, to be confirmed, suffered greatly from the intense heat, and from pressure in the crowd, after the fatigue of walking, in getting in and out of the Choir. Several females fainted in consequence; and one poor girl continued so ill, that she was obliged to take a lodging in this city, where she expired this morning.

July 17. We have accounts from different parts of the Country, communicating numerous distressing consequences of the late extraordinary heat of the weather. A man at *Corby* in Lincolnshire, on Wednesday, while hoeing thistles, was so overcome by the heat that he died in the field.—A woman employed in making hay in a field adjoining the town of *Huntington*, complained of being ill from the heat, and died before she could get home.—A woman at *Billesdon*, in Leicestershire, on Wednesday died of the excessive heat; as did two others at *Houghton* and *Anstey*, and two or three also in the town of *Leicester*.

The horses in Mr. Patterson's carriage, going to *Cromer*, stopped on the road unable to proceed, and on unharnessing them, one fell lifeless.—Two horses in the mail coach, between *Grantham* and *Newark*, died while in harness.—One of the horses in the Yarmouth coach, died on stopping in *Norwich*.—Two horses belonging to Mr. Fawcett, of the George Inn, *Stamford*; and one the property of Mr. Roodhouse of the same place, died on the road; as did a post-horse belonging to Mr. Bone of *Dereham*, Norfolk. Two privates of the 2d regiment are stated to have died on their march from *Ipswich* to Harwich, for embarkation, owing to the heat of the weather; and a third, it is added, died on the beach on reaching *Harwich*.

July 22. This evening, as five Portuguese sailors were in a boat in *Long Reach* near Gravesend, going on board a ship, a strong gust of wind sprung up, which upset the boat, by which three of the crew were drowned; the other two were saved by a fishing-smack, who put them on-board their ship.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY WITH THE SPANISH NATION.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, July 4, 1808; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish Nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his Majesty has received from several of the Provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:

1. That all hostilities against Spain on the part of his Majesty shall immediately cease.—2. That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under controul of France, shall be forthwith raised.—3. That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.—4. That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of States in amity with his Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.—5. That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish Colonies, which shall be detained by any of his Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his Majesty's farther pleasure

sure, until it shall be known whether the said Colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Monday, June 18.

There were seven Coroner's Inquests this day, chiefly on persons drowned whilst bathing on Sunday; *viz.* three taken from the Serpentine, one from the Canal, two from the Thames, and one from the New River.

Friday, July 1.

This day, the parish church of St. Martin Outwich, Bishopsgate-street, was robbed of all its plate. A respectable gentleman underwent an examination before the Lord Mayor, in consequence of his having had the keys of the church in his possession; but was discharged.

Thursday, July 7.

This afternoon, as the servant of Mr. Mann, builder, in Piccadilly, was driving his master's cart, and sitting on one of the shafts, through Upper George-street, Edgeware-road, the horse took fright, by which means the man fell, and, one of the wheels passing directly over his head, he was killed on the spot.

The King's closet at St. James's has lately been robbed of some articles of plate by a servant woman, who drowned herself this day, in the bason in the Green Park, to avoid detection. The Earl of Moira was looking out of his window, and saw her. The noble Earl, with several of his servants, hastened to the spot, and made every possible exertion to get her out, but was full an hour before they succeeded; and there was not then the least prospect of restoring life.

This morning the body of a young man was found drowned by some watermen near Blackfriars Bridge. His name proved to be Edwards; and it turned out that he had drowned himself in consequence of a quarrel he had with his wife.

Wednesday, July 13.

This night, the parish church of St. Michael, Wood-street, Cheapside, was sacrilegiously broken into, and robbed of the communion plate, surplices, books, &c.

This and the two preceding days the weather was uncommonly hot. The thermometer in the *shade* at a window in the open air opposite St. James's Park, (without any reflection of heat) was on Tuesday at three o'clock P. M. at 88 and a half; and on Wednesday at 94; which is higher, we believe, six degrees and a half than ever known before in this Country.

Thursday, July 14.

At a Court of Common Council this day, an Address was unanimously voted to his Majesty, expressive of the approbation of that Court at the decided and magnanimous measures adopted by his Majesty's Government in aid of the Patriots in Spain.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1808.	HOME.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	NORTHERN.	WESTERN.
	LdEllenbro' L. C. Baron	L. C. Juſtice J. Heath	J. Groſe B. Thomſon	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc.	J. Chambre B. Wood	B. Graham J. Bayley
Tueſ. Jul. 26			Northampt.			Wincheſter
Thurſ. 28				Abingdon		
Friday 29			Oakham			
Saturday 30			Linc. & City	Oxford	York & City	Saliſbury
Mon. Aug. 1	Hertford	Buckingh.				
Wedneſ. 3	Chelmsford			Glou. & City		Dorcheſter
Thurſday 4		Bedford	Nott. & town			
Saturday 6		Huntingdo.	Derby	Monmouth		Exeter & City
Monday 8	Maidſtone	Cambridge				
Tueſday 9				Hereford	Durham	
Thurſ. 11		Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 13	Lewes			Shrewſbury	Newcaſtle	
Monday 15		Norw. & city	Coventry &			
Wedneſ. 17			[Warwick	Stafford		Bodmin
Thurſ. 18	Guildford					
Friday 19					Carliſle	
Saturday 20				Wor. & City		
Wedneſ. 24						Wells
Thurſ. 25					Appleby	
Monday 29					Lancaſter	
Tueſday 30						Briſtol

P. 463. The illustrious birth, the superior endowments, the admirable qualities of head as well as heart, which so peculiarly distinguished the late Countess-dowager of Moira, demand a more ample delineation than our limits will allow. But it is no adulatory language to say that she was truly an ornament to her sex, to the exalted sphere in which she moved, to Ireland, which, though not her native country, she most truly loved, and indeed to that enlightened period of society in which it was her lot to have been born. She was uncommonly gifted: great powers of memory, great quickness of intellect, and a peculiar easy yet splendid elocution, with which she adorned whatever subject she touched upon, whether the mere passing events of the day, the various topicks of literature, or those useful arts by which the community is benefited and the resources of a nation enlarged. Her acquaintance with such branches of knowledge was by no means limited or superficial; on the contrary, some learned Societies have borne respectful testimony to her acquirements in this particular, and to the real utility which flowed from the productions of her active and discerning genius. She was married to the late Earl of Moira in February 1752, and resided in Dublin, or the North of Ireland (with the exception of one year's absence in France), for more than half a century, for the long period of 56 years. Let those who remember what Moira-house was in the earlier days of that period, when she led and reflected a grace upon every beneficial fashion; when she cultivated the fine arts; when she rendered her house the favourite spot where every person of genius or talents in Dublin, or who visited Dublin, loved most to resort to:—let such persons say whether Moira-house, and its most illustrious Lady, as well as its truly noble and beneficent Lord, deserve not every panegyrick that gratitude can bestow. She was the last in a direct line of the great name of Hastings — the last!! a word which, when so applied, every liberal Nature will dwell upon with melancholy sensations even to enthusiasm — such are, perhaps, the universal feelings of mankind in favour of exalted birth, which a vain-glorious philosophy never can eradicate, that when a race of Nobility, distinguished by the length of years during which they wore their honours uninterrupted, is finally terminated, the extinction of such a family is regarded, not without a generous sympathy; but when the tomb closes on a Noble Matron, the representative of a great House, with whose history the best and perhaps most inspiring images of our earliest days are associated, and herself not inferior to any in that history, it is scarcely possible even for a stranger not to hang over such a tomb without every emotion of sorrow, of regret, and of veneration. Such sentiments may ill accord with a frivolous and, in some respects, a selfish age. Be it so—yet this age, even under the influence of a more than iron war and much bigotry, has not lost "all its original brightness," but retains much of its good old virtues undiminished. It possesses domestic charity at least; and those who know how to appreciate charity will learn to venerate the memory of the good Countess of Moira, for in truth she may be said to have been charity itself. Never did there exist in the human bosom a more feeling heart, a disposition more sympathizing with, or more truly alive to, the miseries of her fellow-creatures. Many respectable emigrants from France at this day, who in her have lost their best benefactress, and the poor, the unhappy, and the forlorn, who during her long and valuable life were rendered less so, of this can bear the most ample testimony. She had a strong resemblance, in many respects, to her ancestors: a lofty spirit, magnificence of disposition, untired hospitality—altogether, she was a lady of other times; and when she mingled with society more than her increased infirmities would of late years allow, few persons ever beheld her without something of more heroic days passing in indistinct yet splendid array before the imagination. In the reception of persons of the first distinction at her house, there was an air, a dignity, which will hardly be equaled, and never can be surpassed. But the noble manner, the imposing ceremonial of life, leave but slight vestiges for remembrance, compared to those intrinsic and domestic virtues which give to the female sex their truest ornament. In all the private relations of life she was, to the utmost, valuable. Her maternal duties she fulfilled with the enlightened spirit, and more perhaps than the sensibility, of a Cornelia. They could only be equaled by the unceasing assiduities, the soothing tenderness, the sweet and pious and filial regards, which accompanied her to her last hour—but sorrow is sacred, and the writer forbears. He can only add, that this imperfect tribute is the product of an hasty and anxious moment, the effusion of gratitude, resting indeed upon the basis of truth, but no exact delineation of Lady Moira's character. The style is warm, for it flows from the heart; and who that knew her could write of Lady Moira in a style which was inert and groveling? Ireland will long have cause to regret—she cultivated its best interests—to the gentry she displayed an example of attachment to this country which they might have well imitated—to the peasantry of all descriptions she was a

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guardian friend—to every illiberal party distinction, whether arising from a false zeal for the State or Religion, she was an unprejudiced, enlightened opponent. From the contemplation of such a character it is indeed not easy to withdraw.

P. 466. The late William Lowndes, esq. a commissioner of Excise, and a governor of Christ's Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, and the Westminster Infirmary, was the only son of Charles Lowndes, esq. of Chesham, Bucks (who for many years held a distinguished situation in, and was for some time secretary of, the Treasury), by Anne eldest daughter of Charles Shales, esq. (citizen of London, and goldsmith to Queen Anne and Kings George the First and Second) and Anne second daughter of Thomas Barrington, esq. son of Sir John Barrington, of Barrington-hall, Essex, bart. lineally descended from John of Gaunt. Mr. Lowndes was born in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, London, July 15, 1734, and at an early age sent to Eton college. Of the progress which he made in the study of the antient languages, from the judicious mode of education adopted in that celebrated seminary, our Readers will form the best judgment from the Translation inserted in our Poetical Department for this month, p. 631, written under the pressure of a lingering illness, in his 74th year, after a great part of a long life spent in avocations much removed from classical pursuits. In 1752 he was entered a fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he continued six years, but left the University without taking any degree. During this period he was entered a student of the Middle Temple, and, after keeping the stated terms, called to the Bar, where he would most probably have attained to very considerable professional eminence had he not been deterred from practising by a constitutional weakness of sight. On his declining the legal profession he was appointed a captain in the Bucks Militia, which station he retained 13 years. In 1771 he married Lydia-Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Osborne, esq. a commissioner of the Navy, and brother of Sir Danvers Osborne, bart. of Chicksands, Bedfordshire. By this lady, who died in 1772, he left one son, a magistrate for the county of Bucks. In the same year he was appointed a commissioner of Excise. In the execution of the various duties of this laborious office (as well as in every transaction in common life) he displayed persevering industry, inflexible probity, and the most rigid veracity; strict with offenders from wilfulness or neglect, but lenient in cases of ignorance or mistake. Idleness, dissipation, meanness, and falsehood, were indeed vices of which he could not tolerate the least shadow in his most intimate friends, much less where the interests of his Country were at stake. That persevering industry which he displayed in all his undertakings was often mistaken for obstinacy; and it must be allowed that in his opinions of men and parties, especially those which he had long formed, he was rather positive, and impatient of contradiction; and, though the Translation mentioned is perhaps the only poetical production of his in print (though many of his lighter pieces are in the hands of his friends), he possessed a considerable share of the *genus irritabile vatum*, of which he was fully sensible, and for which his future conduct generally atoned. These were but foibles; which, when contrasted with his brighter virtues, were immediately forgotten. His kindness, and, we may add, his paternal attention to the welfare of his tenants, the freedom and hospitality with which he always received them, and the moderate terms at which he lett his estates, were examples worthy the imitation of every one who would wish to support the dignified character of an English Country Gentleman. In his endeavours to serve a friend, his usual diligence and exertions were doubled; the cause was of more importance to him than if it had been his own: and of the satisfaction which he enjoyed in adding to the happiness of any human being, his intimate acquaintance can only be judges. Those, indeed, were comparatively but few; and those only can form a proper estimate of a mind truly noble, generous, and independent. By those he will be long remembered; and it is hoped that the many acts of kindness by which he added to the comforts of numerous individuals, in his public and private character, will not soon be ungratefully forgotten. We shall only add, that, though Dr. Johnson would have termed Mr. Lowndes's political principles those of a Whig, yet, in their opinions of separation from the Church, and opposition to the State, they would both have most cordially coincided.

P. 559. The Rev. George Trenchard, LL.D. died on the 11th of May, in his parsonage-house at Lytchet-Maltravers; and was interred, on May 26, in the vault at Charminster belonging to his family. He held the rectories of Lytchet-Maltravers, Langton-Maltravers, and Hammoon, in the county of Dorset; and married Anna-Maria daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Reeve, of Hendens-house, in the county of Berks, of which marriage no issue survives. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 526, 612.

P. 561. The remains of Thomas Bland, esq. were interred in Upton church; on which occasion every house in that town was shut, as a demonstration of respect.

To

To the attributes of a finished gentleman, Col. B. added those qualities of the head and heart which constitute the essential ornaments of a soldier and philanthropist. Brave without rashness, generous without profusion, liberal without ostentation, Charity ranked him one of her most disinterested votaries. In his private benefactions never did the chillings of Avarice, under the name of Prudence, mar the nobler feelings of his heart. Never was a commanding-officer more devotedly beloved; never was the loss of a benefactor more sincerely deplored. He possessed military talents of the first order, acquired by active service, both in Europe and America. In him the Country has lost an able defender; the Regiment of S. Worcester Volunteers a gallant and heroic officer; and Society a distinguished ornament.

P. 562. Dr. Hurd, the late truly-venerable Bishop of Worcester, many years fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, has bequeathed to that Society the sum of 2000l. Stock 4 per Cent. Consols.; the one half for the augmentation of the mastership, and the other half to augment the stipends to the four senior fellows.

P. 563. The late Francis Villion, esq. was the son of Francis Villion, by Mary Raymond his wife, natives of the South of France, who on account of their religion (being Protestants) fled from that country, and settled at Genoa, where Mr. Villion entered into mercantile undertakings. Here his son Francis was born; and here Mr. Villion resided in great respectability until the invasion of the Genoese territories by the Austrians in the year 1746. But an insurrection of the people of Genoa taking place, and the Austrians being driven out, Mr. Villion, in consequence of an acquaintance he had formed with Marshal Botta, the Austrian General, fell under suspicion, and therefore thought proper to remove, with his family, to Leghorn. Young Francis was all his life of a most studious disposition, and was happily gifted with a remarkably retentive memory. He was so fond of books when a boy, that he got the name of "le petit Philosophe," the little Philosopher. He received his education partly in Switzerland, where he had for his fellow-student the celebrated Mr. Neckar, afterwards the Prime Minister of France. He came into England in the year 1754; but never engaged in commercial concerns; nor was he ever married. His classical and general knowledge recommended him to the Scholar, and to the Man of Taste, to the Poet, the Painter, and the Architect; and in the science of Architecture he particularly excelled, but never made it his profession. He has left the bulk of his fortune (after paying a few legacies) to Mr. Thomas Breach, of New Bond-street, with whom he resided in strict friendship for the last seventeen years of his life, and whom he has enjoined by his will to take his mother's family name, "Raymond."

P. 566. The Rev. George Ashby was born Dec. 5, 1724, in the house of the Minister of St. John's chapel, in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell; educated at Croydon, Westminster, and Eton schools; admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, Oct. 30, 1740; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1748; B. D. 1756; many years president of that college. He resigned Hungerton in 1767. In 1774 he was elected F. S. A.; and in the same year accepted the college living of Barrow in Suffolk, where he has constantly resided for 34 years. In October 1780 he was inducted into the living of Stansfield in Suffolk, owing to the favour of Dr. Ross bishop of Exeter, who entirely unsolicited gave him a valuable portion of the vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire; but which being out of distance from his college living, he procured an exchange of it for Stansfield. Dr. Ross's friendship for him began early in college, and continued uniformly steady through all following changes of place and situation. [See a slight account of this learned person in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 189, by his friend; who had the happiness of rejecting another pamphlet in the Markland controversy, which was falsely ascribed to the Doctor.] In 1793 he had reason to apprehend loss of sight, as may be seen by his case in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 977, which gradually increased, and soon reduced the extent and satisfaction of his former studies through a long and healthy course of years: but he continued to the last to enjoy his accustomed chearfulness.—To this respectable Divine Mr. Nichols has repeatedly expressed his obligations in the course of his arduous undertaking, the History of Leicestershire, for prompt and useful information on every subject of literature. See, particularly, his Dissertation on the Leicester Miliary, vol. I. p. clv (which, however, having been written for private information only, and after long lying dormant, was hastily printed, without proper revisal).—To the labours of Sylvanus Urban Mr. Ashby has occasionally, for many years, been a valuable contributor; and the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer" were much enriched by his communications, under the signature of "Dr. Taylor's Friend." In the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. III. p. 165, is his Dissertation on a singular Coin of Nerva, found at Colchester, in the possession of Charles Gray, esq. M.P. for Colchester. Mr. Ashby is the Suffolk Clergyman of whom the Rev. Thomas Harmer speaks so handsomely in his Preface to the third volume of "Observations

on

on Scripture;" and had, by the favour of Mr. Harmer's daughter, his corrections and additions to the whole, to about the quantity of half a sheet or more; but they are written in an exceeding small short-hand, and have been shewn to some of his congregation, who can make nothing of them. [The Dissenters, it is believed, generally use Rich's short-hand; but the daughter says, that Mr. Harmer employed one with alterations of his own; so that a decypherer is wanted here, as well as a short-handwriter.] Another person who speaks handsomely of Mr. Ashby without naming him (as Bishop Percy, Granger, and Mr. Gough have done) is Mr. Barrington, on the Statutes, ed. 1775, p. 212, note, describing the great oven at Melton Mowbray; which Mr. Nichols has copied in his History, vol. II. p. 249.—Of Mr. Ashby we still hope to give farther particulars.

Ibid. Sir John Day was a man of distinguished abilities and disinterested integrity, firmly attached to his King and Country; his character was not less amiable in private life, than irreproachable in public. His studies were not merely professional, but extended throughout the various branches of polite literature and useful knowledge; his conversation was animated and instructive; and his manners dignified and benevolent. In his youth he was intimately acquainted with George Lord Lyttelton, Garrick, Goldsmith, and many others of the literary world; and his death will be lamented by a numerous circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by every social charm of unaffected hospitality. He married the eldest daughter of Nicholas Ramus, esq.; and she is left to deplore the loss of a truly affectionate and beloved husband.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Mr. James Forster, of Slealands, near Longtown, Cumberland, three daughters.

In Caermarthenshire, the wife of John Lord, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, two daughters.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N. a son and heir.

The wife of George-Henry Rose, esq. a son.

At Peter La Touche's, esq. in Dublin, Lady Robert P. Tottenham, a son.

At Dublin, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby, a daughter.

June 18. At Woodchester-park, co. Gloucester, Lady Frances Moreton, a son.

28. At Redbourn-hall, near Lincoln, the lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a son.

July 3. In Pall Mall, the lady of Sir Frederick Eden, bart. a son. (See p. 662.)

At Clapham, Surrey, the wife of Christopher Magnay, esq. a son.

At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, a son.

4. The lady of R. Bigland, esq. Norroy King of Arms, a daughter.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Edward Jerningham, esq. a daughter.

At Barrogill castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

7. In Doughty-street, Brunswick-squa. the wife of Wm. Domville, esq. a daughter.

12. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

At her father's house, at Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of Rev. Wm. Dent, a daught.

13. At her house in Manchester-square, Lady Lambert, a son.

14. At Costessey cottage, Norfolk, the wife of William Jerningham, esq. a daugh.

15. At Tipner magazine, near Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Samuel Montague Sears, a daughter.

16. In Bedford-row, the wife of William Tooke, esq. a daughter.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, Lady Elizabeth Cole, a son.

At Inveresk, in Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Inglis, a still-born son.

18. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Hon. W. H. Hare, a son.

19. At Parkgate, in Cheshire, the wife of Lieut.-col. Glegg, a daughter.

21. At Tiberton court, co. Hereford, the wife of Thomas-Frankland Lewis, esq. a son.

22. In Bolton-row, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. F. Powys, a son.

Marriages.

LATELY, by the Rev. Dr. Luxmore, Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Henry Fraser, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Sam. Welles, esq. of Castle-hill, Wycombe, Bucks.

Mr. Robert Perry, of Wooley-lodge, aged 64, to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, aged 21. The next morning Mr. Perry's hat was seen near the river, and, upon farther search, he was found drowned. It is supposed, that, stooping down to wash himself, his feet slipped, and he unfortunately fell in. Verdict, Accidental Death.

June 8. At Munich, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta of Bavaria.

19. James Moncrieff, esq. second son of Sir H. M. bart. to Miss Robertson, daughter of the late Capt. R. of the Royal Navy.

24. George Wartnaby, esq. of Market-Harborough, to Anna-Maria, fourth daughter of the late Richard Arnold, esq. of Lutterworth, co. Leicester.

Daniel Robertson, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Amelia-Helen Clarke, dau. of the Rev. Dr. C.

29. At Rugby, co. Warwick, George Harris, esq. to Christabell, only daughter of Admiral Chambers.

30. At Camberwell, Surrey, the Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. to the eldest daughter of John Dawson, esq. of Mossley-hill, near Liverpool.

July

July 2. In Dublin, Thomas Boys, esq. of North Frederick-street, Rutland-square, to Miss Farran, of York-street.

4. By special licence, at Governor Nugent's, in Eccles-street, Dublin, John-Mervyn Cutcliffe, esq. captain in the 23d Light Dragoons, to Miss C. Talbot, daugh. of the late Col. T. of Malahide castle, co. Dublin.

5. Charles Hulse, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward H. bart. of Breamore-house, Hants, to Maria, second daughter of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval, Cornwall.

6. John-Campbell Flint, M.D. of Gainsborough, to Miss Dillon, daughter of the late Capt. D. of Penrhyn.

7. At Dunsany castle, Lord Louth, to the eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany.

11. At Bath, —— Stone, esq. to Miss Esther Metge, dau. of the Hon. Baron M.

12. William Richardson, esq. captain in the 5th Garrison Battalion, to Miss Dent, niece of James Moore, esq. of Percy-street.

14. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Lieut.-col. Hanmer, eldest son of Sir Thomas H. of Hanmer and Bettisfield, in the county of Flint, bart. to Arabella-Charlotte-Dyot Bucknall, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Thomas-Skipp-Dyot B. esq. M. P. of Baker-street, and Hampton-court, in the county of Middlesex, and ward of Ld. Viscount Grimston, and of Thomas Wyndham, esq. M. P.

19. At Barskimming-house, in Ayrshire, William Macdonald, esq. jun. of St. Martin's, advocate, to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Wm. Miller, bart. of Glenlee, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

25. At the Earl of Beverley's house, in Portman-square, Mortimer Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of Lord Beverley.

DEATHS.

1807. *Sept.* 3. MR. George Simpson, first lieutenant of the Fox frigate, and second son of the Rev. William S. of Edinburgh; a young officer of the highest promise. While gallantly leading a boarding-party at the late enterprize at Batavia, he received a musket-ball in his neck, and instantly expired.

1808. *April* 25. On her passage from the West Indies to Europe, for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Cecilia Waller, wife of Major W. of the Royal Artillery.

May . . . . Aged about 76, Sir Charles Corbett, bart. one of the oldest Liverymen of the Company of Stationers. He was, in the outset of life, well known as a bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's Church; where he afterwards kept a Lottery-office; had *Dame Fortune* at his command; and used to astonish the gaping crowd with the brilliancy of his nocturnal illuminations. But it is not in the power even of the Keeper of a Lottery-office to *command* success. An unfortunate *mistake* in the sale of a *Chance of a Ticket*, which came up a prize of 20,000l. proved fatal to Mr. Corbett; and was with difficulty compromised, the *Chance* having fallen into the hands of *Edward Roe Yeo*, esq. at that time M. P. for Coventry.—Some years after, the empty title of *Baronet* (a title, in *his* case, not strictly recognized in the College of Arms) descended to Mr. Corbett; which he assumed, though he might have received a handsome *douceur* from some other branch of the family, if he would have relinquished it.—Melancholy to relate! the latter days of this inoffensive character were clouded by absolute penury. Except a very trifling pension from the Company of Stationers, he had no means of subsistence but the precarious one of being employed, when his infirmities and bad state of health would permit him, in a very subordinate portion of the labours of a journeyman bookbinder. But he is happily released from the cares and torments of life; and had leisure, we hope, to prepare himself for another and a better world. Peace be to his ashes!

May 13. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 25, Mr. James-Alexander Milne, only son of Mr. M. of Grosvenor-street.

26. Aged 102, Mr. John Reside, of Drumaul, in Scotland, farmer. His long life adds another instance to the many we have upon record of the effects of temperance upon the human frame. Temperate in all his meals, he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health till near his last. He was, perhaps, never intoxicated during his whole life; and his manner of living more resembled that of the antients than the pampered and voluptuous sons and daughters of the present day.

June . . . . . At the house of Mr. G. Goldsmith, of Hellingly, Sussex, Henry Reynolds, who, a few minutes before, was in perfect health.

At Sutton, near Hull, aged 94, George Ryston, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, who was in the battles of Dettingen and Culloden, and at the taking of Belleisle; and twice gave up his pension to be actively serviceable to his King and Country. He was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hymen, and Bacchus, having had 13 wives, six of whom were living at one time; and the principal part of his subsistence for the last seven years, was water, fortified with a due proportion of rum or gin.

At Hundleby, co. Lincoln, in his chair, Mr. John Hairby, an opulent grazier, leaving a widow and four small children.

In the London Hospital, in consequence of the bite of a dog a month before, a poor man named Streater.

In Ely-place, Holborn, Mr. Francis Fisher, late of Croydon, Surrey.

Mr.

Mr. Bonwick, late a grocer, in Fair-street, Horseleydown. He went to the shop of an apothecary at Rotherhithe, and asked for a gill of spirits of vitriol: while the person turned his back to get a phial to put it in, he suddenly took up the measure which contained the liquid, drank a great part of it, and would have swallowed the whole had it not been for the shopman wresting his arm. Immediate assistance was given, but for no purpose, as he died within a few hours in the greatest agony.

June 4. At Gluncullen, near Kilternan, co. Dublin, aged 100 years 3 months and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. He enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death; was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kilternan; also, a jolly companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog till a week before his death. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons from the neighbouring villages.

7. In her 93d year, Mrs. Hodges, of the Tything, in the parish of Claines, near the city of Worcester.

Suddenly, Mr. Loats, of Woodyat's Inn, in Dorsetshire. He was remarkably corpulent, and had for a short time been ill of a dropsy; but his friends had no fear that his life was in immediate danger; and he was so little apprehensive of it, that he had insisted on Mrs. L's going that evening to the theatre at Blandford, in compliment to the Volunteers, whilst he remained at home to mind the business of the house. He had been conversing with cheerfulness; and observing he had talked till he was thirsty, he ordered a glass of water, after drinking which, he sunk back in his chair, and instantly expired. Mrs. L. was called by express from a place of public festivity to behold the melancholy reverse which her own house presented: she had left it a few short hours before, in consequence of the affectionate solicitude of her husband to promote her happiness; she returned, and found that husband a corpse!

10. In London, aged 49, after a short illness, Mr. John White, leather-dresser and undertaker, Bristol.

At Upper Easton, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Bettington, relict of the late Mr. Edward B. of Bristol; who uniformly through life supported the character of a truly worthy man.

Mr. Robert Wooton, of Nottingham. He was known by the appellation of "The Steeple Climber," having been famous for repairing spire-steeples without the use of scaffolding. In this dangerous undertaking he used only ladders, hooks, and belts. In 1789 he repaired St. Peter's steeple, Nottingham; and, after having finished it, he beat a drum round the top of it, and drank a bottle of Nottingham ale there, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

11. At Feltham, near Hounslow, Middlesex, sincerely lamented, aged 25, Miss S. Taylor, daughter of Mr. R. T. door-keeper to the House of Commons.

At Bristol, aged 53, Mr. Joseph Gill, clothier, of Brown-hill, co. Gloucester, and formerly a considerable woolstapler.

At the Hot wells, Mr. Tho. Thompson, many years a respectable maltster at Bristol.

12. Aged 25, Mr. Pears, of Wansford. He had been ill for some time; but was so much better this day, that he had a party of friends to visit him, it being Wansford feast. He left them to go to another room, which he had no sooner reached than he dropped down dead.

Aged 57, Mrs. Smith, wife of George S. esq. of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. J. Smith, of Oxford-street, linen-draper. Going from London to Wiltshire, on a visit to his friends, he was suddenly attacked with a brain-fever, which carried him off before he arrived at his destination.

At Sunderland, in his 65th year, Cuthbert Sharp, esq.

13. Found hanging in his bed-room, at Stockwith, co. York, aged upwards of 60, Mr. Joseph Maples, schoolmaster. He had made an incision in his neck with a razor near an inch long.

Aged 17, Miss Charlotte Searson, dau. of Mr. S. common-carrier, of Lincoln. Her death was occasioned by the injury she received when her cloaths caught fire, on the 18th of April last, of which she lingered in great pain till this day.

At his father's house, William Greenhill, esq. of Puriton, eldest son of B. G. esq. of Stone-Easton, co. Somerset.

At Cirencester, as a child of Mr. Howes, surgeon, was standing, with a servant-maid, near the butter-market, a waggon passed along, which she could not avoid, owing to a heap of stones, when a wheel went over the child's head, and killed it on the spot. The servant was much hurt.

14. At Haslar, near Portsmouth, Captain William Yeo, governor of the Naval Hospital at that place.

Mr. Pearson, of Parkhouse, near Gosforth. He was attacked by a bull, which he had purchased only a few weeks before, and gored in such a manner as to cause his immediate death.

At Dyke, near Bourn, Mrs. Hardwick. She arose in the morning, apparently as well as usual, and died in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, one of the lords of the manor of Hinckley, co. Leicester, and feoffee of the great and lesser feoffments of that place.

Mrs. Chevalier, wife of Thomas C. esq. of South Audley-street, surgeon.

16. George Theakston, esq. of Christ Church parish, Surrey.

At

At Kew, aged 84, Thomas Tunstall, esq.

Aged 84, Mrs. Egglesson, of Torksey, near Gainsborough, a widow lady.

17. The son of Mr. Wood, a dealer in news-papers, resident in Northumberland-court, Strand. Instead of going to school, he went to the stables of the Golden Cross inn, Charing-cross, where the ostler put him on a horse, and he rode from the yard, but was thrown by the horse in the street, where a waggon went over his body. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, and died in a few minutes after his arrival.

At Bath, Col. Lambert, of Lavington, Wilts, formerly in the East India Company's service at Bengal.

18. In Great Coram-street, Mrs. Sherwood, wife of Thomas S. esq.

Aged 70, Mr. William Prescott, forty years in the employ of Messrs. Edwards, linen-drapers, High-street, Bristol.

—— Wilshire, a fireman; who, in his eagerness to assist in extinguishing a fire in East-lane, Rotherhithe, was thrown down, and had his legs broken by one of the engines being drawn over them, which caused his death in a few hours.

At Margate, aged 89, Letitia, widow of Charles Pocock, esq. of Reading, Berks.

19. On the day on which he attained the age of 84 years, Mr. Thomas Allman, long a respectable inhabitant of Prince's-street, Hanover-square.

At Chenies, Bucks, aged 61, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Morgan Jones, of Hammersmith, LL.D.

At Upton, Essex, aged 60, John Birkbeck, esq. banker, of Lynn.

Lieut. Pratt, of the 5th Foot. Handing his father (who had come from Kinsale to see him) on-board one of the transports lying at the Cove of Cork, by some unfortunate slip he missed his footstep, fell over-board, and never rose again. Thus fell, in the prime of life, a valiant young man, equally distinguished for his humanity and bravery as a soldier.

20. At Clonakilty, co. Cork, in the prime of life, Townsend Beamish, esq.

21. In her 74th year, Mrs. A. Watson, formerly a milliner at Leicester.

After a very long and painful illness, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Humfrey, rector of Laughton, co. Leic.

By hanging himself, in Gloucester-str. Westminster-road, aged 80,—Vandeburgh.

22. Mrs. Sheppard, sister of Mrs. Pachoud, of the Rutland Arms inn, Newark.

23. At Bristol Hot wells, the Rev. James Allen, M. A. rector of Kenchester, vicar of Mansel, Herts, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Roscrea, in Ireland, Christopher Downer, esq. M. D.

24. At Albany-house, aged 29, Capt. John Croft, of the Royal Navy, son of Thomas C. esq. of Marwell-lodge, near Winchester, Hants.

Mr. John Wake, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Bath, Dansey Dansey, esq. of Little Hereford, and formerly major of the Worcestershire Militia.

Captain Campbell, formerly of the 52d Regiment of Highlanders; and supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought with Gen. Wolfe.

Miss Rebecca Rosser, daughter of the late Mr. R. printer, Bristol.

Aged 75, Mr. Wm. Beaumont, 38 years an officer in the Customs at Hull.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of Sulhamstead, in Berkshire.

This afternoon, Mr. John Rogers and his eldest son, bankers, of Newport, set off from Lymington, in a sailing boat, to go over to Yarmouth. They were rowed, it being calm, till they got near a place called Jack in the Basket, when a breeze springing up, they proposed to set the sails. Something being amiss at the top of the mast, one of the men got up to disengage it; he came down, but still found it entangled: he again, contrary to the advice of his companion, got up to the top of the mast, when he unfortunately upset the boat, and all were precipitated into the water; and the elder Mr. Rogers was drowned. The body was picked up by a boat belonging to the Rose cutter, lying near, which came immediately to their assistance, before it had been in the water more than one minute. It was immediately taken back to Lymington, when every method recommended by the Humane Society was tried, with unremitted attention, for four hours, by all the medical gentlemen of that place, but without effect. Mr. Rogers junior caught hold of the keel of the boat, and supported himself till taken into the cutter's boat. The two watermen, who live at Cowes, swam to the mud on the opposite shore, where they were also relieved by the boat. Mr. R. was uncle to Lieut. Woodford, of his Majesty's ship Cruizer, who had his head and arm shot off in the attack at Copenhagen.

25. After a few hours illness, William Swainson, esq. of Hope, near Halifax, co. York, an eminent attorney.

Aged 76, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kettilby, vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London, and rector of Sutton, co. Bedford. He was also Geometry lecturer at Gresham college, in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge (son of the Alderman).

At Stockwell, Surrey, in his 61st year, Mr. Edward Hannum.

Drowned, while bathing in the river Trent, near Cavendish-bridge, co. Derby, in his 21st year, Mr. Humphry Moore, a young

young man of estimable manners, and a very valuable assistant to his uncle at Shardloe wharf.

In Stafford-row, Pimlico, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Parker.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, aged 70, Ralph Morland, esq.

26. John Howard, esq. of Argyle-street, surgeon.

Aged 59, Mr. William Leader, late of Wells-street, Oxford-street, coach-maker.

Aged 80, —— Walker, a waterman, was found suffocated in a ditch at the end of his garden at Rotherhithe, into which it is supposed he had fallen in a fit, as the pipe he was smoking was found only a few yards distant from the body.

Killed on the spot, by a violent blow he received in a desperate battle near Penny-fields, Poplar, —— Smith, a journeyman carpenter. His antagonist, Patrick White, of the same trade, immediately absconded.

At Bolton, Miss Broughton, eldest daughter of C. B. gent.

At Bolingbroke, aged 76, Mrs. Spurr, wife of Mr. James S.

At Dingle, co. Kerry, in Ireland, Lieut. T. Eagar, of the Royal Navy. His bravery was evinced on the most perilous services; he fought and bled for his Country, and he participated in his Country's triumphs. He served four years on-board the flag-ship of the Hero of the Nile.

27. At Spring-hall, co. Worcester, Mr. William Quarrell.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, of a scarlet fever, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Henry C. rector of Little Witterham, Berks.

In his 59th year, Mr. E. Howard, of Batchworth-heath, Herts.

At Greenwich, Kent, aged 76, Lieut.-gen. William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Middlesex, aged 38, George Idle, esq.

Aged 110 years and 6 months, Mary Ralphson, of Kent-street, Liverpool; born Jan. 1, 1698, old style, at Lochabar, Scotland; married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of Duke William; she followed the same, and was an attendant on her husband in several remarkable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded with heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after campaigns with Duke William. She has chiefly subsisted, of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.

28. At Sandgate, Mr. George Lockett, of Southampton-place, Somers-town, formerly a considerable carpenter in Soho.

At Matlock, Edward-Wigley Hartopp, esq. of Little Dalby, co. Leicester. The melancholy death of his amiable wife is recorded in our last volume, pp. 683, 778; and the marriage of their eldest son in our last number, p. 557.

At Gainsborough, Luke Martin, esq.

At Edinburgh, Col. Ross, of Balsaroch, late lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Foot.

At Crotto, co. Kerry, Miss Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Major P.

29. Aged 71, the Rev. Edward Wodley, of Soulbury, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Berks and Bedford. His wife, aged 78, survived him only 15 days.

Aged 78, Benjamin Cleaver, esq. of Newport, Essex.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. E. R. of Frith-street, Soho.

30. A girl about five years of age, the daughter of Mr. Barnard, of Dyer-street, Blackfriers-road. Having eaten a quantity of pea-shells, she was shortly afterwards seized with a violent complaint in her bowels, which, notwithstanding medical assistance, caused her death, in great agony, in a few hours.

In Bedford-row, after a long and painful illness, which she endured in a most exemplary manner, Mrs. Garrow, wife of William G. esq.

Mr. Robert Jones, of Mark-lane, brandy merchant; a well-known eccentric character, especially on the Custom-house-quays. He is said to have died worth 500,000l. which he has bequeathed to a number of poor relations.

At Taplow, Bucks, Mrs. C. Auriol.

Lately, Bernard Shaw, esq. late collector of Cork. He had been unwell for some time, and had gone from his country residence, at Monkstown, to Cork, to consult his physician. On his return, for the benefit of the air, he rode on the barouche-seat; but the carriage had proceeded but a short way, when he desired the coachman to stop, exclaiming, that he found a pain darting from his back to his heart. He was immediately removed into the carriage, and expired almost instantaneously, in the arms of Mrs. Shaw.

At Doncaster, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Lambert. He had formerly carried on the business of a wheel-wright; and, having acquired an independent property, retired several years ago. For some time past, under an impression that he might live to want, he became so penurious as to deny himself the common necessaries of life, and would not allow any one to reside in the house with him. He lately subsisted chiefly on fish, which he was accustomed

to

to purchase and to cook himself, in small pieces, as he wanted it, frequently keeping it till the smell became quite offensive to the neighbourhood; and water was his constant beverage. He lived in the most filthy situation, the advice of relatives to a more orderly state availing nothing; and he must have long ago been entirely lost had it not been for the civil attention of a neighbour, whose care over him will not, we hope, pass unrewarded by those who succeed to his property. He was a constant attendant at church, and almost crawled there for the last time on the Sunday afternoon before he died. His face and hands were black with dirt, and to any one sitting near him he was quite obnoxious. His wretched career terminated the following afternoon, when he was found dead in his chair.

At Thurnham, Kent, aged 82, Mr. Sam. Jones. His habits and manner of living were very curious and eccentric; and he was remarkable for his penurious economy. From the humble situation of a gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a large fortune; and accumulated the sum of 27,000 l. by denying himself the enjoyments of life, and by observing the most exact and rigid avarice through every day of his existence. By his will he has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom, during his life, he paid no attention; but who, if he had been a man of liberal mind, with a heart as bountiful as his means, might have flourished in society in his presence, and have become the means of enlarging his pleasures and respectability. A niece, with a large family, to whom he left 2000 l. died at Maidstone on the 4th of May.

James Grey, a shepherd, in the service of Mr. Archbold, of Hetton. In the act of skinning a sheep which had died of disease (the *thorter-ill*), and was at the time in a state of putrescence, accidentally cut one of his fingers with the knife. The effect of the poisonous matter was astonishing. Going home in the evening, he complained to his wife "that he had inoculated himself, and he already began to feel the bad consequences of it over all that side of his body on which the finger was cut." At 5 next morning medical assistance was sent for, but no kind of relief could be given; and with such rapidity did the morbific matter attack his system, that he became a corpse, in the highest degree of putridity, by 11 that day, being less than 24 hours from the introduction of the matter.

Aged 90, in St. George's Workhouse in the Borough, in very distressed circumstances, Mr. Abraham Froud, one of the senior members of the Corporation of the City of New Sarum, and a staunch friend of the present Members for that city. He was one who had experienced the vicissitudes of fortune in a very great degree; having been formerly a very eminent silk-mercer at Salisbury, and carried on a very extensive and lucrative business in that line. By an imprudent second marriage he entered into an extravagant mode of living, which his business not being able to support, he became a bankrupt in 1778; and for the last 20 years he lived in the environs of London, existing on the charity of some friends; having left his wife to the care of an eminent grocer at Salisbury, but who is since dead. Mr. Froud was a very liberal and inoffensive man; and in the days of his prosperity was very much respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Mr. John Goodfellow, senior vestryman of St. Martin's church; whose modest, social, friendly, and affable behaviour, endeared him to all his acquaintance. He had for a long period, taught writing, accounts, &c. at ladies' boarding schools, and also in many of the most respectable families in the city, close, and neighbourhood; giving generally satisfaction to his employers, as few excelled him in his profession.

At Southampton, owing to the bursting of a blood vessel, Miss Gordon: she died intestate, leaving behind her a property of 3000 l. per annum, which all goes from her family.

At his house at Ealing, of a fit of apoplexy, aged 53, Mr. John Freeborn. He, for many years, was principal manager of the business of the late Mr. Dodsley, of Pall-mall, where, during his leisure hours, he assiduously cultivated a natural taste for science in general, but more particularly mathematics and natural philosophy, in which he excelled. He possessed a strong vein of humour, which he occasionally indulged in epigrammatic compositions; but the uniform benevolence of his heart ever prevented his satire from giving pain to individuals; and all who knew him can bear testimony to his unsullied integrity.

At Berwick, aged 20, Mr. Andrew Anderson, cabinet-maker. His death was occasioned by his accidentally cutting his fingers severely with a chissel, while at work, which terminated in a locked jaw, of which he died in most excruciating pain.

At Newcastle, aged 60, Mr. William Temple, weaver, and of late years governor of All Saints poor-house. By uncommon industry and perseverance, and by a close and regular application of the few hours of leisure afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired a familiar knowledge of the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Greek languages, and with the various Eastern dialects, as well as the Latin, and some of the modern languages. The study of the original Scriptures was his ardent and unwearied pursuit, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism.

At

At Northampton, aged 88, Lady Chester, relict of the last surviving branch of his family, the Rev. Sir Anthony C. bart. She has bequeathed a very handsome sum for the use of the Infirmary in that town, and an equal sum for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen within the diocese of Peterborough.

At Bradford, in his 48th year, Mr. Joseph Firth, china and glass dealer. When about sixteen years old he was seized with a disorder in his eyes, the *gutta serena*, which entirely took away his sight. At this misfortune he was never known to repine. Five years after he lost his sight, his father died, and left him and his aged mother to struggle with the difficulties of getting a livelihood. Mr. Firth resolved to make the best of his situation;—his first effort was to sell earthen-ware in small quantities, he afterwards visited the potteries of Staffordshire and Liverpool, and some of the principal glass manufactories, by which he was enabled to increase his stock; and by persevering in an upright and punctual attention to business, and by a suavity of manners, which he possessed in an eminent degree, he gained the love and esteem of all who knew him. He died in the meridian of life, leaving a striking lesson of what honesty, industry, and perseverance can perform, even when retarded by one of the greatest of human privations.

At Heworth, aged 68, the Rev. William Glover, many years curate at that place and Jarrow.—The following day the Rev. R. Robinson, curate of Boldon. He was mounting his horse at Webburn Red-house, having been making application to Cuthbert Ellison, esq. of Hebburn-hall, to be appointed to the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Glover, when he dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and only survived four hours.

At Islington, near Liverpool, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Castley, M.A. many years chaplain at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and master of the Grammar-school there. Nearly all of the present Clergy of that Island have been his pupils.

At Arkleby-hall in his 40th year, the Rev. John Temple, M.A. classical master of the Free school at Ponsonby since its first opening in the year 1798; a gentleman eminently qualified for the office; the duties of which he discharged with increasing reputation to himself, and advantage to his pupils.

At Exeter, the Rev. William Carpenter, minister of Launceston, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of that city.

Rev. P. Elston, of West-Down, Devon.

July .... James Hooper, esq. of Lambridge, Somerset, in the commission of the peace for that county.—On the following day, Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Charmey-down, first cousin to the above gentleman.

Mr. Pun, of Bucklersbury, near Reading, Berks.

Rev. William-Press Smith, rector of Waxham, and vicar of Pawling next the Sea, co. Norfolk.

July 1. Rev. — Owen, of Christ Church college, Oxford, shot himself with a pistol. He was engaged as tutor to a young Nobleman; and had ordered a chaise to be ready at the door that morning, to take him to town. He was about 26 years of age; of a most excellent character; and not the least embarrassed in circumstances.

At Stamford, in his 60th year, Mr. John Butt, of Glaston, Rutland.

Aged 72, Anne, wife of Mr. Matthew Hardcastle, of Gainsborough.

At Burgh-hill, Norfolk, after a short but painful illness, in the prime of life, the wife of Major Paston, of Appleton.

At Shirehampton, Mrs. Jardine, relict of the late Rev. David J. a Dissenting-minister, of Bath.

In her 88th year, in Paragon-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Jane Quicke. She possessed great affability of manners, and cheerfulness of disposition: her hospitality was bounded only by the limits of her income; and, actuated by a genuine spirit of benevolence, she contributed liberally to all the charitable institutions of the place of her residence; and her attention to her religious duties was constant, and worthy of imitation. She was the only child of T. Coster, esq. of Bristol, formerly one of its representatives in Parliament; who, by having some concerns in the tin-mines of Cornwall, was the first person to bring into notice the copper ore found in that county, which now makes one of its chief staple commodities, and, since the application of that metal to naval purposes, one of the most necessary and useful productions of the kingdom. She was first married to Robert Hoblyn, esq. of Nanswhyden, Cornwall (the celebrated Collector of Books), who also represented Bristol in several successive Parliaments till the time of his death, by whom she left no issue. She was married, secondly, to John Quicke, esq. of Newton-St. Cyres, Devon, and became his widow about 32 years since; by him she had one son, the present John Quicke, esq. of the same place, who served, a few years since, the office of sheriff for Devonshire.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, lately arrived from Yorkshire, Mrs. P. Gore, aunt to the dowager Countess Cowper.

2. At his house at Carshalton, Surrey, Richard Shepley, esq.

In Upper Brook-street, aged 84, Mrs. Isabella Pitt, daughter of —— P. esq. formerly of Great Bealings, Suffolk.

In Percy-street, Mrs. Russel Gloster, relict of the late Archibald G. esq. M. D. of the island of Antigua.

At

At Ramsgate, James Townley, jun. esq. eldest son of James T. esq. of that place.

At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Taylor, formerly a grocer there.

At Dublin, Andrew Caldwell, esq. distinguished for his literary pursuits, and encouragement of the fine arts.

3. Rev. Richard Jervis, curate of Stoke Golding, co. Leicester, and master of the Free-school there, founded by Mrs. Hodges.

At Southampton, in her 5th year, after five days illness of a scarlet fever, the youngest daughter of Brig.-gen. Browne.

In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, aged 74, of an apoplectic fit, Thomas Coles, esq. one of the pages of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and 33 years steward to the late Duke of Roxburgh.

4. At Taunton, Somerset, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Gen. R. M. P. for that borough.

Of the scarlet fever, of which her elder sister had died a fortnight before, Miss Hannah Boger, daughter of Capt. B. of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Newcastle.

Aged 46, Mr. Edward Gray, surgeon, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

In Camberwell-grove, Surrey, Abigail, relict of William Scullard, esq.

Aged 61, Mr. James Bridges, of George-row, Bermondsey, Surrey.

5. At Upton, near Windsor, Berks, Rear-admiral Thomas Boston.

In Montague-street, Bloomsbury, aged 23, Mrs. Harriet Mills.

While dancing at Lady Campbell's, in Wimpole-street, Thomas Calvert, jun. esq. son of Tho. C. esq. of South Audley-street.

6. In her 17th year, Miss Emma Marsham, third daugh. of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Jacob Marsham, canon of Windsor.

Suddenly, much regretted on account of his pleasantry and ready wit, William Churchill, esq. of Henbury, Dorsetshire, of the same family as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and the lineal representative, by his mother's side, of the original stock from which the Lowndes's of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire are sprung; his mother being Sarah Lowndes, the daughter and sole heiress of John Lowndes, Esq. of Overton and Lea-hall, in Cheshire, and of Shepherd's Well, in Kent. He married to his first wife Lady Louisa Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick, by whom he has left a son and heir; his second wife, now a widow, was the relict of the late Earl of Stafford. Mr. Churchill was great nephew and one of the heirs of Thomas Lowndes, esq. a clerk in the Treasury, who founded an Astronomical Professorship at Cambridge; and who at great expence and trouble invented the Bay-Salt that goes by his name, but for which invention 25,000 l. is still claimed from Government, by the representatives of the above Thomas Lowndes, who died in 1748. See our vol. LIII. pp. 937, 1014.

Mr. Connor, box-book-keeper of the Manchester Theatre.

7. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Anne Wombwell.

Aged 55, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Thomas H. esq. wine-merchant, of Brompton, and owner of the New Hummums, Covent-garden; leaving a large family of children.

Aged 18, Mr. Henry-Frederick Allingston, son of an eminent factor, at Hareland, Essex. He was on his way home to Bedford, from a friend's house in the Newington Road, after having spent a convivial evening with a party of friends. The young gentleman had accompanied his aunt on the visit; and after the supper-cloth had been removed, dancing was introduced, in which Mr. A. exerted himself for upwards of two hours, in apparent good health and spirits. He, however, had not got a quarter of a mile from the house, when, in the act of sporting about, and jumping over some railing, he dropped down and expired in a short time, from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

8. At his apartments at Islington, aged 55, Mr. William Gaisford, cloth-presser, of Little Britain.

This morning were deposited, in the family-vault at Henlow, Beds, the remains of Mrs. Robinson, relict of John R. esq. and second daughter of the late Mr. Hicks, surgeon of Shefford. Her memory will long be dear to her numerous relatives and acquaintance; the former of whom have lost in her a most affectionate friend and attentive sister; the latter an easy, chearful, and agreeable companion. A painful and acute disease, under which, in the certain prospect of its fatal termination, she suffered for many months with a greatness of mind truly Christian, closed the career of this excellent woman, at an early period of life, and in the midst of the most dignified and uninterrupted enjoyment.

9. Mrs. Sotheby, of Hampstead, wife of Mr. Samuel S. bookseller, in the Strand.

Suddenly, George-Frederick Herman, a grazier or farmer, who a short time since resided in the neighbourhood of Burfield, Bucks. He had taken a hackney-coach in Westminster, and ordered the coachman to drive to Newington, after calling at a house on his way thither. On the arrival of the coachman at the end of his journey, he found his passenger a corpse. He was somewhat inebriated when he got into the coach, and had been vomiting profusely.

Master Heath, son of Mr. Charles H. printer, Monmouth. While bathing in the river Wye, at Chippenham, adjoining that town, he got out of his depth, attempting to swim with bladders, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Clapton, suddenly, Mrs. Susannah Graham, late of Liskeard, Cornwall.

10. At

10. At his house in Clement's-inn, Mr. Thomas Burnall Shaw.

11. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Provis, esq. of Shepton-Mallet, and of the Crescent, Bath; a gentleman highly respected and esteemed.

12. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Smallwood.

In Fleet-street, a boy about seven years old, the son of Mrs. White, an industrious laundress near Temple-bar. He was left in care of a gentleman's horse while he went into the Temple, and incautiously put his foot into the stirrup, as if to mount. The animal, being spirited, started off, and, with the boy's foot entangled in the stirrup, dragged him along the street till his head was dashed in pieces. His mother flew to extricate him, without any knowledge of its being her own child.

13. At Pentonville, after only two hours illness, aged 58, Mr. Edward Harris, an highly-respected member of the Stock Exchange, and one of the proprietors of the New River. His remains were interred, on the 22d, in Hackney church-yard, as near as possible to those of his much-esteemed friend, the late Mr. Sheriff Nicholson, who died, almost as suddenly, of a mortification in his arm, Nov. 9, 1806 (LXXVI. 1085), and whose death was to him a very frequent subject of real regret.

14. Anne Lady Eden, wife of Sir Frederick E. bart. Her son came home, a few days before, from boarding-school, ill with the scarlet fever; and, through the maternal attention and anxiety of Lady E. who had lain-in only a week (see p. 654), she caught the infection, which caused her much-regretted death this day.

At Bradley, co. Stafford, aged 89, John Wilkinson, esq. the eminent and opulent master of the great iron-works there. He was brother-in-law of the late Dr. Joseph Priestley; and has ordered his body to be buried in an iron coffin, at his seat at Castle-head, Lancashire.

15. Mr. Alderman Slingsby, father of the Corporation of Windsor, and stone-mason to his Majesty.

16. After a few hours severe indisposition, from an apoplectic stroke, Harriet, wife of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Park-street, Bristol, formerly governor of Massachusetts-bay, North America, and daughter and sole heiress of —— Freeman, esq. of Antigua; a lady of superior understanding, accomplishments, and manners.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Ensign George-Strange Nares, only son of the late Capt. G. S. N. of the 70th Foot.

17. At her house in Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, of which she had been an inhabitant more than half a century, and in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Pocklington, widow of Robert P. esq. of Chelsworth in Suffolk.

Greatly lamented by a numerous circle of friends, Mrs. Billingsley, wife of Edward B. esq. of Hockwold-hall, Norfolk.

18. At the vicarage-house, Petham, Kent, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, M.A. He was brother to the present Bishop of Bangor, and eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, and Lady Margaret's professor of Divinity, and president of C. C. C. in that University. He was educated at Westminster School, and was formerly student of Ch. Ch. Oxford. He had been many years rector of the united parishes of Saltwood and Hythe; and also vicar of Petham and Waltham, Kent. He was also in the commission of the peace for that county; a diligent parish priest, and active magistrate; and has died universally lamented and regretted.

At Cotesbach, co. Leicester, after many years illness, aged 67, the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL.D. rector of that place 1767; and of Gilmorton, in the same county 1787.

19. At Southwood, Highgate, aged 69, Mrs. Longman, widow of the late Thomas L. esq. of Hampstead, and mother of a numerous and highly-respectable family. Mr. Longman was for many years a bookseller of first-rate eminence in Paternoster-row; where he was succeeded by his eldest son.

At Maryland point, Stratford, after a few hours illness, occasioned by a fall from his gig, aged 34, Thomas Court, esq. of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

In Portman-square, aged 75, Dorothy dowager Lady Middleton, of Middleton in Warwickshire. She was daughter and co-heiress of George Cartwright, of Offington, Notts, esq. and mother of the present Lord.

20. At Clifton, Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Merton-house, Northumberland.

21. At Hackney, John Richardby, esq.

22. Aged 30, Mr. Francis-John Barnes, third son of Jn. B. esq. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

23. At his house, near Blackfriers-road, advanced in age, Mr. Barthelomon, the celebrated performer on the violin. He particularly excelled as a solo performer of Correlli's musick.

24. At the house of his brother, the Hon. Maule-William Ramsay, in Spring-gardens, the Hon. Henry Ramsay.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 21, to July 26, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 886	1740		Males - 747	1494		2 and 5	202	50 and 60	135
Females 854			Females 747			5 and 10	54	60 and 70	104
Whereof have died under 2 years old		421			Between	10 and 20	50	70 and 80	84
						20 and 30	93	80 and 90	34
						30 and 40	132	90 and 100	6
						40 and 50	179	105 0	1

Peck Loaf 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 16, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	5	00	0	45	5	45	0	63	10
Surrey	84	4	50	0	49	0	44	0	68	0
Hertford	76	6	43	0	45	6	40	10	55	0
Bedford	75	10	57	2	48	0	46	3	67	4
Huntingd.	77	8	00	0	45	6	42	2	61	0
Northam.	78	2	47	0	41	6	42	0	61	5
Rutland	83	9	00	0	49	0	00	0	71	0
Leiceſter	79	10	00	0	43	3	38	9	62	1
Nottingh.	84	0	54	0	46	0	40	0	65	0
Derby	84	4	00	0	43	0	38	6	63	4
Stafford	85	4	00	0	47	10	38	8	63	6
Salop	85	0	58	10	51	6	36	8	00	0
Hereford	78	0	41	6	34	10	34	1	56	4
Worceſter	82	2	00	0	39	4	41	1	61	4
Warwick	86	2	00	0	49	6	45	6	69	9
Wilts	74	2	00	0	40	2	43	0	72	4
Berks	82	5	00	0	43	1	43	6	68	6
Oxford	78	8	00	0	41	11	40	0	65	1
Bucks	79	0	00	0	49	0	47	6	67	8
Brecon	80	0	54	4	41	7	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	90	9	00	0	39	2	36	10	00	0
Radnor	80	4	00	0	37	8	31	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

81	6	55	11	44	3	38	10	63 10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

l	l	l	l

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	78	0	50	0	46	0	43	6	59	9
Kent	80	9	00	0	46	0	44	3	61	6
Suſſex	75	4	00	0	00	0	44	6	00	0
Suffolk	76	8	00	0	42	5	40	10	59	1
Cambrid.	77	8	00	0	42	0	42	10	00	0
Norfolk	77	1	00	0	44	0	36	6	62	0
Lincoln	83	4	62	0	47	10	39	7	65	1
York	77	5	61	4	00	0	38	3	64	5
Durham	87	6	00	0	48	0	38	9	00	0
Northum.	80	1	63	5	56	0	45	11	00	0
Cumber.	94	11	67	4	50	7	44	0	00	0
Weſtmor.	99	7	74	0	46	2	40	5	00	0
Lancaſter	89	4	00	0	46	10	38	2	57	8
Cheſter	80	0	00	0	00	0	38	10	00	0
Flint	89	6	00	0	53	5	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	8	00	0	51	2	36	9	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	83	0	00	0	43	6	31	4	00	0
Merioneth	86	1	00	0	44	0	29	8	00	0
Cardigan	81	4	00	0	38	0	28	0	00	0
Pembroke	68	10	00	0	43	2	32	0	00	0
Carmarth.	87	0	00	0	44	0	29	8	00	0
Glamorg.	83	9	00	0	38	0	30	0	00	0
Gloucest.	77	5	00	0	37	4	43	7	00	0
Somerſet	77	8	00	0	00	0	36	2	63	0
Monmo.	79	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	80	5	00	0	34	9	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	77	5	00	0	41	1	32	0	00	0
Dorſet	74	0	00	0	40	0	38	0	00	0
Hants	76	2	00	0	40	1	39	8	68	5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
81	8	57	10	44	7	37	11	62	9	69	6	51	11		

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 26:

Fine .... to 66s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Bran 12s. to 14s. 6d.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, July 9 to July 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9692 Sacks. Average 67s. 4½d.—0¾d. per Sack higher than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, July 11 to July 16, agreeably to the new Act;

Total 2,533 Quarters. Average 81s. 2½d.—3¾d. higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, July 18, 52s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 20, is 41s. 0½d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, July 26:

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.
Eſſex Ditto	3l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26:

St. James's—Hay	5l.	5s.	0d.	to	6l.	15s.	0d.	Average	6l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	2s.	0d.	to	2l.	9s.	6d.	Average	2l. 5s. 9d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l.	0s.	0d.	to	6l.	12s.	0d.	Average	5l. 16s. 0d.
Clover	6l.	10s.	0d.	to	7l.	16s.	0d.	Average	7l. 8s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to	2l.	4s.	0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts 1850. Sheep and Lambs 17,000.	

COALS, July 18; Newcaſtle 43s. to 51s. 6d. Sunderland 41s. to 45s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled, 122s. Curd, 126s. CANDLES, 14s. per Doz. Moulds 15s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's Market 4s. 11½d. Clare 5s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. B Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchqu. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	——	68 1/8	69 1/8 a 5/8	84 1/2	shut	——	——	shut	2 dis. par	4 a 2 pr.	shut	——	shut	2 1/4 a 1/2 pr.	——	——	21 10 0	2perCt. disc.
30	——	68 1/4	69 1/8 a 7/8	84 1/2	shut	——	18 3/8	shut	1 a 2 dis.	3 pr. par	shut	——	shut	2 1/2 pr.	96	67 1/8	21 10 0	Ditto.
1	241	70	69 3/4 a 70	84 3/4	shut	——	18 5/8	shut	2 a 4 dis.	1 dis. 1 pr.	shut	68	shut	2 1/4 a 3/4 pr.	——	67 1/4	21 10 0	Ditto.
2	——	69	70 3/8 a 1/2	85	shut	——	18 7/8	shut	3 a 1 dis.	1 a 2 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/4 a 1/2 pr.	——	——	21 10 0	Ditto.
3	Sunday																	
4	242 1/2	68 7/8	70 1/2 a 1/8	84 7/8	shut	——	18 3/4	shut	2 a 3 dis.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/2 a 1/4 pr.	——	——	21 10 0	Ditto.
5	242 1/4	69	70 1/2 a 1/8	85	shut	——	18 5/8	shut	2 dis. par	2 a 3 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/2 pr.	96 3/4	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
6	242	68 7/8	70 1/8 a 1/4	85	shut	——	——	shut	2 a 3 dis.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/2 a 1/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
7	242 1/2	69	69 7/8 a 70	84 3/4	shut	——	19	shut	3 a 1 dis.	3 a 2 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 a 3 1/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
8	242 1/2	69 1/8	69 1/8 a 70 1/2	85	shut	——	18 7/8	shut	1 a 2 dis.	1 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/4 a 1/2 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
9	——	69 1/2	69 a 68 1/8 e.d.	85 7/8	99 7/8 e.d.	——	18 7/8	186 1/4 e.d.	3 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/2 a 3/4 pr.	98 1/2	68 1/4	22 6 0	Ditto.
10	Sunday																	
11	243	69 1/8	68 5/8 a 7/8 e.d.	86	99 1/8 e.d.	——	19	185 3/4 e.d.	4 a 5 pf.	5 a 6 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 3/4 a 1/4 pr.	——	68 1/4	22 6 0	Ditto.
12	243	69 1/4	68 3/4 a 5/8 e.d.	85 3/4	99 3/8 e.d.	——	18 7/8	186 e.d.	6 a 5 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/4 a 3 pr.	——	68	22 6 0	Ditto.
13	243	69 1/4	68 1/2 a 5/8 e.d.	85 1/4	99 1/4 e.d.	——	18 7/8	186 e.d.	4 a 6 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	shut	——	shut	2 3/4 a 3 pr.	——	68 1/2	22 6 0	Ditto.
14	——	69 1/8	68 a 1/4 e.d.	85 1/8	99 3/8 e.d.	——	19	shut	4 a 5 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/4 a 3 pr.	98 1/4	68 1/8	22 6 0	Ditto.
15	243 1/2	69 1/8	68 3/4 a 5/8 e.d.	85 7/8	99 1/8 e.d.	——	19	186 1/4 e.d.	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	3 1/4 a 3 pr.	——	68 1/8	22 6 0	Ditto.
16	——	69 1/8	68 1/4 a 3/8 e.d.	85 3/8	99 1/8 e.d.	——	19	shut	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	74 3/4 e.d.	——	shut	3 1/4 a 3 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
17	Sunday																	
18	——	69 1/4	68 5/8 a 3/4 e.d.	85 3/4	99 1/8 e.d.	100 1/4	19	shut	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	69	68 1/8 e.d.	3 pr.	——	68 1/4	22 6 0	Ditto.
19	243 1/2	69 1/8	68 1/2 a 5/8 e.d.	85 1/2	99 1/4 e.d.	100	19	185 e.d.	6 a 4 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	68 1/2 e.d.	3 pr.	98 1/4	68 1/4	22 6 0	Ditto.
20	243	69	68 3/8 a 1/2 e.d.	85 1/2	99 1/8 e.d.	——	19	185 3/4	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	——	68 1/4	3 a 2 3/4 pr.	——	68 1/8	22 6 0	Ditto.
21	243 1/2	68 1/8	68 1/4 a 3/8 e.d.	85 3/8	99	——	18 7/8	185 1/2	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	68 1/2	68	2 1/2 a 3/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
22	243	69	68 1/8 a 1/8 e.d.	85 1/2	99 1/8	——	19	185 1/4	5 a 3 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	3 a 2 3/4 pr.	——	68	22 6 0	Ditto.
23	243 1/2	68 7/8	68 1/4 a 3/8	85 1/4	99 1/4	——	18 7/8	185 1/2	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	3 1/4 a 2 3/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
24	Sunday																	
25	243 1/4	69	68 3/8 a 1/2	85 3/8	99	——	18 7/8	185	5 a 3 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	3 a 2 1/2 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
26	243	69 1/8	68 1/2 a 1/4	85	99 1/8	——	19	185 1/4	2 a 5 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	3 a 2 3/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
27	243 1/2	69	68 3/8 a 1/2	85 3/4	99 1/2	——	19	185 1/2	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	3 1/4 a 1/2 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
28	243 1/4	69 1/8	68 1/2 a 5/8	85 5/8	99 1/4	——	19	185 1/4	3 a 5 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	3 1/2 a 1/4 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.

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THE

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AUGUST, 1808.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for July, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. G.heat.	WEATHER.
1	60	78	clear
2	61	67	ditto
3	61	72	cloudy at times, some light rain
4	60	70	moſtly cloudy
5	59	69	moſtly clear
6	63	72	moſtly cloudy
7	66	73	clear
8	69	69	cloudy, ſome ſprinkling rain
9	64	74	cloudy at times
10	69	77	moſtly cloudy
11	69	78	clear
12	75	91	ditto
13	71	83	ditto.
14	72	83	cloudy, even. more cloudy, lightning
15	76	85	cloudy, even. tremendous thunder and lightning, large hail
16	63	75	thunder and rain in the morn. moſt of the day cloudy
17	73	76	clear
18	68	79	ditto
19	70	76	cloudy at times, ſome ſhowers of rain
20	69	69	moſtly cloudy and windy, conſiderable rain
21	69	71	moſtly cloudy, conſiderable rain, ſome thunder
22	62	67	cloudy, very rainy, windy
23	63	70	morning very rainy, afternoon clear
24	66	74	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain, ſome thunder
25	64	70	cloudy, frequent rain, ſome heavy thunder
26	65	70	cloudy, ſome light rain at times
27	63	71	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain, ſome thunder
28	64	75	morning cloudy, after. clear, even. rainy
29	63	70	cloudy in general, light rain
30	66	75	cloudy in general
31	70	78	cloudy, ſome rain

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 66 7-31; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1807, were 64 14-31; in 1806, 63; in 1805, 61½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inch 76-100ths; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807, was 4 inch 21-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 87-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 60-100ths; in 1804, 3 inches 78-100ths; and in 1803, 94-100ths of an inch.

*** The State of the Barometer for this Month has been omitted in conſequence of the Barometer having ſuſtained an injury.

Meteorological Table for August 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1808.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1808.
July	°	°	°			*Aug.*	°	°	°		
27	66	74	60	29,75	cloudy, rain at	12	60	74	63	29,85	fair
28	61	64	61	,52	rain [night	13	62	68	63	,70	rain
29	63	73	63	,70	fair	14	64	72	63	,70	fair
30	66	76	64	,80	fair [withthu.	15	64	69	59	,81	ſhowery
31	68	78	66	,80	fair, rain in ev.	16	60	71	63	,85	fair
*Au.*1	67	68	64	,60	ſhowery	17	60	69	61	,96	fair
2	66	76	61	,90	fair	18	61	68	59	30,08	fair
3	66	71	62	30,14	cloudy	19	60	71	58	,14	cloudy
4	67	77	64	29,99	fair	20	58	71	61	,20	fair
5	66	77	66	,85	fait	21	63	73	63	,22	eloudy
6	69	75	64	,75	fair	22	60	69	58	,16	cloudy
7	68	72	63	,80	ſhowery	23	59	69	58	,15	fair
8	68	74	62	,80	fair	24	59	68	57	,15	fair
9	62	70	61	,61	ſtormy	25	57	69	59	,05	fair
10	61	71	63	,80	cloudy	26	58	72	57	29,75	fair
11	62	71	61	,72	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For AUGUST, 1808.

INTENDED MONUMENT TO MR. ADDISON.

Ecce, inventus, adest!

Mr. URBAN, *August* 15.

LET me inform you of an incident, which I am persuaded can be no less gratifying to your judicious readers than to yourself. After the painful interval of almost a century, that has passed in silent neglect of the ashes of our admired ADDISON, we are soon to be indulged with an elegant and costly monument to his memory.

By mere accident, I lately dropped in at Westmacott's, the sculptor, of Mount-street, upon other business in the way of his profession; when, to my inexpressible satisfaction, I was shewn "the breathing marble;" and, in a kind of extacy, could not but hail my countrymen on the near prospect of a *desideratum* so truly auspicious. It is of the purest white, representing his statue, apparently about seven feet high, elevated on a pedestal, or base, which is most happily fancied and adorned. The decorations consist of the Nine Muses, distinguished by their appropriate symbols, and gracefully grouped as in unison, to support a character so long and highly revered by every Briton. The Latin inscription, now under the chisel, and drawn up very much in the chaste spirit and manner of the deceased, does credit to the just sentiment and classical taste of its composer *. His name at present has not been announced; but that of a distinguished Nobleman, with respect to the monument, is well known, to whose singular liberality the publick will be ever indebted for so acceptable an oblation at the shrine of departed Genius. It has been said that Mrs. Sartré, a sister of Addison, had destined part of her property to a similar purpose; but nothing of the kind took place. His daughter Charlotte, his only child, died a few years since at Bilton, a family seat, near Rugby, in Warwickshire; and, could her fortune have supported the expence, it is probable, from her character, that she would gladly in her life-time have raised some grateful tribute of the sort to her matchless parent †. One thing, however, is most clearly certain; that long ago our country would have dignified itself by doing honour to transcendent talents, to inimitable wit, to every intellectual endowment, and every moral principle, in the person of JOSEPH ADDISON; the amiable friend of virtue, the instructive sage, the sincere and exemplary *Christian*.

That the truly noble and munificent guardian of so great a name, may amply enjoy the consciousness of adding dignity to his own, is, believe me, Mr. Urban, the very cordial wish of Yours, &c. W. B. ***

P.S. The following lines, written above 30 years since, by the Rev. William Thompson, may perhaps be no unsuitable appendage to the above. They pleased me at the first reading, from their connexion with the subject; and a perusal of them may equally amuse the myriads of your other friends.

To MISS ADDISON, *on seeing Mr.* ROWE'S *Monument in* Westminster-Abbey, *erected at the expence of his Widow.*

LATE an applauding people rear'd the stone
To SHAKSPEARE'S honour, and alike their [own:

* A copy of it, I am informed, was shewn to the late learned Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Hurd, and had his Lordship's decided approbation.

† The lady, as I have been recently assured, did leave a sum of money for erecting a monument to his memory; but Lord B. her executor, finding it inadequate to a work worthy of Addison, most handsomely made the addition it required.

A perfect

A perfect whole, where part consents to part,
The wonder, *he* of Nature, this of Art.
And now, a wife, ye wits, no more despise,
The name of *wife* bids Rowe in marble rise!
Smiling he views her conjugal regard;
A Nation's cost had been a less reward:
A Nation's praise may vulgar spirits move—
Rowe more deserv'd, and gain'd a *sponsal Love.*
Oh, Italy! thy injur'd marbles keep
Deep in thy bowels, providently deep,
When Fools would force them over
Knaves to weep:
But, when true Wit and Merit claim a shrine,
Pour forth thy stores, and beggar ev'ry mine!
They claim them now: for virtue, sense, and wit,
Have long been fled, and want thy succours yet:
They claim them now, for one—yes one, I see;
Marble would weep, if Addison be he.
O, crown'd with all the glories of thy race,
The Father's candour, and the mother's grace!
With Rowe, Charlotta, vie in gen'rous strife,
And let the Daughter emulate the Wife.
Be justly pious; raise the honour'd stone,
And so deserve a Rowe or Addison.

W. T."

Mr. Urban, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Aug.* 15.

OBSERVING in your Magazine for April last, p. 289, a view of "Brook-House," in which it is *supposed* our immortal Bard was born, and unaccompanied by any account whatever of the house itself; should you consider the following desultory observations and memoranda not altogether devoid of interest, they may not, probably, be unworthy of insertion in your next number. Upon referring to Shakspeare's will, contained in most editions of his Dramatic Works, we find that he possessed a house, &c. in Stratford-upon-Avon, held of the manor of Rowington, in this county; but are uninformed concerning its particular situation. Whether this copyhold, which might have been subsequently enfranchised, was the identical house John Shakspeare, our Poet's father, possessed and resided in when this, his eldest son, William, was born, and which might afterwards descend to him, I have no information, sufficiently authenticated, to justify its communication. Certain it is, that in 1640, this "*Brook-house*," so denominated from its contiguity to the Avon, or rather the ground whereon it stood, constituted part of the possessions of Charles Lord Carington, Baron of Wooton Wawen*, in this neighbourhood; at which period "it consisted *only* of a *barn* and backside, and a pleck of ground, or garden pleck." On the 1st Sept. 1640, this *barn*, &c. was purchased *in fee* of Charles Lord Carington, Dame Elizabeth his wife, Francis Carrington, alias Smith, his son and heir-apparent, and of Valentine Smith, by a Mr. Richard Hunt, and afterwards descended to his great grandson and heir, Joseph Hunt, gent. of Shipston-upon-Stower in Worcestershire; being sold by him to James Holyoake, gent. of Worcester, about the year 1750. Mr. Holyoake soon after conveyed the property to Mrs. Dianah Careless, his then tenant; by whom it was resold to William Hunt, esq. of Stratford, who demolished the house, and added its site to his garden, and whose son, Thomas Hunt, esq. is its present proprietor. We must, Mr. Urban, remark, that a century nearly elapsed from Shakspeare's birth in 1564, to the period, 1640, in which Lord Carington disposed of this property; when it consisted, as before noticed, *only* of a *barn* and garden; consequently, the house of which you have given a view, if indeed it was the original one, must have undergone astonishing transformations, from being the residence of our Poet's father, who was a principal inhabitant, member of the municipal body corporate, and a reputable and considerable dealer in wool, the flourishing staple commodity of the town; thence dilapidated, during the silent course of nearly 100 years, to a barn; and afterwards renovated, and ultimately converted, as it undoubtedly was, into the comfortable habitation of a respectable family. Circumstances like these contribute but insignificantly to corroborate the opinion of that identical house, communicated to and engraved by you, being the place of our Poet's nativity; though I am unauthorized by any

* This title became extinct in 1700, upon the decease of Francis Lord Carington, Baron of Wooton in Warwickshire, and Viscount Berrefore, in the kingdom of Ireland.

any manuscripts to contradict the supposition absolutely; and the publick must rest satisfied until your Correspondent produces testimonials, convincingly elucidating this interesting subject; for interesting this, or anything else, however trifling, connected with the "sweet Swan of Avon," most assuredly is to his numerous enthusiastic admirers; or till Mr. Malone favours the world with his anxiously-expected publication: for the house in Henley-street (which undoubtedly *belonged* to Shakspeare), generally considered as the Bard's birth-place, is no otherwise authenticated as such, than by traditional authority. Concerning the engraved view, it *may be* tolerably correct. The Brook-House itself has, I understand, been destroyed 30 or 40 years; but your Correspondent's drawing, by "J. Jordan," was made a *very few* years ago, from *recollection:* nor is there, I dare almost vouch, any original drawing extant.

We have never been satisfactorily informed, in what part of Stratford the copyhold house, mentioned in Shakspeare's will, was situated. The manor of Rowington, a village 12 miles from Stratford, continued in the Crown*, with some few intermissions, nearly from the Dissolution, till it was granted to William Smith, Esq. 28 Feb. 1806, who enfranchised the *only* copyhold land in Stratford, belonging to Thomas Mason, Esq. and on which the wing of his present residence in Church-street is erected; a small tenement formerly stood thereupon; and, as I cannot, after considerable researches, immediately discover that any other customary estate here was ever held under the manor of Rowington; it is, therefore, no improbable conjecture, that *this* was Shakspeare's copyhold property. R. B. W.

Mr. Urban, *West Felton, near Shrewsbury, July* 25.

As one of the great and mighty Commentators on our matchless Bard has condescended to notice the origin of some of the London signs, by informing us that what we mistake for the *Bull and Mouth*, was originally the *Bologne Monk*; and another less celebrated, though not less admired writer, tells us that the old sign of *Pan and the Bacchanals* (near Buckingham Gate) is now corrupted into the *Devil and the* Bag of Nails; it might not seem impertinent in an obscure man like myself to offer a conjecture on the origin of the "Swan with two necks." Who knows but some future book-maker may manufacture a folio on it?

By a statute made in the 22d year of Edward the IVth, it is enacted, that no person, unless he has freehold to the value of five marks a-year, shall keep swans; and the same statute afterwards speaks of swans "*marked*" and "unmarked," the former of which it makes it felony to steal: now these swans were "*marked*" by nicks, varying in number, direction, and shape, with a hot iron on the bills of the swans, the number and shape of the nicks denoting to what family they belonged: thus, three vertical nicks belonged to the "kynges hyghnes," &c. &c. And I have in my collection a MS. copied from a very old one in one of the libraries of Oxford, shewing the *swan-nicks* of 394 families of England. Now, why may not the Swan with two necks, by only rectifying a single letter, a mere trifle with antiquaries (who stick not even at words), be traced from the swan with two nicks?

To prove the corruptible nature of tradition, I shall merely name an instance of the present day. Every traveller must remember the sign of the Prince of Wales's crest on Stokenchurch hill near Oxford, called by the common people there, the *Plume of Feathers*; about ten years ago the sign fell down, and (the house probably needing *no bush*) was not renewed till lately, though the place all the while during the *interregnum* was known by the name of the *Plume of Feathers*; it is almost needless to add that the sign now exhibited there represents a Plume *and Feathers*.

Yours, &c. I. F. M. D.

Mr. Urban, *Chelsea, August* 1.

Inclosed is an exact drawing of the tomb of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. founder of the British Museum, who at the age of 80 retired to Chelsea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-spent life. After a short illness of three days, he died

* Dugdale's Warwickshire, first edition, p. 589.

died here on the 11th of January 1752, in his 91st year.

His tomb stands at the Eastern corner of the Church-yard, with an inscription in English, merely stating his age, &c. and on the South side is the following inscription to Lady Elizabeth Sloane:

"Here lies interred
Elizabeth Lady Sloane,
wife of Sir Hans Sloane, bart.
who departed this life
in the year of our Lord 1724,
and the 67th of her age."

At a short distance from this monument on the right, on a square flat stone, is the following inscription to the memory of the celebrated Printer of the Letters of Junius (whose name is familiar to a great many of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, and whose memory will be respected as long as the English language exists). He retired from active life to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*" among a select circle of friends, who highly esteemed him for his amiable and inoffensive manners, and greatly regret his loss.

"Sacred
to the memory of
Henry Samson Woodfall, esq.
many years an eminent Printer in London,
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1805,
aged 66,
A gentleman
of a liberal mind and education;
the associate and patron of
many distinguished literary characters
of the last age;
exemplary in the discharge of his duty of
husband, father, and friend."

There are here several curious monuments in the last stage of decay, which appear to have entirely escaped the notice of any preceding writer; but these may be, perhaps, reserved for a future communication.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FAULKNER*.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 22.

HAVING received much satisfaction from the Letter of Clericus, p. 576, I take the liberty of thanking him, as he has been the means of preventing my making an horticultural experiment, which was contrary to my judgment. As your enlightened Correspondent has been at the trouble to correct the random recommendations of others, I heartily wish he had made further communication by your means, instead of referring to other publications: I lament with him, to read such random and often childish hints.

A. B. p. 576, tells us, that he has been an attentive observer of the Sunflower, and he has generally found that it followed the course of the Sun: the sort in my garden differs from his; from the stem of mine rise or spread six or eight flowers; some, of course, blow towards the cardinal points of the compass; but I find the flowers of mine, which in the morning face the East, do the same at Sun-set, perhaps attracted (with deference to A. B.) by the present very brilliant Evening Star! &c. &c.

I believe your Juvenile Correspondent, p. 414, who saw (or thought he saw) two Moons, is heartily ashamed of his indiscretion: a few years more over his head will render him an useful and intelligent Correspondent. I hope he will take this hint as it is meant.

It is strange that the Migration of the Hirundine species is not yet settled. If they continue in the Island, I wish to know, where the great depository is situated? Some say, they submerge in ponds; this I cannot admit: were it so, the fact would soon be ascertained, as ponds are generally dragged after these birds disappear; and I have never heard that Swallows were ever fished up: indeed, if ponds were the depositories for these birds, I should consider them as food appointed for the inhabitants of the watery deep during winter; in the same manner as the blood-worms in summer, which, being engendered in the mud, rise soon after they become animated, without the power of again regaining their oozy bed, and are the food for aquatic fowls as well as of fish. Having a running stream through my grounds, I write from actual observation; and my ducks, thirty in number, eat no other food, during the summer, than that which they find in the water.

It would be a considerable gratification to me to learn from Clericus, or any other of your ingenious Horticultural Friends, whether a young Oak is a good stock for grafting fruit

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* We are much obliged to this Correspondent for the drawing; but do not engrave it, as it has been already very accurately published by Mr. Malcolm in his "Plates to illustrate Lysons."—We have also to thank Mr. Faulkner for his very kind and obliging P. S.

fruit upon: many years ago, I was told that it was; and that the practice prevailed in Devonshire.

P. S. The potatoes in my garden, which blossomed in June, are now again in fine bloom, in consequence of the late rain. I am apprehensive that the new potatoes have taken root, and shot up fresh haums, which may increase my crop in number, but not in weight.

I perceive that I committed a great error by removing the leaves that shaded my bunches of grapes; those bunches which remain shaded being much finer than the others. N.

Mr. Urban, *July* 5.

As your Miscellany very frequently communicates suggestions for the good of the publick, I request the attention of the considerate to the following proposition:

The manufacture of White-lead has been the source of very dreadful complaints to the workmen who are employed in it; to remedy which evil, several attempts have been made, but I fear with little, if any, success; of that I wish to be informed. In the process of making the White-lead, if I am not misinformed, there floats a very fine powder in the air, which, entering the mouth, contributes in *a very great degree* to cause the mischief; perhaps this may be reckoned the principal evil: if so, would not the following very easy precaution obviate the mischief? Let the Master of the works cause all the men to wear each a mask (like a powdering mask) with glass before the eyes, and quite covered over the mouth.

Before eating, the workmen should always wash their hands, as part of the disorders incident to them are supposed to arise from what they receive by handling their food.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urbar, *July* 11.

I REQUEST from any of your Correspondents a clear exposition of the following words, which are recorded in Joel, ii. 20:

"But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the East sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea; and his stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up, because he hath done great things."

Yours, &c. R. R—b—s.

State of York in 1806.

(*Continued from vol.* LXXVII. *p.* 1112.)

The Cathedral.

EAST Front. Although a few of the features of the Choir, externally in its South front, prevail in this elevation, in the tracery to the Windows of the Ailes of the Choir, their architraves and sweeping cornices; yet the entire display in the other particulars are wholly changed: a new and unexampled combination of decorations occur, as extraordinary for their excessive richness of parts, as for their novelty in design; and they may be deemed peculiar to this Church, as I cannot bring any other building in evidence to prove a similar taste. The long reign of Edward III. during which the Cathedral was working on to that height of sublimity we now view it in, contributed much to bring about many changes in professional skill; and surely from the West front to this East front, this position is fully confirmed by the continued varieties to be encountered on every hand.

The great parts of this front are, like those of the West front, divided into three portions by buttresses of singular elegance; the centre ones for the Choir, and the other two, right and left, for the Side-ailes of the Choir. The buttresses at the angles are octangular (containing stairs); the others between the Choir and its ailes square; each buttress is crowned with spires. On the second tier of the octangular buttresses are the Statues of two Knights, patrons to the Church, such as are seen on the West front, but of a less degree of excellence in point of outline, than those on the latter place. On the third, fourth, and fifth tiers are delicate compartments, &c. On the second tiers of the square buttresses are niches, similar to those just noticed; on their third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh tiers are niches also, but of a far more delicate and superior cast. The great East window, which Drake calls, from the unbounded love he bore his Church, "the finest window in the world," is indeed a most wonderful piece of workmanship; and, from the cast of its general lines, may be conjectured as giving the last effort of masonic power in the completion of

of the entire structure, as its tracery and disposure of the mullions are altogether architectural, being composed of perpendicular and horizontal lines, and arched heads to each division; both of the lesser as well as of the more enlarged figures. From the base line to the springing line of the head of the window, are three divisions; in width of the window, nine divisions. In the tracery the divisions are subdivided into eighteen parts. Every thing in the detail is cut and combined together with such surprising art, and endure, at this hour in such complete orders that well may those who truly study the extraordinary frame of this Window, be profuse in its praise, and zealous to inspire others with the same feeling and the same sentiments. In the architrave to the head of the window, are small niches with statues; over the architrave the sweeping cornice, and, in the spandrels, and on the sides of the windows, are a variety of niches and compartments. The several parapets to the Buttresses, Side-ailes, and Choir, are composed of perforated compartments, with straight and sweeping pedimented heads, pinnacles, &c. These kind of parapets are charmingly peculiar to this front, and they contribute not only delight, from their external appearance, but give high satisfaction to those who may occasionally walk within their pointed avenues.

The various niches to the square buttresses have lost their Statues, as have those accompanying the Great Window. In the frieze below the Great Window, is a line of seventeen Bustos, of much costumic interest, as large as the life; the first, a King, and the last a Bishop; these being the only sculptures which bear any direct intelligent characters, and are said to give Edward III. and Bishop Thorsby. Over the point of the head of the Great Window is a niche, with the Statue of the Bishop seated in Architectural triumph, an is considered as being the memorial of his having completed so vast an undertaking as that of raising such a house of prayer as York Cathedral; thus glorifying the name of the Most High, and anticipating, in some degree, those regions of bliss, which all good men hope to enjoy in that world which knows no end!

The Chapter House. As the principal front bears with the East aspect of the Church, it may be proper in this place to give its description. The plan, being an octagon, shews at each angle buttresses, the upper halves run into multifarious forms, of pediments, flying arches, turrets, pinnacles, &c. &c. These decorations, with the turn of the windows, and their fine tracery, carry us back to the early period of the great Edward the Third's reign, conforming, in a certain degree, to the style of work of the Western part of the Cathedral. The openings of the windows are in five lights, and their heads immerge into small pointed arches and circles, with their appropriate tums, &c. The parapet is plain, without battlements, or any compartmented embellishments. On the cappings (two or three mouldings by way of finish) to the parapets are, at certain distances, grotesque and other figures, appearing as if crawling on the edge thereof.

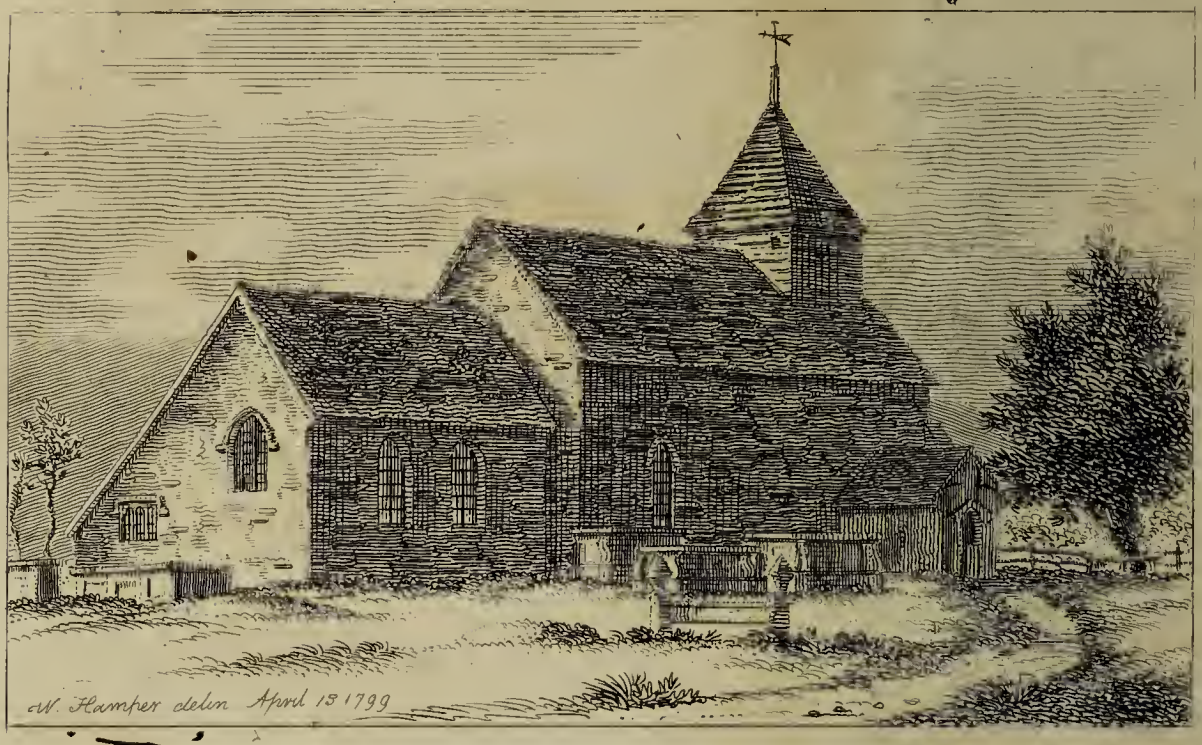
North front. Among the decorations, some alterations eventually take place; as in the second and first Transepts. In the former, much of the embellishments are retrenched, yet still evince in this curtailment (necessary it may be, as the Chapter-house, from its affinity, would have shut from view any profusion of work here set up) much symmetry, and the principal design is well kept up. The avenue to the Chapter-house produces another change in the line, and gives many of the characters of that superb edifice; though on a story above, square-headed windows have been inserted, probably done in the Tudor æra for some useful purpose, now unknown. The next change is in the first Transept, where it is found, that nearly the whole upright is filled with five long lights or windows; above them are other windows, but of far less importance: the whole assemblage shews the earliest mode of our Pointed Architecture. The exterior of the Nave goes on uninterrupted, in form being like the South side in all particulars.

Towards the Eastern extremity, however, are some vestiges of St. Sepulchre's Chapel, waiting, it is with regret I speak it, their final extermination. J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

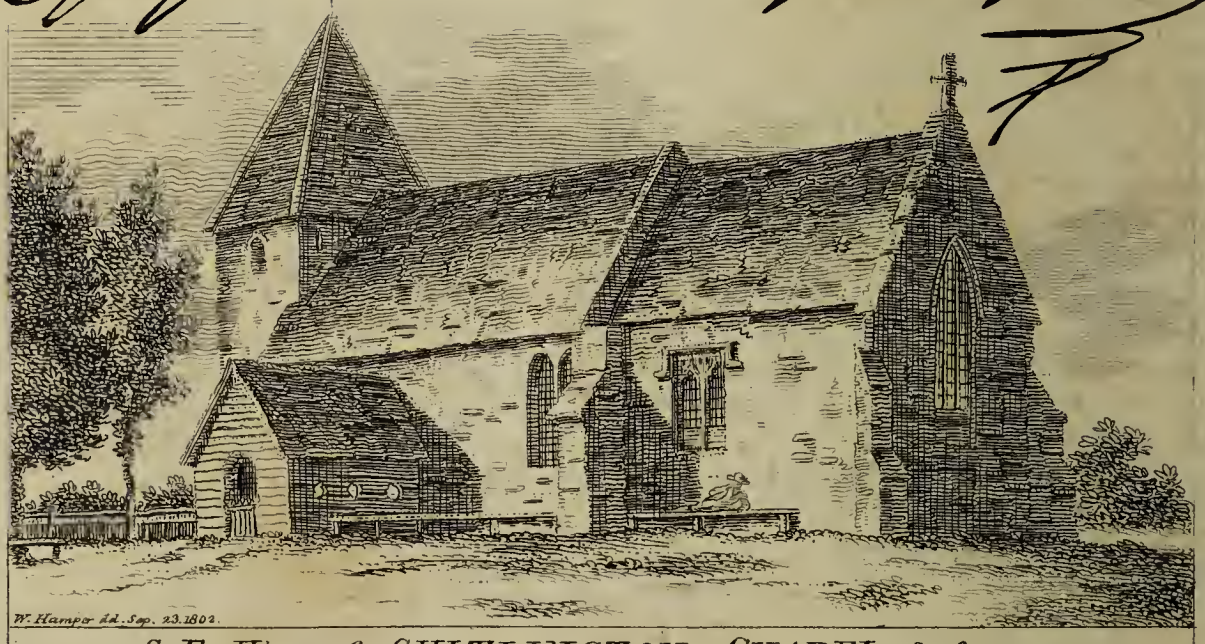
N.E. View of WESTMESTON CHURCH, Sussex.



Citoyen,

Je vous remercie de tout cœur votre
Lettre contient d'amical avec la
reconnoissance de mes sentiments,

Le Vte Mordaunt. - Bourgeois



S.E. View of CHITLINGTON CHAPEL, Sussex.

Matthew Bichmgon and
Anne Eliz.th Bichmyer or Tyso

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Mar.* 7.

WESTMESTON Church, co. Sussex, is situate about five miles North of Lewes, and a mile North West of Street Church (of which a view has been given in your vol. LXXIV. p. 1185.) It consists of a Nave and a Chancel; with a South aile divided from the Nave by two pointed arches, at the East end whereof is a Chancel, used as a burial-place for the Martens of Stantons, in this parish.

A low tiled Turret at the West end of the Church contains three bells. The Font is of stone, circular, rude and unornamented. In the South aile are inscriptions on slabs for the following persons:

Mary, wife of William Hampton, rector of Ovingdeane, Jan. 15, 1728-9, aged 25 years; Edward, son of William and Mary Hampton, March 31, 1729, aged 3 months; Charles Hampton, May 29, 1729, aged 5 months; —Henry Packham, Nov. 2, 1725, aged 56 years; Jane, wife of Henry Packham, Oct. 31, 1751, aged 58;— Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Manning and Martha his wife, late of Albarn, wife of Henry Packham, March 24, 1720, aged 54.

The Chancel is entered by an ascent of three steps under a plain semicircular arch; on the plaster of which are the remains of an antient painting (in roundels) of the Signs of the Zodiac, or seasons of the year.

The South wall of the Chancel exhibits a plain marble monument for the Lady of the present Rector, thus inscribed:

Sacred
to the memory of
Frances
daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodgate,
of Mountfield in this county,
and wife of the Rev. Richard Rideout,
rector of this parish;
who died the 5th of January, 1785, in the
28th year of her age.
Lamented by a Father, who had experienced
her dutiful obedience;
regretted by Friends, who valued the
sincerity of her attachments;
bewailed by the Poor, who were cherished
by her bounty.
This marble is placed here
by an afflicted Husband,
to commemorate
her virtues and his own misfortunes.

On slabs in the Chancel:

SACRED THIS TO MEMORIE OF RICHARD CHALONER, OF THE CHAPPELL, GENTLEMAN, HE LIVED AN ORTHODOXE CHRISTIAN, FEARED GOD, HONOVRED THE KING, OBEYED THE CHVRCH, AND WALKED THE FVLL ROWND OF CHARITIE. HE DIED OF AN APOPLEXIE, IN THE 46 YEAR OF HIS AGE, ON THE 12TH, AND HIS BODIE WAS, IN HOPE OF THE RESVRRECTION VNTO ETERNALL LIFE, HERE INTERRED THE 14TH OF MAY 1664*.

RESVRGAM.

Inscriptions for Mrs. Ann, wife of Richard Chaloner, gent. Sept. 27, 1696, aged 74; William, son of ditto, May. 1713, aged 57; Mrs. Jane, daughter of ditto, Sept. 23, 1723, aged 69; Anne relict of Rev. Edward Wilson, late vicar of Rye, Oct. 12, 1741, aged 68.—A small stone inscribed:

E. B.
1714.

On a slab stone in the Marten Chancel:

Here is interred the body of John Marten†, late of Stantons, in Chiltington; who departed this life the 23d day of April, 1741, aged 40 years. Also of Mrs. Mary Marten, relict of the abovesaid Mr. John Marten, who died July the 1st, 1766, aged 74 years.

The Chapel (*see Plate I.*) stands at the Eastern extremity of the parish, in what is called the Chiltington end, and consists of only a Nave and Chancel; without any monumental records whatever, as the burials are confined to Westmeston. The Font is of stone, and chalice-formed. The pulpit bears the date of 1719, and a gallery at the West end MDCCXL. There is only one bell. The chapel-yard is conveniently furnished with benches, for the village politicians to enjoy their Sunday leisure, and

"Sit simply chatting in a rustic row ‡."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Mar.* 9.

CHILTON, co. Bucks, is a retired village situate about four miles North of Thame, co Oxon.

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* The last figure is rather uncertain, as the stone is much worn.

† John Marten Cripps, esq. the fellow-traveller of Dr. Clarke, whose labours are well known, is the present representative of this family.

‡ Milton, Hymn on Nativity.

The Manor, at the compiling of Domesday Book, belonged to Walter Giffard, and the succeeding owners are thus enumerated by Messrs. Lysons, in their Magna Britannia, vol. I. p. 541:

"Paulinus Peyvre, the opulent steward of King Henry III's household, had a seat at Chilton, and was possessed of the manor, which continued some time in his family. Before 1550 it passed to the Crokes by purchase, from the family of Zouche; it was again alienated in or about 1682, and having been successively in the families of Limbrey and Harvey, passed to the Carters, and is now, by marriage with the heiress of that family, the property of Sir John Aubrey, bart. whose seat is in the neighbouring parish of Dourton. Chilton-house, the seat of the late Mr. Carter, is unoccupied."

The Church *(see Plate I.)* is in the form of a cross, of which the tower (containing three bells) is the North Transept; the Belfry being open to the Nave.

At the West end is a large marble monument, after the manner of an altar-piece; the centre tablet thus inscribed:

Under this monument interred in the vault lye the remains of Richard Carter, esq. Patron of the Church, and Lord of the Manor of Chilton; native of the city of Oxford, and early in his youth a member of Baliol college in that University, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London. In the reign of Queen Anne he was put into the Commission of the Peace for the county of Oxford. In the year 1715, under the appointment of Francis Earl of Godolphin, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, he was made a Deputy Lieutenant for that county. In 1719-20, he was appointed junior Judge for the counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth, in North Wales; and the year following was advanced to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Grand Sessions for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor in South Wales, in which he continued to the time of his death; maintaining always the character of a just magistrate and an upright judge. He departed this life the 6th of Jan. 1755, aged 83.

On the left-hand tablet:

In the vault underneath lie the remains of George-Richard Carter, esq. eldest son of Richard Carter, esq. He died Jan. 25, 1771, in the 52d year of his age, leaving out of six children by Julia his wife only two surviving daughters, Martha-Catherine and Julia-Frances. A sound understanding, a benevolent disposition, and a peculiar good humour, rendered his character as truly amiable as his integrity did respectable.

On the right-hand tablet:

Interred in the vault beneath lie the remains of Julia the wife of George-Rich. Carter, esq. together with four children. She departed this life the 4th of December, 1768, in the 44th year of her age. She was a chearful and sincere friend, a charitable benefactress to the poor, an affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

A pointed arch leads into the Chancel, which is divided from the Nave by a carved wooden screen. The Chancel is also longitudinally divided by another screen of the same kind. The door being locked, and no key to be procured, I was prevented from examining a fine old monument with two recumbent figures, and several slabs on the floor to the memory of the Crokes. The monument "of Sir John Croke, who died in 1608 (continue Messrs. Lysons, Magna Brit. *ut supra*) is much ornamented in the style which then prevailed, and has his effigies in armour. Sir John was father of Sir George Croke, the celebrated lawyer, famous for his zealous opposition to the tax of ship-money, in the reign of Charles I. He was a native of Chilton, and lies buried in the church there, without any memorial. On the South side of the entrance into the Chancel was *a stone desk and pulpit; the desk remains, with the steps which led to the pulpit.*" With deference to the opinion of these judicious Antiquaries, I cannot help thinking that it is the *pulpit* which now remains; and *that the stairs led into the rood-loft.* Would not a *desk* be quite unnecessary previous to the Reformation (and surely this is of earlier date) till which time the services were performed *at the altar?* A pulpit would of course be used for exhortatory addresses, for which purpose we find it (without a desk, in Roman Catholick Chapels of the present day.

In the Chancel is a niche for the Piscina, in which the iron-work of the *hour-glass* is now laid. The Font is octagonal, on a round stand, and does not appear very antient.

"The Rectory, to which manerial rights were annexed, was given to Nutley-abbey by its founder Walter Giffard: the impropriation is now vested in Sir John Aubrey, who

who is patron of the donative. At Easington, a considerable hamlet of this parish, was formerly a Chapel of Ease. The manor of Easington, which was for many generations in the noble family of Stafford, has of late years been annexed to Chilton."

Lysons, *ut supra.*

Chilton and Easington are thus recorded in Domesday Book, vol. I. fol. 147, col. 1, under "Terra Walterij Gifard," in Tichesele hundred:

Walter himself holds Chiltone. It answers for 10 hides. The arable is 10 ploughlands. In the demesne are four hides, employing four ploughs, and 10 villans, with four bordars, have six ploughs. There are three bondmen, a meadow of the measure of three ploughlands, and a wood affording pannage for 100 hogs. Its whole value is seven pounds; when entered on (by Walter Giffard) it was worth eight pounds, and as much in the time of King Edward the Confessor. Alric the son of Goding, a thane of King Edward's, held this manor.

"Roger holds Hesingtone of Walter. It answers for 15 hides. The arable is four ploughlands; two are in the demesne, and five villans have two. Here are two bondmen, and a meadow of the measure of two ploughlands. It is, and always was, valued at 60 shillings. Alric the son of Goding held this manor, and had a power to alienate it."

Yours, &c. William Hamper.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook-court, July 25.*

If you think it will afford any gratification to your readers to be presented with a fac-simile of the handwriting of Buonaparte *(Pl. I.)* the present Ruler of France, the original letter, which is a genuine one, is at your service; but, as the autograph is rather obscure, I transcribe it.

Yours, &c. J. C. Lettsom.

"Citoyen,

"Je vous remercie de tout ce que vôtre lettre cont ent d'amical; croiez à la reciprocité de mes sentiments. Bonaparte.

"Le pr Floral. an. iv."

Mr. Urban, *Liverpool, July 30.*

With this you will receive an original Petition and Letter *(Plate I.)* of the celebrated Mathew Buckinger, well known to most Virtuosi for his beautiful specimens of ornamental penmanship, though born without hands, legs, or thighs: and the Petition contains a sketch of the life of this extraordinary man in his own words. You may, perhaps, deem it sufficiently interesting for insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Yours, &c. W. Bullock.

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commissioners for the poor Palatines.

The humble Petition of Mathew Buchinger, a German, and Anna-Elizabeth Tyse, his wife, a Palatine,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your Petitioner, Mathew Buchinger, was born in Germany without hands, legs, or thighs; that he is married to Anna-Elizabeth Tyse, daughter of Mathias Tyse, a Palatine, deceased, whose widow, Margaret Tyse, and some of her children, are now settled under Able Ram, esq. at Gory, and allowed as a family:

"That your Petitioner hath taken two of the children, viz. John Jost Tyse and Mary Tyse, to maintain them:

"That your Petitioner hath taken two of the children to maintain them, while your Petitioner, by his wonderful arts and God's assistance, is able to do so. But since the Parliament sat, most of the kingdom has visited your Petitioner, who is no longer a novelty to them, having shewed through all the kingdom. But your Petitioner's expences and great charges in travelling and keeping servants, who must support the entertainment with musick and other employments, eats out, wastes, and consumes much the greater part of the profit; so that now your Petitioner despairs of getting any more: That your Petitioner has six children by his former wives, which he must provide for, and two by this; so that, if it should please God to take him away, he knows not how those two last, and his present wife, will be provided for; but his wife being willing to return to the county Wexford, where her mother and the rest of the family live, to settle under Col. Ram:

"Your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Petitioner, since he has married one of Mathias Tyse daughters, may be used as other Palatines are, and be allowed to be a family, and to receive as other Palatines that marry, the King's Bounty, while she resides in this kingdom; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

"Matthew Buchinger, and
"Anna-Eliz. Buchinger, or Tyse."

Mr. Urban, *July 15.*

Regretting, as I sincerely do, that the ball of controversy has been so long kept up between your Correspondent Mr. Carter, on the behalf of genuine Gothic (or more properly British) Architecture, and the numerous advocates for the innovations, which

which the remaining specimens of it are every day undergoing; I must yet solicit your permission to say a few words in *The Architect*'s behalf; particularly in answer to *An old Correspondent*, p. 481.

I will not, however, Mr. Urban, attempt to panegyrize Mr. Carter's style of writing; but concede all his Opponents can desire, that the productions of his pen do by no means equal those of his pencil. But, with respect to the matter in dispute, I venture distinctly to affirm, that the grounds of Mr. Carter's objections to the alterations which have been made, or are now making, in many of our antient edifices, may be very distinctly collected from his writings; and that they have by no means been satisfactorily refuted; the writers against him having, on the contrary, contented themselves with strictures on some of his very *strong expressions*; with declarations of the legal competency of the authorities under which these changes are made—with personal reflections on him—or, by some means or other, generally with begging the question.

Mr. Carter's objections are, first, to the substitution of an untried composition for stone; 2d, to such deteriorations from the original designs as alter the true character of the buildings, in which character their beauty consists, and of which true character I venture to consider him, Mr. Carter, as by far the most competent judge. Third, To the destruction of rich, deeply excavated, and very complex mouldings, peculiar to the antient style of building, and productive of that grand effect, and those awful sensations, with which such Edifices commonly strike the beholders; and to the substitution of others of less depth and complexity, and consequently of much cheaper workmanship; and which do not occasion any such sensations in the minds of spectators. Fourth, To the removal of screens, statues, monuments, and sometimes Chapels*; as well as of gravestones, &c. from the pavement, which, whether perfect or imperfect, are highly interesting as memoranda intimately connected with the history of the respective fabricks. Fifth, To the invariable practice of obliterating all traces of the antient paintings which formed a part of the original design. And lastly, to the incongruous association of parts of the different and very distinct kinds of Saxon, Norman, and English Architecture in the same modern structures. The Architect has expressly pointed out many instances of such practices as the above; and he expresses a decided distrust of all the modern projects for improvement, until competent Architects are found and employed to superintend them. Of their necessity also he expresses doubt; and does not seem willing to take the *disinterested* word of a Master-mason for that necessity, unsupported by any corroborative proofs, and in direct contradiction to the decisions of his own superior judgment, and the evidence of his senses. Of the inexpediency of taking the opinions of Master-masons, or any other Masters, in cases wherein their interests are so directly concerned, your Readers may be enabled to judge by referring to Smeaton's Report on Ramsgate Harbour, 1791, pp. 53, *et seq.* †; the perusal of which, I confess, powerfully brought back to my recollection the instructive fable which I had

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* As at Salisbury.

† When Ramsgate Pier was so far forwarded as to promise the most beneficial consequences to the British Marine, it was perceived that a dry dock would be an important appendage; a plan was accordingly obtained from a competent professional gentleman, Mr. Smeaton, for the construction of one, similar to those which had been so useful at Liverpool and in other places. This plan was adopted, subject, however, to the alteration of the *Master-mason*, who persuaded the Trustees to substitute a *stone pavement* for a *timber floor*; this failed in the first experiment, being borne up by the water rising from beneath, owing, as was shrewdly stated by the *Mason*, to the lightness of the pavement, and which he proposed to remedy by the substitution of large blocks of Purbeck or Portland. The latter, having been obtained, were used; when, wonderful to relate, the subtle element found its way between *the joints of the blocks*, with almost as much ease and rapidity as it had from beneath the slabs. Thus, after nearly the expence of constructing two docks had been incurred by the Trust, the original projector's assistance was again sought, and the object fully attained by an adherence to his unmutilated original plan.

often

often read and well digested in my infancy, wherein a *Mason*, a Carpenter, and a Currier, are described as conferring together, and each decidedly proposing the material in which he traded, as *the most eligible* substance for the fortification of a City. However absurd the story of this fable may appear to the dispassionate mind, even of a child, it has often been, and will still be verified in the experience of every credulous employer.

Now, Mr. Urban, if your Old Correspondent, or any new Correspondent, will undertake to shew by good and clear evidence, or fair reasoning, that the changes above stated do really restore our antient buildings to their original and proper character—if he will prove, for instance, that the present front of the Guildhall is as truly beautiful, and perfectly according to the rules of the Antient English Architecture, as was the old front, with its statues and battlements—that the West front of Lincoln Minster is now as chaste as before its unnatural union with this favourite composition—or that the very costly, yet, I believe to the present hour, fatherless, new front to the House of Lords, is as beautiful as any given specimen of the British Architecture in the ages when it prevailed, he will then, so far forth, at least answer Mr. Carter; but merely to say, that Mr. W—— is an honourable man, or that the Deans and Chapters employ the most skilful persons they can find, even if the assertions were strictly correct, is not answering Mr. Carter's objections. A. C.

Mr. Urban, *Bishop Stortford, August 4.*

THE subsequent quotations and remarks, it is hoped, may point out some coincidence of custom between the antient Trojans, and the Abyssinians of the present day, with respect to the *Cereale Solum*, mentioned by Virgil; and probably induce some one of your learned Correspondents to enter more fully into the discussion than this Paper presumes to.

In Æn. l. iii. v. 255—7, we have the following well-known prediction of a most alarming famine.

Sed non ante datam cingetis mœnibus urbem,
Quàm vos dira fames, nostræque injuria cædis [sas.
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensBut the accomplishment of this seemingly awful Prophecy, instead of being a serious event, was, in reality, ludicrous; which we have an account of, Æn. l. vii. v. 111—116.

Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent. [morsus
Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere
Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi; [orbem
Et violare manu malisque audacibus
Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris: [quit Iülus?
Heus! etiam mensas consumimus, in-

The *Cereale solum*, or trencher of bread, here said to have been in use with the Trojans, is what more immediately constitutes the object of the present inquiry. This was composed of flour, which, after having been moistened, was formed into a broad cake, resembling a round trencher, and when dried, became so exceedingly hard, as to be used instead of a plate or trencher. During its formation it received the impression or mark of a cross, like the letter X; and this is what is supposed to be signified by the expression, *patulis quadris*.

It is probable, the *Cereale solum* was used chiefly as a plate or trencher, and seldom eaten, as the circumstance of its being so, in the instance above cited, appears to have been accidental.

Whether this usage was peculiar to the Phrygians, or common to the provinces of Asia, or imported from more distant regions, does not appear.

But there is a custom nearly allied to this, mentioned by the celebrated James Bruce, Esq. in his Travels to discover the Source of the Nile; where he records a bloody banquet of the Abyssinians on living flesh.

"There are then (he says) laid before every guest, instead of plates, round cakes, if I may so call them, about twice as big as a pancake, and something thicker and tougher. It is unleavened bread of a sourish taste, far from being disagreeable, and very easily digested, made of a grain called *teff*. It is of different colours, from black to the colour of the whitest wheat-bread. Three or four of these cakes are generally put up

permost

permost, for the food of the person opposite to whose seat they are placed. Beneath these are four or five of ordinary bread, and of a blackish kind. These serve the master to wipe his fingers upon, and afterwards the servant for bread to his dinner.

"Two or three servants then come, each with a square piece of beef in his bare hands, laying it upon the cakes of teff, placed like dishes down the table. The company are so ranged that one man sits between two women; the man cuts a thin piece; the women take the steak and cut it lengthways, like strings, about the thickness of your little finger, then cross-ways into square pieces, something smaller than dice. This they lay upon a piece of the teff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper; they then wrap it up in the teff bread like a cartridge.

"In the mean time, the man, with each hand resting upon his neighbour's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open, very like an idiot, turns to the one whose cartridge is first ready, who stuffs the whole of it into his mouth. No man in Abyssinia, of any fashion whatever, feeds himself, or touches his own meat." *Bruce's Travels, vol. IV. p.* 483—4.

I forbear at present to subjoin more remarks on these two apparently similar customs, leaving it to the discretion of the Reader to trace their common analogy.

Yours, &c. J. Driver.

Mr. Urban, *July* 11.

YOUR insertion of a few strictures on Mr. Wiffen's description of Hoddesdon which he has given (not *in commendam*) with the Vicarage Church of Broxbourne, will contribute much to the satisfaction of several of your Readers resident in this neighbourhood.

Broxbourne and *Hoddesdon* to one who is travelling thro' them, must appear as like each other (to use a coarse but significant illustration) as *two Peas*; saving only that one may possibly be more populous than the other, and the houses in Hoddesdon more contiguous; I shall therefore make Mr. W's description of Broxbourne serve for both, as any one will see it may easily do, *mutatis mutandis*.

"The Hamlet of Hoddesdon stands upon a small eminence" (an advantage it has over Broxbourne by the bye) "situate very agreeably for business or pleasure. It is about four miles S. of Ware, and the same distance from Hertford; and conveyances to the metropolis for persons or goods by stages or waggons, are easily obtained, as they are passing through every hour of the day. The Country round is beautifully diversified by hanging woods; the meandring courses of rivers, the spires of distant Churches peeping from behind the verdure which envelopes the landscape, present to the observing eye an interesting sight."

I now proceed to make a short comment on the offensive passage.

"Of the situation and appearance of Hoddesdon little can be said; it is not calculated to excite admiration either by its rusticity or elegance, and does not seem a place which a person would willingly choose to spend his days in."

But it is to be hoped there are other things in the world equally calculated to excite lasting admiration, as rusticity, or elegance. Besides, the objection to the situation of this cheerful little Hamlet has already been obviated by the proofs of its resemblance to Broxbourne, in the praises of which Mr. W. has been justly so lavish. The plain *fact* is, that there are many respectable and pleasant families of a different way of thinking from Mr. W. who have passed many of their days in Hoddesdon, and who are likely to spend the rest there in their accustomed harmony and happiness; and which they have probably no inclination to seek for in Lansdown Crescent, or on the sides of Windermere, or the mountains of Cumberland. The situation of Hoddesdon is confessedly salubrious, having attracted many to it by choice, and being recommended to others as invalids.

"It is situate at a convenient distance from London, yet is without Trade."

A slight mistake of cause and effect; for if the assertion be true, the effect is probably owing to the very cause, which our writer thinks ought to produce Trade, *viz.* its vicinity to London! *Trade* is a term of great latitude: and if Hoddesdon hath not the stalls of Leadenhall, or the high houses of Spital-fields, it loses nothing of rusticity or elegance on these accounts. But it hath shops, and a mill; and I dare venture to affirm, that Messrs. Christie and Cathrow could disprove our writer's assertion

by

by more substantial documents to the contrary, than any which he may be in possession of; and indeed, the extensive Premises of their Brewery are alone well calculated to excite the admiration and *thirst* of any traveller whatever.

"It is near two rivers, yet derives no advantage from either."

That is being blind indeed, if it be true—(a third stream might have been added, it being nearer to the Stort than Broxbourne is) but does it get nothing? neither water, nor water-carriage, nor fresh-water fish? (that rustic tho' inelegant fare.) The fact is, it gets all three and every other convenience commonly found in similar situations, near navigable rivers.

Now comes the heavy charge, which is to sink poor Hoddesdon for ever, most eloquently reserved for the last.

"It has no curiosities, or antiquities, of any note."

And therefore (by the context) is not calculated to excite admiration!

I could confidently name some *modern* excellences which it boasts of, well calculated for such a purpose; but I suppose he means it has nothing to amuse idle Travellers: then let such keep away. Yet he allows of one antiquity—the old clock! which is all (he says) that is left of the old Chapel, which was pulled down. This indeed, is little enough for an Antiquary, who may say with the Poet,

"We take no note of time
But by its loss."——— YOUNG.

Had the writer looked to right as well as left, he might have seen an elegant modern Chapel built in the room of the old one. And if he is just, he must allow this good practice of the inhabitants of Hoddesdon to be of very great antiquity. I mean the custom of *restoring to the full, venerable buildings that have been pulled down:* so antient, that it is almost lost in modern Europe, where, if they can but pull down, no matter who rebuilds. I may add, it is worthy of just admiration—more so, perhaps, than some writers are willing to allow.

But even amongst Antiquities, this writer has omitted the famous thatched House where Isaac Walton and his friend Sir H. Wotton used to regale themselves after having reaped some amusement at least from the *water*. And the good Samaritan, pouring forth her salubrious streams, purer than which Pindar himself, that *antient* Encomiast upon water, never drank at Dirce or Aganipp. And opposite to her, the little squab figure, which, from its curiosity, shape, and peculiarity of phiz, might puzzle the ablest Antiquary to determine whether it be Pagan or Jew, Angel or Devil.

It would be expecting too much to suppose, that any one fond of Antiquities could condescend for once to sink the Antiquary in the convenient Traveller or Tourist: yet I dare answer for it honest Daniel Pattersoa will be read with profit when this Writer's opinions are lost or forgotten. That Compiler kindly mentions two things to be seen at Hoddesdon, well worthy the taste of travellers of every description; I mean, a *Bull* and a Lion! where the most curious thing would be, their finding nothing to eat, and the greatest Antiquity to be found, old Port to drink.

Some Tourists, Mr. Urban, (as you have doubtless remarked) make their observations with so much haste, and upon so feeble an authority, as well as with so little judgment of selection, that it would appear they took a sort of pride in writing as fast as they could travel; which will naturally bring to your Readers' minds the example of the celebrated Foreigner, who, in order to get over the Principality of Wales within a prescribed time, visited one half of that beautiful country by moonlight; of course, therefore, if he saw some things less distinctly than others, and many things not at all, we cannot wonder that his journal should partake of the like defects: but then, Sir, it should be remembered in mitigation, that he was travelling and writing for his bread; and consequently he might well resemble that famous Bird of Wisdom, which rarely ventures abroad in quest of its food till after sun-set.

Yours, &c. A MODERN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 18.

I SHALL be very glad if you will permit me to repeat the notice* of a great mistake in grammar, which has been adopted for several years by very eminent writers. I mean, the phrase of "it *were* needless, it *were*

* See in January, p. 38.

super-

superfluous, &c." If any one should think that the authority of so many good writers is quite sufficient to establish this phrase, I must beg leave to refer him to Dr. Lowth, who in his English Grammar (1769, p. 72) has this observation: "Shall we in deference to these great authorities (Milton, Dryden, Addison, Prior, Pope, and Swift) allow *wert* to be the same with *wast*, and common to the indicative and subjunctive mode? or rather abide by the practice of our best antient writers; the propriety of the language, which requires, as far as may be, distinct forms for different modes; and the analogy of formation in each mode; I *wast*, thou *wast*, I *were*, thou *wert*? all which conspire to make *wert* peculiar to the subjunctive mode. A. B.

Mr. Urban, *August* 3.

DR. MILNER, in his "Letters to a Prebendary," p. 175, gives an account of Francis Tresham, Esq. A residence of more years than forty in the neighbourhood of Rowell in Northamptonshire (where the unfinished market-place bears honourable testimony to the benevolent intent of his father, Sir Thomas) has long made that name familiar to me; though I do not know that it has, within that time, been borne otherwise than as the *Christian* name of an opulent yeoman in the neighbourhood, whose descendants (though extinct in the male line) I believe still retain it as such. Of the Garden-house at Newton Hall, near Rushton, the then seat of the Treshams, you have formerly given us a print and account, vol. LIII. p. 104. The Doctor tells us,

"That his character and history leads us to suspect, &c;" and also "that he never attempted to fly, *presuming, no doubt*, that he was sufficiently protected at Court." "Being however seized upon and committed to the Tower, he met with a sudden death in the course of a few days, before any trial or examination of him took place. On this occasion, a report was spread abroad, that he was carried off by the stranguary, which is not a disorder that takes a sudden turn; whereas the physician who attended him pronounced that he died of poison."

This latter direct assertion is somewhat more to the point, than the "*suspicion*" and "presumption, without doubt," above quoted; and it were more so, had the Doctor thought proper to give us his author, and his author's author, for his tale. Anthony Wood, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. I. p. 282, gives us as follows:

"Francis Tresham wrote *De Officio Principis Christiani;* in which he maintains the lawfulness of deposing Kings; an obstinate heretick having no right to dominion. At length, this person, who was a strict Roman Catholick, being deeply engaged in the Gunpowder-Treason (as he had before been in that of Robert Earl of Essex in 1600) was taken and committed prisoner to the Tower of London; where he died of the stranguary, say some; others, that he murdered himself; yet a venerable author* tells us, that he being sick in the Tower, and Dr. William Butler, the great physician of Cambridge, coming to visit him, as his fashion was, gave him a piece of very pure gold to put in his mouth, and, upon taking out that gold, Butler said, *he was poisoned.*" This Francis Tresham was the person who wrote the Letter to the Lord Mount-Eagle, &c."

How far that empirical experiment may be considered by Dr. Milner as a test, it is not for me to pronounce †; but how far A. Wood's author deserves the title of *venerable*, we may judge by referring to an authentic document, no other than his last will, now before me, in the Appendix, No. 17, p. 167, to the "*Royal Tribes of Wales;*" a large-paper copy of which work, with proof prints, from the Wrexham press, *anno* 1799, was presented to me in the year 1800, by the author, Philip Yorke, Esq. of Erthig, who had reckoned on publishing a second volume, had his valuble life been spared.

"Bishop Goodman's Will.

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, our Creator, our Redeemer, our Sanctifier, three Persons and one God, Amen.

"This seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1755‡, I, Godfrey Goodman, Bishop, late of Gloucester, being weak in body, but of perfect memory and understanding, I praise God for it, do hereby make and declare this my last Will and Testament, and thereby revoking all former Wills and Testaments by me made. And first of all, I give and bequeath my

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* "Godfr. Goodman, Bp. of Gloucester, in his Review of the Court of King James, by Sir A. W. MS. Bibl. Bod. 75, 76."

† It *certainly* does not determine, whether he poisoned himself, or was poisoned by others.

‡ Mis-printed for 1655.

sinful

A.A. 1808. *Fragments from Bermondsey Abbey.* J. Basire Sc.

sinful soul to God, hoping, by his mercy, and by the death and passion of my dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, dying a member of his Church, that he will take me into the number of his Elect. I do humbly thank God that he hath given me a penitent and a contrite heart, as an earnest of my repentance and reconciliation to himself; and here I profess, that as I have lived, so I die, most constant in all the Articles of the Christian Faith, and in all the Doctrine of God's Holy Catholick and Apostolick Church, whereof I do *acknowledge the Church of Rome to be the Mother Church; and I do verily believe that no other Church hath any Salvation in it, but only so far as it concurs with the Faith of the Church of Rome.*"

I make no comments on *this* clause of the Will of a *supposed Protestant* Prelate of the Church of England; and I add only, as a curious circumstance, that, having among his other legacies bequeathed £20. *per annum* to a gentleman *who shall desire to travel*, he makes this qualification, "*pulchrior, doctior, nobilior, cæteris paribus anteferendus.*" In the close of the Will, he "beseeches God to bless all the estates of Men; and to send times of peace and quietness in *this* Church, and to restore her to her just revenues and honour," &c.

Subscribed "Godf. Goodman;" and, as I presume, duly witnessed, though Mr. Yorke gives the initials only:—R. H.—S. A.—L. P.—M. S.

"This Will was proved in London, before the Judges for Probate of Wills, and carefully authorized, the 16th of February, in the year of our Lord 1655, by the oath of Gabriel Goodman, kinsman to the Deceased, and sole Executor, named in the said Will, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and debts, of the said Deceased, being first legally sworn, truly to administer the same.

Thos. Whetham,
Reg. Dep."

E. J.

Mr. Urban, *August* 5.

SINCE my Survey of Bermondsey Abbey, p. 476, various fragments of Architectural and Sculptural subjects have been taken out from among the rubble of the walls now pulling down, sufficient in number to compose two plates for your Miscellany. The first series I now send; and the second will be ready, when you judge proper to insert it. I arrange the articles in some sort of chronological order, which may serve to shew, that the elevations of this Abbey have been more than once constructed, the workmen to each new pile using the destroyed particles as a ready material to fill up, with other substances, the inner parts of the walls and foundations.

1. The inclined Saxon Cross (drawn 1783), as described p. 479.
2. Saxon Capital, plain; abacus destroyed.
3. Saxon Capital, enriched: abacus destroyed.
4. Saxon Blocking.
5. Part of a Saxon Jamb to a doorway.
6. Grotesque Head (wall still standing where it is visible) for a Saxon Blocking.
7. Head of a Saxon Lady; the smaller parts obliterated.
8. Head of a Saxon King; now stuck in the front of a new public-house, built on the site of the Abbey.
9. Part of a Saxon abacus.
10. Part of a Saxon column.
11. United Saxon bases.
12. Part of a Saxon base.

Yours, &c. An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *August* 14.

UPON reading the last edition of Pope's Works (Lowles's, in 10 vols. 8vo, 1806) I find in vol. VI. p. 202, note s, the following passage, cited by Warton, from Dryden's poem of the Hind and Panther:

"The divine Blacksmith, in th' abyss of light,
Yawning and lolling with a careless beat,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat;
But he work'd hard to hammer out our souls,
He blew the bellows, and stirr'd up the coals,
Lest time he thought, and could not on a sudden
Knead up with unskimm'd milk this reas'ning pudding."

Now, Mr. Urban, I must confess, that upon reading this, it struck me to be a master-piece of absurdity; not only totally unworthy of the pen of Dryden, but of any man who had the least pretensions to the title of a poet. I immediately took down my edition of Dryden, in order to compare notes with the Doctor; when, to my great surprise, I could discover no

no such passage in the Hind and Panther. There is certainly a passage somewhat like it, which runs thus:

"The Smith divine, as with a careless heat,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat:
But when arriv'd at last to human race,
The Godhead took a deep considering space;
And to distinguish man from all the rest,
Unlock'd the sacred treasures of his breast,
And mercy mix'd with reason did impart,
One to his head, the other to his heart:
Reason to rule, and mercy to forgive:
The first is law, the last prerogative."

I quote from an edition published by Tonson in 1767. The passage cited is in vol. II. p. 19.

Here we do not find the divine Blacksmith "*yawning and lolling*," nor the vulgar expression of "*hammering out* our souls." Nothing about "blowing bellows," or "stirring up coals;" nor is the Deity suddenly converted from a smith to a baker, as in Warton's note, where he is said to "knead up with unskimm'd milk this reas'ning pudding." Observe too that the Doctor is citing this very passage as an instance of Dryden's profaneness and absurdity. How happens it that this great mistake has been committed? Surely it is no excuse for an author who cites passages from the works of another in so very incorrect a way, to say he quotes from *memory*, although this apology is frequently introduced. In the present instance, no such apology is to be found, nor does it appear that the passage *has been* quoted from memory. Indeed, such an apology would here be inadmissible; for, no doubt, Dr. Warton was in possession of the works of Dryden, and it was therefore incumbent upon him to cite the passage from the book itself. I have frequently had occasion to observe, that authors are too inattentive to accuracy in this respect, and content themselves with giving the substance of a passage cited, clothed in a diction of their own, when they might, by reaching down a book, set forth the passage itself in its authentic shape.

Before I finish my Epistle, Mr. Urban, permit me to say a few words on the subject of references. In the same vol. VI. of the work which has called forth the present animadversions at p. 324, Dr. Warton refers the Reader to a passage in Gibbon's History, which he says is to be found in vol. VI. p. 569. Now it happens that there are not 500 pages in any one of Gibbon's volumes *; and, upon looking into the Index of his History for the passage alluded to, I found it to be in vol. XII. p. 326; so that neither volume nor page are correctly cited. Such mistakes must surely originate in downright carelessness, and are, in my opinion, extremely reprehensible. I do not select these under the idea that they are solitary instances of such inaccuracies. They abound in works of all descriptions, and give infinite trouble to a reader who wishes to consult the passages referred to.

An Occasional Correspondent.

LETTER LIII. ON PRISONS.

"It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord." Deut. xvii. 19.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook-court, August 21.*

THE following history is so copious, as would have induced me to avoid troubling the publick with any remarks of mine, had not the occasion been offered of noticing the attention exercised towards the prisoners, of introducing religious books, to suit the conditions of the objects confined †. In the regulations of Massachusetts State Prison, in America, Sect. 1. Art. 4. it is expressly ordered, that "the Superintendant shall procure such books as the Chaplain may think necessary and useful for the prisoners, and they shall be permitted to use no other." On that Continent, prisoners are confined, not merely for punishment, but likewise for reformation. It is there specifically enjoined: "That the Chaplain shall consider it his duty, as frequently as may be consistent with other avocations, to see the prisoners alone in their rooms, to enquire into their states, to instruct them in spiritual concerns, to distribute moral and religious books among them at his discretion, and to do all other things within his province which shall aid the design of the Government in reforming the prisoners." Sect. 2. Art. 2.

A similar spirit is laudably extending in this country; and many respectable characters have devoted their

* Dr. Warton probably refers to the quarto edition of Gibbon. Edit.

† Compare Letters X. XX. XXII.

labours

labours to improve and reform the prisoner; and I conclude this letter with pleasure, in recommending "Sermons for Prisons; to which are added, Prayers for the use of Prisoners in solitary confinement. By John Brewster, M. A. Chaplain to Lord Viscount Falkland, and Lecturer of Stockton-upon-Tees," as well as a respectable Magistrate. J. C. LETTSOM.

NORWICH CASTLE. Gaoler, *John Johnson*; salary £160. and also allowed two Turnkeys, to whom the County pays 10*s.* 6*d.* each *per* week. Fees and Garnish abolished.—Chaplain, Rev. *Peter Hansell*; duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Tuesday and Friday; salary £50.—Surgeon, *Edward Rigby*, esq. Mayor of Norwich in the year 1805. And here let me seize the occasion of paying my respectful acknowledgments to the then worthy Chief Magistrate, for his politeness in accompanying me to the Prisons, Hospital, and Workhouses of this city. Salary, £40. for Debtors and Felons.—Number of Prisoners 1805, Sept. 6, Debtors 12, Felons, &c. 12. Total 24.—Allowance: To Debtors, one pound and half of bread *per* day, and half a pound of cheese *per* week, each; one bushel of coals to each room weekly in winter, and half a bushel in summer, to be increased or diminished at the discretion of the visiting Magistrates. To Felons, and other Criminal Prisoners, two pounds of bread daily, and half a pound of cheese *per* week each; with an allowance of coals regulated according to the number in custody, so as to avoid superfluity and waste.

REMARKS. This Castle is seated on the summit of a lofty hill, and the Prison has been enlarged of late by additional buildings. The Gaoler's house is on the right of the entrance, and on the ground-floor are his parlour, and the visiting Magistrates' Committee room. The latter, however, was heretofore seldom used, on account of a drain below the window, which at times made both rooms intolerably offensive. The Keeper has also four bed-rooms, two on the first floor, and two on the second.

A small area, of 18 feet 6 by 15 feet, divides the Keeper's house from the Turnkey's-lodge on the left. And over it is the Chapel, in which the gallery is appropriated to Debtors, and the lower part to Criminal Prisoners. The Master's-side Debtors, or those of the better order, who are on the Keeper's side of the Prison, have five rooms 12 feet by 7, with a fire-place in each, and glazed windows; but of these the casements, 20 inches only by 12, are too small.

On the Chapel side are three rooms 10 feet square, with glazed windows, but no fire-place; and four others 15 feet by 10, with fire-places, and windows scanty like the former.

The Debtors' court-yard is 37 feet by 26, with a pump in it, which is supplied with water from another pump in the Felons' court-yard.

The Women Debtors, of the Master's side, have three cells, each 9 feet by 7, with a day-room 12 feet square, and a fire-place in it and glazed windows. Their court-yard is 17 feet by 7.

To all the above rooms the Keeper furnishes beds and bedding at from 1*s.* 6*d.* per week each to 4*s.* The prices are painted on the doors, but none of these lodging-rooms have sufficient air to be wholesome.

Common-side Debtors, Men and Women, have six sleeping-rooms, each 9 feet by 7; a day-room 12 feet square, with a fire-place; and all the windows are glazed. These rooms have each a bedstead, rush-mat, two blankets, or in winter three, and a rug, supplied by the County. Their court-yard is 24 feet square, with an arcade of 18 feet square; and the pump there is likewise supplied from that in the Felons' court.

Male and Female Debtors have only one day-room. Their friends are admitted from nine o'clock till seven in the summer, and from nine till four in winter, every day except Sundays, when no visitors are allowed.

The Female Felons, Convicts and Misdemeanours, have a court-yard 13 feet by 8. For some years they had two rooms only of about 8 feet square, with glazed windows in both, and a fire-place in the lower room; but *now*, a good lodging apartment, of 24 feet by 14, and 8 feet 6 inches high, has been added for their accommodation, over their day-room. They have no water accessible however, except what is fetched from the common-side Debtors' pump.

The

The Male Criminal Prisoners of all descriptions are confined in the older part of the building; and have one court-yard only 54 feet by 32; on each side of which are arcades under the cells for prisoners to take air and exercise in bad weather. Their cells are in all thirty-six, each 9 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, and furnished with an iron bedstead, wood-bottomed, two mats, two blankets in summer, or three in winter, and a rug; the windows not glazed, but have inside shutters. They have also seven day-rooms of 14 feet each by 12, three only of which have fire-places.

In each of the cells a tub is substituted for an urinal; and on every landing-place are sewers, which from their construction are rendered very offensive. The cells are ventilated by a circular aperture over each door, and likewise by a small pot-hole made in each door.

Felons are always divested of their own apparel on being brought into custody, and the County cloathing put on; when going to be tried they have their own cloaths given them. After conviction the County dress is always resumed. Their washing of linen is all done out of the Gaol, at the County's expence. Misdemeanours also, if received in a dirty offensive state, are always stripped and washed previous to their being admitted into the interior of the Gaol.

Out of two of the Felons' court-arcades, two cells, 9 feet by 7, have been constructed for refractory Debtors. In the same court-yard there is also an Hospital. On the ground-floor is a bath, not used. On the upper-floor are two *convalescent-rooms*, one 15 feet by 8, with a fire-place; the other, without one, 10 feet by 6; these are furnished with iron, wooden-bottomed, bedsteads, and suitable bedding. Above these is the *hospital* or *infirmary-rooms*, 17 feet by 14, with fire-place and glazed windows; ventilated by leaden pipes run through the roof, and fitted up with a wooden bedstead and hangings, beds, bolster, pillows, a regular change of linen, &c.

There seems to be no proper store-room in the whole Prison. The general employment here consists of tailor's-work and shoemaking, cutting pegs, skewers, and making nets of various sorts. Debtors are allowed to work if they can procure the means from without, and they have all they earn. Criminal Prisoners have nine-pence in the shilling of their earnings; and the Keeper has the other threepence for furnishing them with implements and materials.

Many are the comforts here afforded by the considerate Magistrates to alleviate the burden and soothe the sorrows of imprisonment. A nurse or matron is constantly retained, and paid 6*s. per* week by the County. Her duty is to attend the sick daily, whether Criminals or poor Debtors, and to provide for them broth, gruel, milk-pottage, wine, extra diet, &c. by order of their Surgeon, of whose professional abilities, humanity, and assiduous attentions, the Hospital and Prison books bear ample record.

A porter or errand-man is also employed at 9*s. per* week by the County, to purchase articles of food, and other needful accommodations for all the prisoners. Every Debtor is allowed to purchase one quart of ale or porter daily, but not more; and no other liquor is permitted to be introduced except by order of the surgeon in cases of sickness.

Bibles, prayer-books, and religious tracts adapted to their condition, are most humanely furnished by the County, and delivered out to the prisoners at the judicious discretion of their worthy Chaplain.

Mops, brooms, pails, towels, washing-bowls, coal-boxes, &c. are liberally supplied by the Magistrates for their use; so that not their persons only, but all parts of the Prison, may be kept in a state of cleanliness and comfort; and the orders given to this end I found literally obeyed by the attentive Keeper.

Thus much may be said on the subject in a style of honest eulogy. But all that truth equally demands, as arising from a close inspection of this very interesting and important Gaol, has not yet been said. The defects in its construction are many, and great: the frequent escapes from it prove that it is insecure; and hence a visitor finds, and is sorry to find, that almost all the Prisoners are in irons.

There is a want of arrangement also in the distribution of the building. The Gaoler's house commands

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but a very imperfect view of the whole Prison. The court-yards are small, and the air, of course, is rendered impure. Almost every chimney smokes; the sewers (so called from delicacy) are all *dead wells*, about five feet deep into the solid earth, and without any offset or drain, so, as to vitiate the adjacent atmosphere. One rainy morning during my visit, even the worthy Gaoler's parlour was unbearably nauseous; and to retreat from it was thought a luxury, whilst conning my notes, and endeavouring to establish that veracity of which none who read these remarks, and have ever been there, at the period I am speaking of, will ever doubt. The situation and the state of these too-often - neglected particulars are really of the greatest consequence in places of confinement, and have ever engaged my peculiar attention, as principal ingredients of unhealthiness in many of our Gaols.

The lobbies or passages in this Gaol are scarcely wide enough for a single person; nor is there any proper distinction or decent separation observed between the sexes or classes of its inhabitants. Above all other considerations, however, this last, though little regarded, is in fact the most important, "as it affects the MORALS." The guilty of atrocious crimes, and the barely-suspected of venial faults, should never be mixed together. In little, and far-distant abodes of durance vile, it may, because it *must*, be seen and passed by, as locally irremediable. But never so, surely, in the Gaol or the Bridewell of a large, an opulent, and a well-informed *County*, to which many others in the kingdom may look up for precedence in liberal regulation.

Under these impressions it was that at my last visit, I left the city of NORWICH; a city which I shall ever remember with respect and gratitude for the great attention with which the Magistrates were pleased to honour my remarks, and for the civilities and politeness I personally received from many virtuous and philanthropic characters.

LEGACIES TO NORWICH CASTLE GAOL.

Mrs. *Frances Kemp* (an extract of whose will I have by me) formerly bequeathed three pounds to the poor of Norwich and Heydon: thirty shillings for preaching three sermons a year, and thirty shillings to the prisoners in the Hall and Castle Gaols annually for ever. For the payment she bound an estate in Heydon, left her by her father *John Mingay*, esq.

The payment of these legacies to the poor Prisoners has for many years been cruelly withheld. The Gaolers could furnish me with only one solitary instance of 5*s.* being paid by the parish of St. Stephen.

J. Norris, esq. late of Witton, left by will five guineas annually for ever, the dividends of *three per Cent. Consols*, to purchase religious books, for the use of *all prisoners* in the Castle Gaol; and ordained that any overplus of that sum should be distributed amongst the most needy and deserving *Felon Prisoners*, or be laid out in the weekly purchase of beef, for all the Felon Prisoners indiscriminately, at the discretion of the Dean and resident Prebendaries. To this legacy an addition was made in November 1797, by the purchase of twenty-five pounds *three per Cent. Consols*; so that seven guineas are now allowed yearly by the Dean and Chapter, to be expended as aforesaid.

Every prisoner in this place attended Divine Service at Chapel when I was here, in September 1805. Their behaviour was orderly, and they were suitably attentive to every appropriate and impressive discourse from Mr. Hansell.

Here is no alarm-bell. The Clauses for prohibiting the use of spirituous Liquors are hung up conspicuously in the Gaol, and Abstracts from the Rules and Orders stuck up in various parts of the Prison; but, singularly enough, the Act for Preserving the Health of Prisoners is placed in the Crown Court of the adjacent Shire Hall; and of course the Prisoners here have not a chance of ever seeing it.

The annual average of commitments for the last seven years, Debtors 57, Felons 103, Misdemeanours 23.

JAMES NEILD.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE I.

TO AUGUSTUS.

THE occasion of this discourse to Augustus is by a modern author thus related: "Mæcenas had put some of his Poet's miscellany conversations into Cæsar's hands, who

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was so pleased with their turn and taste, and so persuaded that they would stand the test of ages and prove immortal, that he wished to appear in them to futurity. He, therefore, did their author the honour to write a billet to him; which he concluded, after a due commendation of his satires, with the following humourous sentence: 'Let me tell you, however, that you have fallen under my displeasure — because you do not address these discourses principally to me, and give me the chief share in the dialogue. Are you afraid it should hurt you with posterity, if it appeared that you had lived with me in some familiarity * ?"

We know not what private information the author of that work (to whose deserved reputation nothing derogatory is intended by the above quotation) may have had; or rather we know for certain, that it could be here derived from no other source than the well-known succinct biographical account of our Poet, which bears on its front the name of Suetonius, and is, if not a spurious, yet assuredly a much mutilated work of that famous biographer of the twelve first Cæsars.

Whoever will compare the foregoing narrative of the modern Author with this its source, may regard it as an instance how the moderns in general are wont to deal with antient history; and how greatly of course it suffers in point of authenticity when an author, for the sake of giving fluency and animation to his periods, allows his imagination to supply the defect of historical documents by figments of its own creation. For all that Suetonius says of the matter is simply as follows: "Augustus, on reading some of Horace's Sermones, complained of his not being mentioned in them, in the following manner: Art thou afraid it might tend to disgrace thee with posterity, in being accounted a familiar friend of mine †?" By this reproach, the author of the *Vita Horatii* thinks that Augustus wrested from our Poet the present epistle: and, in fact, if the genuineness of the anecdote were beyond all doubt, we might truly say, that he extorted this epistle from the poor Bard with the dagger at his breast.

In the mean time, nothing appears more improbable than that Augustus, who at that time might consider himself, without vanity, the foremost person in the world, should have made use of so strange an expression to our Poet. For when should he have thus spoken or written? During the time of the triumvirate his conscience might perhaps in some unguarded moment have prompted the idea; yet, even though we may admit such an idea, certainly not such an expression. This epistle, however, was written unquestionably at least eight years subsequent to that epocha, when the grand metamorphosis of the usurper Octavius Cæsar into the legitimate sovereign Augustus was brought about. If, therefore, it is to be regarded as the immediate result of the reproof which he is said to have given to our Poet: then must that Prince, at a time when the gratitude of the Romans for the present happiness, which they considered as his boon, have obliterated all remembrance of the past misery, the guilt whereof they threw upon the times and the evil genius of the republic — at a juncture, when he was in the strictest sense the idol of the Romans, and as it were lived in an atmosphere of frankincense, which daily ascended to him from a thousand altars, and fascinated him with the sweet illusion, that he was beloved and adored — have been able to forget himself in so extraordinary a manner, and have condescended to an expression, which none but a tyrant who had a presentiment of his infamy with posterity, and even such a one only under a strong alienation of mind, seems capable of letting slip. Can anything be more incredible?

This apparent absurdity, however, may be avoided, if we admit the anecdote to be only true in part. Augustus, whose vanity was covetous of every species of glorification, might, it is not unlikely, between jest and earnest, have evinced some sensibility that Horace had addressed none of what are called his Sermones to him; or (what is still rather to be believed)

* Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, vol. iii. p. 82.

† Iratum me tibi scito, quod non in plerisque ejusmodi scriptis mecum potissimùm loquaris: An vereris, ne apud posteros *infame* sit quod videaris familiaris nobis esse?

believed) he might have testified some surprize that so excellent a Poet as Horace had, probably by Mæcenas, Pollio, and others, been represented to him, should not employ his talents in a more patriotic manner — that he should not immediately acquire some credit with the Government, after the example of a Varius and a Virgil, by selecting as the subject of his Muse the antient heroes of the Roman Republic, or the great events of his own times. Horace, it might be said, understood the suggestion: but being determined to steer his own course, and to follow no other Muse than his humour, or the lively sensation of the moment, as he for good reasons would not engage in any great work, at least of the nature which Augustus or Mæcenas would fain have induced him to undertake: so he thought it but right to deliver his excuse to Augustus himself: and he probably had recourse to this method the rather, because thereby he obtained a good opportunity for correcting the notions of that Prince in many respects concerning the Roman literature; and thus, under the semblance of this being the main object of his discourse, to introduce in an easy and unconstrained method the excuses which really were so.

Evident as this solution of the difficulty may at first sight be, so naturally will it yield to another, which better accords with the text of Suetonius, when we shall have ascertained somewhat more precisely the real relations that subsisted between our Poet and Augustus, and to that end premised a few considerations touching the character of the latter, and his influence in general on the literature of his age; — a labour which we cannot well avoid in the introduction to this epistle, as it will throw such a light upon it as to make many of its more delicate beauties clearly apprehended, which otherwise might be passed over unperceived.

I know not whether History, in its whole range and extent, has a mortal to produce whose character was more ambiguous, more mysterious, and more difficult to comprehend under one general idea, than this very Augustus; of whom, as the principal figure in the great picture of that period, in the course of these Illustrations such frequent mention has already been made. Who, that should have read the transactions of the fifteen years of his triumvirate, under the name of Octavianus, and the history of the remaining two and forty years of his reign in another book, under the name of Augustus, could bring himself to believe that he had read the life of one and the same person? That the pusillanimous, ungrateful, perfidious, deliberately-cruel young villain, to whom no tie of nature, no law of human society, no relations and habitudes of life, — in a word, to whom nothing divine nor human was sacred, — to whom, for the quieting of his timid mistrustful temper, and to the attainment of his ambitious projects, no rascally trick was too infamous — was the very same who, under the name of Augustus, rendered an autocracy, heretofore so odious to the Romans, by a moderation, a prudence, a vigilance and activity for the public weal, almost without example, beloved by all, and a blessing to the world — was the very identical person, with whose name the Romans thought to bind and consecrate each succeeding sovereign to the practice of every virtue proper to a good prince, to be the common father of his people, the beneficent genius of the country? — It seems inconceivable; and yet nothing is more certain, than that the same man in different periods of his life was both.

The history of mankind is unacquainted with any other instance of such a transformation. Nature appears, without a miracle, which here hardly any one will admit, to allow of no similar metamorphosis; and this most extraordinary of all extraordinary phænomena would for ever have remained an inexplicable enigma, unless we employed that key to it which Augustus himself has given us in the only sincere moment of his life — his last. "*Now," said he to his surrounding confidants, "do you think that I have tolerably well played the *mimus* † of life?"

Augustus

* Ecquid iis videretur mimum vitæ commodè transegisse? *Sueton.* in Aug. cap. 100.

† Acting by looks and gesticulations; or, as we usually term it, *pantomime*. In this

Augustus could not have explained himself more clearly concerning what we are to think of his so highly-extolled virtues, than by that expression. It would lead us too far from our present purpose circumstantially to unfold it. Let it suffice, that by this conclusion, all the laudable actions of his life are placed in their true point of view, all the fair forms under which he shewed himself to the world from his four and thirtieth year are comprehensible; and nothing more remains wonderful in him, except the skill with which he was able to sustain for upwards of forty years the part which Mæcenas and Agrippa had taught him to play. And even there much of our astonishment subsides if we attribute as much efficacy to the co-operating causes — the abilities of his intimates, his own weakness, and the never totally dormant dread of Julius Cæsar's fate, the jealousy with which he viewed the great qualities of Agrippa, and the vast expectations arising from the virtues of the young Marcellus, his sister's son *, — and lastly, as he had outlived all the friends of his finest years, to the influence of the politic Livia, and that habit, which becomes a second nature, as each of these causes must naturally have had upon him.

Augustus therefore, through the whole of his glorious reign, was only acting a comedy with the silly Romans. He was but a comedian, when he by little and little extorted from the Senate and People, under all possible legal titles, the unlimited sovereignty which he already possessed, and which he never in earnest had any intention to abdicate; he was the comedian, when he affected the moderation of a private man, and yet allowed altars to be built and temples to be dedicated to him; comedian, when he shewed a respect, extending to the most insignificant trifles, for the antient laws and forms, which he yet every moment permitted himself to elude; comedian, when he publicly praised the Milanese, on seeing a statue erected to M. Brutus their former patron, on account of that testimony of their gratitude and fidelity to the memory of an unfortunate friend. And he who had so great a facility in mimicking all kinds of imperial virtues, must he not also have been the comedian, when he made such parade of a love for the Muses, which certainly never yet entered so cold, so false, and selfish a soul as his?

The learned education, which in his early youth he received at Apollonia, was either not calculated to correct the defects of his natural temper, and to expand in his breast the finer feelings for the beautiful and good, which is the real foundation of virtue, and of that love of the Muses so nearly allied to it — or it was too soon interrupted by the death of his great uncle, whose heir he was, for being of any remarkable utility. A few months, in the new element wherein he was suddenly thrown, in the boisterous eddy of political affairs, into which he found himself drawn, without knowing how it happened, in the giddy tumult of grandeur and importance to which he was violently elevated, without being able to bear it — a very short time in such circumstances was far more than necessary for obliterating the little good which

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this favourite spectacle of the Romans, both tragic and comic subjects were, if not entirely, however principally, acted, or danced, by gestures and attitudes. It was then called dancing, because all had its particular rhythmus or measure, and like the ballet of the moderns, was accompanied with musick.

* I am persuaded that the world, during the first years of his sole sovereignty over the Roman empire, was more beholden for his virtues to the mere natural effect which so great a man as Agrippa, and so hopeful a youth as Marcellus, must make on the pusillanimous usurper, conscious as he was of so much malignity, than is usually brought into the account. All eyes were fixed with admiration and confidence on that man, with affection and hope on that youth, whose premature death in the year 731 was deplored as a calamity to the empire at large. Augustus was obliged at least to appear what they were, must appear to honour and to love the virtues which rendered their names so dear to the Romans, in order that the Romans might entirely and for ever forget what he had been. How apt might they have unexpectedly been to see that Agrippa was more deserving of the foremost situation in the world than he? Or how easily might it make a presumptive heir like Marcellus impatient to shorten the period of his succession?

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the fashionable education of a young Roman of high rank and great expectations could effect. The aged Cicero, who had flattered himself with being the Mentor to this Telemachus, very soon found himself miserably deceived in so ungrounded a hope; and paid the penalty for the part he had taken in the illegitimate elevation of that ambiguous boy to be the protector of the Republic, with his hoary head. Young Octavius Cæsar had no sooner disengaged himself from him, but he gave free scope to his natural bent, threw himself into the arms of Antony, effaced in the company of the scum of Rome every vestige of shame and reserve, and displayed, in the early part of the famous triumvirate, a native character, which wanted only courage and fortitude for making him a second Sylla.

A weak bodily frame, which already, in his one and twentieth year, was emaciated by the consequences of his excesses, and a natural timidity, which served as a counterpoise to his turbulent passions, saved Rome from utter ruin, and himself from the infamy of being known to posterity in no other point of view than as the destroyer of his country. The horror of that universal detestation, which he was conscious he deserved, stimulated him to the desire of meriting their affection; and the provision for his own safety was the salvation of the state. — But how much good must he do for repairing the effects of the ill which it was no longer in his power to render undone! What duties were imposed on him by such a resolution! Never would he have been capable of fulfilling them, had he been left to his own abilities. Since, however, he had nothing farther to do than to lend his name to what an Agrippa, a Mæcenas, a Pollio, a Messala, conceived and did in his behalf, as he had only to walk the safe path which these men chalked out and levelled for him, needed only to ape the talents and virtues which they possessed, and to gather the fruits of their labours, their dangers, their merits: he felt himself so encouraged by the facility of the execution, so fortified by the foreign energies that were communicated to him, filled with so much confidence in his genius, *natale comes qui temperat astrum*, by the happy result which exceeded all his hopes — that he acquired a pleasure in the work, and exerted all his attention to speed the endeavours of his friends by his own. He studied the part which they taught him to play with unwearied application; and as he was not destitute of talents for the arts of hypocrisy, he learnt to act it so well, that at last it became quite natural to him. He appeared to be really the person he represented; the Romans, deluded to their own happiness, facilitated to him the trouble of deceiving them, by voluntarily shutting their eyes to the imposture; and so prodigiously is the force of habit increased by time, that at length he even confounded the artificial character, which he had so long worn only as a mask, at least in certain moments, with his own, and wept real tears, when on the most brilliant day of his life, the glorious title of Father of the Country was forced upon him with enthusiastic affection, by a nation which felt itself truly prosperous and happy through him.

Agrippa and Mæcenas, to whom the world was principally obliged for that wonderful transformation of a tyrannical usurper into one of the best of princes, had so divided themselves in their influence, that the former publicly and immediately took part in the administration, whereas the latter, without ever relinquishing the ease and convenience of his private station, was satisfied with being the friend and familiar of the prince. In the character of the one was seen an inherent inclination to what is great, in the other, the love of the beautiful. The former possessed all the talents and virtues of the commander, the latter all the qualities of the fine gentleman and agreeable companion. Both were fond of the arts: but the former employed them chiefly to the embellishment of the city of Rome by great public works, the latter more to the adornment of social life. Agrippa was intent upon procuring stability and majesty to the reign of the new Augustus Cæsar; Mæcenas upon rendering it agreeable and amiable to the Romans: and while the one was performing laudable achievements, the other encouraged those who were capable

capable of celebrating them in immortal verse. — All, however, was placed to the account of him, under whose auspices, and to whose benefit, each was labouring in his peculiar sphere.

Fortune, who perhaps had never done for any mortal so much as for Augustus, had caused to be born almost at the same time with him some of the rare favourites of Nature, which are framed for the express purpose of distinguishing the age in which they live as an epocha to remotest posterity. Virgil was sent but seven, Horace only two years before him, as heralds who were hereafter to celebrate his reign to their contemporaries, as the great work of fate, at which the gods had been labouring for ages, and as the commencement of a new and improved æra of the world — although, perhaps, Augustus would never have noticed those poets, or certainly not valued them so highly, had not Pollio and Mæcenas had the ingenuity to convince him of the advantages he might derive from their talents. Neither his natural disposition, nor the uninterrupted intoxication in which his youth had been spent, nor the weight and extent of the cares in which the government of the vast Roman empire involved him, were compatible with the tender sensibility and more elevated refinement of intellect requisite to a proper apprehension for the composition of a Virgil, and an ear for the charms of his verse. — But in the situation in which Augustus was placed, he might have had still less taste than he perhaps really had, and yet have been no less the patron and rewarder of talents which were extolled to him by his intimates, which were acknowledged by public fame, and which by a generous and magnanimous deportment he might so advantageously associate with his reign and his posthumous reputation. It was at any rate sufficient, if he only conceived it to be at least as much his interest, to have them for his clients, as it was theirs to have him for a patron: and it might be very indifferent to them whether he actually had a due sense of the value of their performances, so he did but act as though he had.

Augustus, although desirous of being regarded as the general patron of talents of that kind, was, however, by no means indifferent how and by whom his praises were sung. It is natural to suppose that he would fain have the most eminent geniuses for his dependants and heralds. But precisely amongst these there was one, whom neither jealousy at the respect which a Virgil acquired by his Æneid, nor the rewards which he received for it, could inflame, one, whose talents were thought competent to any thing, and yet who seemed to have done little or nothing for his age, and for whose favour the whole world was suing; in short, one who in the midst of Rome and in the voluptuous mansion of Mæcenas, which resembled the Court of Homer's Alcinous, was always talking of retirement, and — amongst people who were vying with each other in their assiduities to acquire patronage and wealth, and for that prize were ready to do and to suffer anything — made it no secret that he thought differently from them, and preferred a mediocrity which measured by the common standard was no better than poverty, with independence and self-enjoyment, to all that kings could bestow. — That one was — our Poet himself.

However, his contentedness and love of independence, qualities which in all ages have characterized the *viri mercuriales*, was probably common to him with other poets of his time. But what distinguishes him above them all was another circumstance, to which Augustus might be far less indifferent. Virgil and Ovid, for instance, had never been anything else but poets, and prosecuted the Muses art as a talent to which they felt they had calls from nature, and the cultivation whereof they made the business of their lives. Whereas Horace in his youth had entered on a career which, if the fate of his party had been more propitious, might have led him to a very different object.

It is not easy to ascertain how Horace, as a young man of birth and property, who had resided at Athens for the sake of study, and had given no proof of military capacities, arrived to the honour of being colonel of a legion under so great a commander as Brutus. Lessing, however, very justly derives this conclusion simply from the fact, that Brutus must have perceived in him some personal

sonal qualities that rendered him deserving of such a post; and I think I am not mistaken if, with Lord Shaftesbury, I regard that expression in the little poem to his book,

Me primis urbis belli *placuisse domique*,

as an intimation that he had been particularly noticed by Brutus, and kindly admitted to a nearer access and more intimate converse with that great man. But according to all appearance, it was not the elegance and superior cultivation of his mind alone that rendered him an agreeable companion to persons of that stamp, but principally his noble way of thinking, his hatred of tyranny, and zeal for the good cause of the Republic, that procured him so honourable, and otherwise utterly incomprehensible distinction above a thousand others of his age and station with the chiefs of the Republican party. For at that time they were by no means deficient in young men of family and fortune, and certainly it was not necessity that compelled Brutus to condescend to take the son of a freed man and tax-gatherer of Venusium, to provide his legions with commanders.

Without doubt Horace, when he passed his best evenings in the tent of Brutus, little imagined that five and twenty years afterwards it would fall to his hap to pay this compliment in a poetical epistle to that young Octavius, against whom he now lay encamped:

"But though thy people, just in this alone,
Above all Grecian chiefs, above our own,
Extol thy name." ——

Perhaps, however, Augustus, when reading these lines, had not entirely forgot that, five and twenty years ago, it was not owing to Horace's good-will that the fate of Brutus and Cassius had not been his. W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXVI.

—— "Deluded long
By Fancy's dazzling optics, these behold
The images of some peculiar things
With brighter hues resplendent, and pourtray'd
With features nobler far than e'er adorn'd
Their genuine objects." AKENSIDE.

ADDISON and others, who have treated on the Pleasures of Imagination, have confined their attention to the regions of taste, and seem to be of opinion that Fancy is exercised on no other topicks than what administer to our perceptions of the grand, the sublime, and the beautiful. But there appears reason to suppose that Poets and Poetical Critics are not the only persons who indulge themselves in the pleasures of Imagination; and that, in fact, Imagination enters very deeply not only into our pleasures, but our serious business. Indeed, if we examine with attention the greater part of those pursuits in which mankind are most earnest, we shall find that they consist full as much of fancies as of realities, and that men who would be thought very anxiously busy in their researches, are seeking after something which is ideal to all but themselves.

It will perhaps require very few arguments to prove that those who have most leisure and inclination for pleasure, may be reckoned among the sons, or rather the slaves of imagination. Whether they soar to the sublime heights of an opera or a masquerade, or descend to the more humble gratifications of an ass-race or a boxing-match, the pleasure which they actually receive bears so little proportion to what they anticipated, that we may surely consider them as acting under the influence of a lively imagination. Public amusements, indeed, yield so little real satisfaction, that if they were not to be heightened by the most extravagant flights of an inventive fancy, they would scarcely be tolerated; and, accordingly the managers of such exhibitions take care to keep in pay a set of fertile geniuses, usually called Puffers, whose business it is to promise their spectators more than they have it in their power to place before them, and a degree of complete satisfaction which they are conscious they cannot provide. Whether, therefore, the proffered gratification be a show, a procession, a jaunt, a rout, a ball, or only a day's pleasure, the share that Fancy has in the preparation is always very considerable, and may, by those who are curious in calculations, be exactly estimated by the *quantum* of disappointment which follows.

But the effects of a lively imagination are not confined to those whose lives are exclusively devoted to pleasure, a thing in itself quite fanciful,

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or to those who have no visible means of rendering existence tolerable, but by contriving how to dispose of a quantity of time in the most expeditious manner. If we look into the different departments of human pursuit, business, ambition, avarice, or vanity, which, however apparently contradictory, are *trades* very often carried on by the same person, we shall discover a fancy continually at work to improve shadows into substances, to magnify trifles into matters of importance, and to represent some great good as accessible, although never attained. With respect to avarice only, surely no man, and no poet can be pronounced more the creature of Imagination, or be supposed to soar higher in his fanciful flights, than that singular being who amasses money with no other view than to say that it is in his possession; who desires no higher reward than to look at it, no greater talents than to count it, and who denies himself not only the luxuries but even the necessaries of life, that it may one day or other be reported that *he died rich*.

The ambition of those whom nature and education have determined to keep down, is not less fanciful. What indeed can be more flighty and whimsical than the conduct of an illiterate mechanick, who on the strength of a portion of riches, no matter how acquired, thrusts himself forward in that superior rank which requires knowledge, elegance of manners, and liberality of mind, and who, when he has reached a public office which he disgraces, looks round the world with a smile of victory and satisfaction, and imagines that he is respected and honoured! Neither Shakspeare nor Milton ever struck out a train of images more truly original, or ever took a bolder flight into the regions of Fancy, than the man who, after having scraped riches together by every method that entails contempt, and who at the same time has the common sense to know that dishonesty and impudence are unpopular vices, yet permits his imagination to flatter him, and, to all appearance, actually believes, that he has hearty admirers, sincere friends, and disinterested supporters.

By such cases as these, we see how much more potent imagination may be in matters of business than of taste, and what a felicity it must be to those who pursue the crooked paths to riches and preferment, that among their other whims they can actually fancy themselves going on in the straight and honourable road. These characters surely have much reason to be thankful that they are thus happily endued with the knack of supposing and fancying; for a man who is despised because he does every thing that is despicable, who has not the art to conceal what has rendered him infamous, and whose character is laid open by every means of exposure, if he did not possess an imagination which reverses all this in his own eyes, would certainly be driven to terminate his career by a desperate hand. A dull matter-of-fact man, who attempts to be a rogue, but has not been regularly bred to the trade, and who has neither got rid of shame nor fear, ought to be constantly watched, lest he prove a suicide; but, on the other hand, a man of accomplishment in what is nefarious, whose fancy represents to him that censure is unjust abuse, and conviction mere rumour, is in no danger of falling by his own hands, and indeed experience has shewn that that event has been generally brought about by strangers, expressly appointed for the purpose, and who admit nothing that is imaginary into their proceedings.

Of all the flighty humourists of the present day, Dolosus is most remarkable for the whimsical fancy of dwelling continually on the importance of a man to himself. His name, as a fraudulent dealer, has been known in every court of justice in the kingdom for the last forty years; but such is the stretch of his fancy, that he not only imagines, but would, if required, represent himself, upon oath, as a man of the utmost purity of intention and integrity of action. Such a flight, however, cannot be taken at once; there must be something preparatory to it, and therefore his fancy first persuades him, that notwithstanding his many virtues and unimpeachable honesty, he has had the misfortune to be persecuted by a series of fastidious judges, censorious barristers, and uncharitable juries, in such a manner that he has lost every cause in which he was concerned, yea, even those in which his imagination suggested that he was most secure; and all of them

with

with as much disgrace as legal decision and public opinion could inflict?

Yet Dorosus has none of those flights of fancy which, amounting to a "fine phrenzy," might perhaps procure him the favourable verdict of lunacy. He is perfectly well acquainted with the distinctions between right and wrong, and has been known to prefer the former on some occasions, where it happened to contribute to his interest. Nor is he less acquainted with that fixed and unalterable opinion of mankind upon which character depends. But such are the consolations he derives from imagining his own eyes open, and those of every other man shut, that he walks the street with the erect step of an honest man, and is as much a stranger to shame as if such a feeling had never been planted in the human breast. How far, therefore, beyond the usual flights of poetry must that fancy stretch, which can induce a man to be easy under the indignities which he is at the same time conscious he deserves, and yet to complain that he is persecuted by unjust accusations, and pestered with undeserved reproaches?

There is another class of men who seem to derive all the comforts of their situation from that extraordinary stretch of imagination which rejects experience, and believes that what has been the lot of others will never happen to them. It is evident that this must be resolved into the workings of Fancy, since no other power of the mind can possibly produce the same effect. I allude now to the gentlemen whose business (for I think it cannot well be called pleasure) lies in gaming, and who are seen to pursue that business through the greater part of life; and their comforts must surely be imaginary, for they have neither memory nor judgment to plead as encouragements. Although convinced that the usual progress of the Gamester is in a direct line towards disgrace and ruin, they imagine that by some special licence they are exempted from the usual consequences of infatuation. They see at the termination of their *vista*, the prison, the pistol, the dose of arsenick, and the gibbet, as plain as visible objects can be represented, yet they either consider these articles as moral fictions, or, if they be real, as provided for every body but themselves.

There is, perhaps, a yet larger class, formed out of all ranks of life, whose imagination continually suggests to them that they shall live for ever, that disease and death are things that belong to their neighbours, or that sometimes happen merely to produce paragraphs and funerals, wills and obituaries. The fancy of some of these immortals, instead of growing duller as they advance in life, which is said to be the case with even the most ingenious of our poets, becomes in them more lively than ever; and while they are puffing at the dying embers, their imagination makes them believe that they are perpetuating the original blaze. Among other flights incident to this class, they consider the debilitating infirmities of age as forming an admirable junction and pleasing alliance with the vigorous frolicks of youth. And surely that imagination must be extremely prolific which can bring back to age and decrepitude all the hopes and fears of the tender passion, with the gallant idea that feebleness is irresistible, that rheumatic twitches are indications of gaiety, and that the language of the eyes is never so expressive as when they twinkle in a palsied head. We find nothing in the most extravagant of our poets more bold, wild, and out of nature, than the amorous pursuits and asthmatic addresses of a dropsical Lothario.

But to quit these characters, who have carried the pleasures of Imagination as far as it is probable they can be made to go, it may be questioned whether dress, that object of importance in the gay and fashionable world, may not be indebted for its principal attractions to Imagination. For this reason it is that some modes and shapes are called *fancy* dresses, as being more indebted to the fancy of the maker and of the wearer, than to the intrinsic beauty of the form. But what renders it more certain that dress ranks among the pleasures of Imagination is, its being so continually liable to change. What is graceful, becoming, and beautiful in this month, may, in the next, become odious, frightful, and shocking, unless perchance it should be worn at those distances from town, and

and in those unrefined regions, where Reason is allowed some small influence over Imagination. It cannot be denied that, even in these days, there are some obscure individuals who are more under the controul of Cocker's Arithmetic than of the monthly laws of the Beau Monde, and who are apt to consult their glass and their purse at the same time. Yet even these unenlightened barbarians are not wholly deprived of the powers of Imagination, since they can fancy that to be becoming, which Bond-street has declared to be execrable. This, however, I am aware, is to be classed among the most melancholy instances of disordered imagination and perverted vision, and consequently entitled, if not to toleration, at least to some small degree of pity.

How far the imagination is concerned in matters of Love and Marriage, I would rather submit to the consideration of my Readers, than attempt a sober discussion on points so delicate. That, however, there is some small scope for fancy in this case, appears from the writings of a whole tribe of Poets, from the earliest times to the present. Poets, indeed, have taken Love so much under their care, that plain prose is scarcely ever admitted in the progress of a courtship; and the very first step, on the part of the lover, is to *take a Fancy* to his mistress. But whether extravagant figures, bright images, high metaphors, and other flights of Imagination, might not be omitted in a great degree, in such cases, is likewise to be reserved for the consideration of my Readers. It is not to be doubted, that in whatever proportion these articles have been accumulated before marriage, there frequently occurs, at no great distance from the honey-moon, a sensible decrease in the spirituality of Goddesses and Angels. The torments which Fancy represented as excruciating, now become tolerable; irresistible charms cease to be dangerous to the beholder, and the flame burns with a prosaic dulness. Some of those ladies who have lately made so distinguished a figure in Westminster Hall, were once, I am assured, "Angels *ever* bright and fair," and were worshiped with all the rites which imaginary idolaters have decreed to ideal divinities.

It would be easy to prove, that the pleasures of Imagination have been extended to many other pursuits, in which mankind fancy themselves very rational and serious; nor would it be more difficult to demonstrate, that the disappointments with which Imagination punishes her worshipers, might be avoided, by making a fair estimate of the value of the objects pursued. Ambition, avarice, preferment, vanity, and pride are the topics on which Fancy most generally riots, but which would appear unworthy of her flights, if their true value were ascertained. Whoever examines the nature of any of these objects on which his heart has been fixed, will probably find, that the felicity of the acquisition, and the bitterness of the disappointment, are equally imaginary.

Mr. Urban, *August* 16.

A NEW publication having made its appearance at the commencement of the present month, intituled, "The London Medical *and Surgical* Spectator," permit me, through the medium of your Magazine, to enquire who is or was author of the first *Medical* Spectator, a periodical work which came out in weekly numbers, and was continued from the first of October, 1791, till two or nearly three large octavo volumes were published. Is that writer still living? or has he any connexion with the work which has now commenced under an appellation so nearly the same? If he be entirely unconnected with the present publication, will not the similarity of title be an interference with him, unworthy of those, who, in other respects, appear to have set out with a laudable spirit of Candour and Independence?

The author of the first, or *Medical* Spectator, was a strenuous advocate for the truth of the Harringtonian Theory of the Atmosphere, which, I perceive from a communication in your last Magazine, p. 606, has at last obtained other friends, who will, I hope, prove more successful in their attempts to establish its reputation. They have come forward boldly with *a wager* of one hundred guineas, that the French Theory of Mons. Lavoisier is crude, hypothetical, and unworthy of the importance which has been attached to it—they have done more, they

they have offered another wager to the same amount, that Dr. Harrington's is the true Theory of Chemistry. Your Readers, Mr. Urban, will smile at the idea of determining questions in Chemistry and Chemical Philosophy by wagers of money; but it must be confessed, there are many reasons why such a proposal may be justifiable on this occasion. It is only to be feared, that the difficulty, perhaps the impracticability, of determining such a case, may render it nugatory; for where, in the present state of the Science, will they find unprejudiced Chemists? Certainly not amongst those who can believe with Mr. Davy that an alkaline salt contains a *metaloid*; or, with him and others, that a diamond consists of crystallised charcoal.

The wager will most probably be either evaded or treated with ridicule; but those gentlemen, whoever they are, have come forward at the same time with another proposal, of the most liberal nature, highly to their honour as Men of Science, and perfectly consistent with the true spirit of Chemical and Philosophical Investigation—a proposal which bids defiance to the art of cavilling and confounding a clear and simple proposition. I mean the very liberal offer of a premium of twenty guineas, to any one who is able to refute Dr. Harrington's Theory of Chemistry.

I do not know whether I am to say the late Author, or the Author of the late Medical Spectator, but I remember his having repeatedly made a similar offer. His Medical Spectator Extraordinary of Saturday, Nov. 10, 1792, is now before me; and since, from a recent misfortune, the work is *scarce**, you will permit me to transcribe a page or two, as peculiarly applicable to the present subject.

"But, to return to the principal object of this particular number of the *Medical* Spectator," the importance of the *Harringtonian* Theory of the Atmosphere, "a concise idea of which has been already repeated several times, and shall be delivered again in a few words. It maintains, that atmospherical air is *composed of fire, fixed air*, or the aërial mephitic *acid* and *water*, in a state of Neutralisation; and that many important deductions respecting the first principles of animal and vegetable life, and the true explanation of a variety of processes, both in Chemical Philosophy, and in the great operations of Nature, depend upon its admission. The proposition in its outlines is simple and easily comprehended. If it be "vague, trifling, and inconclusive," it may surely be easily controverted; for, when false propositions are defended by arguments, absurdities and contradictions are unavoidable. I cannot, therefore, close this number of the Medical Spectator, without repeating the invitation which concluded my first volume. The propagation of Truth, and the promotion of Science, being the objects at which I aim, every candid attempt to refute this Theory will be kindly received. Hitherto, the teachers of Chemistry have been silent, or, confounding the faults of the language with the merits of the philosophy, they have affected to treat it with contempt. And the public Professors of Criticism, hoodwinked by a deference to established reputation, or from some other less pardonable cause, have been equally wary; they have confined their opposition to mere assertion and general objection; or, if they have ever ventured upon an argument, its fallacy hath been instantly detected. I hope, however, that the readers of the *Medical* Spectator will call for something more satisfactory; and that those in particular, who are now spending their money, and sacrificing their time, in the study of Chemistry, will reprobate every attempt to impede the progress of this Theory, by peremptory assertions and dogmatical objections. They have a right with me to demand a Refutation of Arguments. When such refutations are brought forward, they will be listened to with pleasure. And, for the encouragement of the Readers of this work, such is my regard for the discovery and the promotion of truth, that I here pledge myself to bestow, as a Prize, Ten Gold Medals, each bearing the image and superscription of our sovereign lord the King of *France**, or medical books to that amount, at the option of the Author of the best Paper on the subject of Atmospherical Air, proving, by argument and experiment, that Dr. Harrington's opinion, that Atmospherical Air is *composed* of Fire, Fixed Air, or the Aerial Mephitic Acid, and Water, in a state of Neutralisation, is "vague, trifling, and inconclusive."

Sixteen years, Mr. Urban, having elapsed, since the above offer was first publicly made by the Author of the *Medical* Spectator, it is much to be feared, that the more liberal premium, alluded to in your last Maga-

* It perished in the fatal fire of Feb. 8.

* In the year 1792, the title of our most gracious Sovereign was, King of Great Britain, *France*, and Ireland, &c. &c.

zine,

zine, may be slighted in the same unaccountable manner as it has hitherto been; and that our modern teachers and dabblers in Chemistry will continue to talk and to write, to confute, and to re-confute each other again and again, about the non-entities of Oxygene, Hydrogen, and Carbone. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 10.

THE following very honourable Testimonials will be a proper Supplement to the pleasing Narration you have given in p. 486, of the meritorious life of Mr. Usko. M. GREEN.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. PALMER, *Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic in that University, to the Rev. Mr.* POTCHETT, *Chaplain to the* LORD BISHOP *of* LONDON.

"DEAR SIR, "*Cambridge, Nov.* 25.

"I became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Usko, shortly after my arrival in Smyrna, toward the close of the year 1805; and from that period to the present, have had ample opportunities of informing myself concerning his character. His literary attainments in whatever parts of science are immediately connected with the duties of his profession, are highly respectable. Of languages, as well Asiatic as European, his knowledge far surpasses that of any one whom I have known, either in this country or in the Levant; in the Arabick especially, where, if in any Eastern language I may presume to measure his abilities, he possesses a singular facility both of reading and speaking. Mr. Usko's moral qualities, and habits of attention, no less to the instruction of youth, than to his clerical duties, had acquired the general esteem of the Factory: in proof whereof, it would be easy to refer to many Smyrna merchants now resident in London.

"I shall not object to any application of this testimony, which may prove serviceable to Mr. Usko.

"I am, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

"J. PALMER."

A Certificate from the LEVANT COMPANY.

"WE the underwritten Merchants, members of the Levant Company, do hereby certify, that we are well acquainted with the Rev. John F. Usko, for whom we entertain sentiments of the sincerest friendship and respect, inspired by his amiable character, the purity of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, and every quality which adorns the profession he belongs to; that he has filled the place of Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna, in a manner highly satisfactory to that Factory, and to the Levant Company; that previous to his nomination to that place, he travelled in different parts of the Turkish Empire, in Arabia and Persia, with a view of perfecting himself in the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages, of which he already possessed a competent knowledge, having studied them at the University of Koningsberg: in consequence of which, his Majesty the King of Prussia had promoted him to a Professorship of Oriental Languages at that University, on his going to the Levant.

"JACOB BOSANQUET, *Deputy Governor.*
"J. GREEN, *Treasurer.*
London, 1st Nov. 1807."

[Signed by forty-nine Assistants; several of whom are also members of the English Factory which was established at Smyrna; at which place they were intimately acquainted with Mr. Usko for many years, and are now in England.]

Mr. URBAN, *August* 11.

YOUR Correspondent, about the disappearing of the Summer Birds of Passage, p. 597, is at great pains to notice their re-appearance. I could wish to remind him of their formation: "Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of Heaven;" when the place of their departure may be more apparent; especially as they always congregate near water, and are not observed in like bodies taking their leave of such hiding-places.

Yours, &c. AMIC.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 13.

IT frequently happens, when there is a fall of snow in the environs of Shaftesbury, there is none in the parts adjacent to the sea; and when such a thing does occur, it seldom remains on the ground more than two or three days. The remarks, p. 597 of your Magazine for the last month, were made 16 or 17 miles S. W. of Shaftesbury, and within six or seven of the salt water. We are informed by your Correspondent T. H. G. that a few Swallows made their appearance at Stower-Provost, near Shaftesbury, between the 14th and 17th of last April, and that severe weather coming on, they all took their departure, and not an individual was again seen before the 1st of May. From the above-mentioned observations, p. 597, it will be seen, that the increase

increase of Swallows was very considerable during that severe weather in the districts approaching the sea-coasts. It cannot, therefore, be deemed unreasonable to conclude, that, of our numerous visitors, some came from the interior parts, in search of a somewhat milder air, where the insect tribe were more awake, and food comparatively plentiful. Supposing the weather had continued unpropitious to the revival of insects, with what facility could birds so strong upon the wing, so rapid in their flight, and so capable of resisting, for a season, the calls of hunger, with what facility could they transport themselves over our narrow seas to the Southern provinces of Europe, to meet with that more certain means of subsistence, during a short, yet necessary exile, which they were denied in the severer climate of our Island?

It is not intended to engage in any controversy upon the subject; but the agreement of circumstances (the situation of the different places being known) gives great weight to the opinion, that the Swallow tribe do not *hide*, but migrate.

Yours, &c. C. E. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *York, July* 23.

THE Editor of Charlotte Richardson's Poems again * solicits your indulgence, and that of your Readers, whilst she states the occasion of her attempting to publish by subscription a second little volume of additional Poems. It was the intention of the young woman herself, in conformity with the advice of her friends, to take leave of the Muses, and to give the whole of her mind, in future, to teaching a school. She had succeeded in obtaining thirty little scholars at five shillings *per* quarter, and gave so much satisfaction to the parents by her judicious treatment, and by the rapid improvement of their children, that no doubt remained of her success, should her health be, tolerably re-established, of which there appeared some hope last year on her return from a visit to a friend in the country, where she had spent the summer holidays. But this flattering hope soon vanished: the close confinement and renewed exertions of her school, brought on an increased return of her former complaint (an abscess in the side); and she was taken so extremely ill the beginning of January last, as to be wholly confined to her bed more than five months; and, although now considerably better, is yet unable to sit up longer than two or three hours at a time, at different intervals in the course of the day. But it may be objected—What is all this to the publick? Are there not many widows in Britain, whose delicacy of constitution may equally disable them from gaining a comfortable livelihood? Undoubtedly there may; but the Editor would plead, Not one, perhaps, who, with so few advantages, or rather, without any one advantage of a cultivated education, has been capable of the same measure of mental, moral, and religious progress. Often, during the last half-year, have her medical and other friends apprehended her to be at the point of death; but still was her mind ever actively employed. Unable to read, either to beguile the tedious hours of pain and anguish, or to increase her little stock of knowledge; she would put down from time to time with a pencil, in a moment of mitigated pain, such thoughts as might have occurred, whether connected with her own afflicted situation, expressive of gratitude for the kindness of her friends, or suggested by any thing she might hear accidentally of the events that were passing around her. These little pieces were shewn to the Editor; and it was her intention, on the death of the Composer, which was then daily expected, to make a selection of them for publication; both as being very curious and highly interesting in themselves, and also for the benefit of her orphan boy, now four years of age. In this design, it is apprehended, there would have been no impropriety—nothing that should have been deemed obtrusive or impertinent; and she hopes, therefore, that it will not be thought so now; although the life of the mother is still spared, her recovery being yet extremely doubtful, and the great expence of a severe illness, inde-

* See Gent. Mag. 1805, vol. LXXV. pp. 813, 846.

indefinitely prolonged, exceedingly distressing.

The Editor flatters herself, that many of the Subscribers to the former little volume, which is now out of print, and which met with so much favour from them and from the Publick, six hundred copies more than the number subscribed for having been sold, will again come forward to patronize the present. If she does not deceive herself, they will not repent of their kindness, being persuaded that they will recognize, in this second publication, the same pious resignation, the same interesting sensibility, the same humility of spirit which distinguished the first, improved by a greater variety of ideas, and expressed in more correct and appropriate language. They will clearly perceive, that the intelligent Teacher of little children has possessed greater opportunities for the improvement of original genius, than the lowly Cook-maid, educated by the frugal hand of Charity.

A specimen of the intended selection is herewith sent *, and a subscription is opened at the shops of some booksellers of eminence in London. By inserting the above, you will kindly patronize an afflicted and deserving young woman, and much oblige,

Yours, &c. C. Cappe.

Mr. Urban, *Birmingham, Aug.* 5.

THE History of Cambridgeshire just published by Messrs. Lysons, in continuation of their Magna Britannia, is enriched (as usual) by the Bishop of Cloyne's interesting Remarks on the British and Roman Roads and Stations. The general accuracy of these Remarks must be acknowledged and admired by all who have bestowed the smallest consideration on the subject; but I am apprehensive that the learned Prelate has, in one instance, deviated from his usual correctness. Speaking of the great Roman way which connected the colonies of Colchester and Chester, and describing its passage thro' Cambridge, he observes (p. 44): "There is some reason to think a bridge was constructed here for the accommodation of travellers, *as was certainly the case* over the river at Wroxeter, *on the Rykeneld-street at Birmingham*, and at Little-Chester over the Derwent near Derby."

The Roman Bridge at Birmingham was first *erected* by Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, 1789, Vol. II. p. 343, from misunderstanding one of Mr. Hutton's abrupt digressions (Hist. of Birm. p. 216.) where the Historian is treating of Little-Chester near Derby; though a hasty reader might well suppose him to be describing this neighbourhood.

Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire (vol. I. Gen. Hist. p. 17.) either from quoting Gough, or blundering for himself on Hutton, gives evidence to the same effect; and the worthy Bishop, it is to be feared, has been misled by a reliance on the presumed accuracy of these authors. The Ikeneld street in passing this town crosses no stream of sufficient importance to require a bridge, nor have any Roman Remains whatever been discovered near that antient Road. Indeed, I am inclined to place the site of the Roman *Bremenium* (the Bremenium of Richard of Cirencester, Iter X.) at the distance of more than a mile from the Ikeneld street, and to the S. E. of Birmingham; *viz.* at Camp Hill in Bordesley, on the Ravenshurst Estate, where it is now intersected by Bradford street; and where, till the opening of that street into the London road, were remains of a moat, and an earthwork of considerable elevation.

If the Bishop of Cloyne (who is too sound an Antiquary to be offended at these remarks) should have any better authority for what he has advanced than the above Authors, I trust he will communicate it to your Magazine, and can assure him that his compliance will be gratifying to many others, as well as to

Yours, &c. William Hamper.

Mr. Urban, *August* 4.

IN a MS. in the Cotton Library (Domit. VII. 2.) intituled *Liber Vitæ*, containing a list of the Benefactors to the Church of Durham, and in which are interspersed a few historical notices, occurs the following authentic instance of longevity, not noticed by the writers on that subject.

"Mem. A° 1431 obiit Joh'es Duckett de Softly, dictus Senex, vixit enim annos CXXti et septem, excepto spatio inter purificationem Beate Marie et Fest. Barnabe Ap'li."

Yours, &c. M. G.

Mr.

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* Which shall appear in our next.

Mr. URBAN, *C. S. S. June* 18.

YOUR Correspondent p. 289 appears *in such a questionable shape*, in respect to the birth-place of our immortal Bard, that *I will speak to him*, and ask, from, or by what authority, he so roundly asserts, that, "the Brook-house, at Stratford-upon-Avon, is generally admitted to be the place in which Shakspeare was really born?" I wish some more cogent reason than bare assertion, before I can admit the fact. The View in your vol. LXXVII. p. 3, is the house in which Mr. Garrick, at the Jubilee in 1769, fixed a transparent painting before the window of the room, in which it is said he was born, representing the Sun breaking through a cloud; this house I have often visited, and hundreds have, and continue to visit, as the birth-place of that great Poet. If P. Q. will explicitly prove his assertion, he will much oblige

Yours, &c. A SHAKSPERIAN.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXIV.

PRIORY OF ST. MARY OVERY, SURREY, (*continued from p.* 608.)

INTERIOR of the Church. The Nave is marked by seven divisions of arches; style, the early Pointed. First division, large circular columns, with smaller ones attached at the four cardinal points; other columns to the succeeding divisions, octangular and circular alternately, with the like smaller attached columns as above. It must not be passed over without remark, that those small columns against the West wall have Saxon bases and capitals; which circumstance may help a conjecture, that the primary parts of the building (particularly the West exterior) were of that Order. The Gallery story has many openings, given by columns and arches, though nearly all are stopped up: some of them in their mouldings exhibit the small diagonaled flower, so peculiar to the first dawn of the Pointed style. In the third, or Window story, the mullions and tracery to them are of a subsequent date. The groins elaborate, but are scarcely to be considered as coæval with the uprights; we must therefore, bring them lower down, perhaps a century or more: they spring from bustos, common in the Tudor times. The North Side-aile has its windows similar to those of the Nave as above, excepting in the first division, which shews one of an earlier turn. Here is a very curious Monument of Gower, executed in the reign of Richard II.: the statue of the first costumic sculpture; but, unfortunately for modern professional admiration, it lies in the usual prostrate devotional attitude. Within the second division of the South aile, is the entrance from the great Porch. The windows in continuation in this Aile are precious, as they possess their first mullions and tracery; yet, as no satisfaction is without alloy, they have lately been *compoed* upon; under which mania they, in consequence, suffered much. Each Side-aile has groins; some of the ribs, meeting in the centres, are left without decoration: this is the commencing practice of such parts of buildings, while other ribs shew flowers or bosses at their intersections, which method, in process of time, became universal.

The North Transept goes on with the main design; the major part of the original mullions to the windows are in being, one of them stopped up. At the end of the Transept is a very antient cross-legged Knight, carved in oak: the statue is now set up against the wall. This act is a ridiculous perversion of the first intent (lying prostrate) so common with such sort of memorials.

The South Transept presents itself in much the same style as the North; but remains more perfect in the mullions and tracery to the windows, and other particulars, the great South window excepted, which has (as already observed) been miserably modernised. The great Tower, in the centre of the two Transepts, supported by four grand clusters of columns, and arches with their architraves, and in the best style of Edward the Third's day. Above the arches is laid a flat painted cieling, representing some aërial perspective; a strange mode of embellishment, common to halls and chambers in the time of Charles II. and in one or two succeeding reigns. This cieling is more immediately to be condemned in this place, as it excludes from view the very fine interior of the Tower above, evidently erected with the intent

* See before, p. 668. EDIT.

intent that its decorations might be seen from below, as at York, Durham, &c.

The greater part of the Nave is hid in the basements, by the accustomed pew lumber; and beyond the great arch under the Tower, Westward, the Nave is entirely stopped out with that odious, preposterous, and useless piece of lumber, the organ-case. If the organ itself, small in the essential parts, was properly disposed on one side of this interior (and indeed I refer to all other Churches on this subject), so much of charming Architecture would not be lost to those who can feel the merits of such enchanting scenes.

The Choir has five divisions of arches on each side; the columns, their support, are in some situations circular, and in others octangular, with four smaller circular columns at the four points; the centre column to each rising to the top of the Gallery story, and supporting the groins, which are of the plain intersecting kind, but of the most delightful proportion and elegant sweep. The arches of the Gallery (supported by delicate columns) open; but no thoroughfare from one gallery to another, as usual. The windows have, however, a Gallery communication of arches and columns, &c. To speak at once, the upright is perfect in the highest degree; is of a turn grand; and, happy I am to relate, the two sides have been permitted to endure unhavocked and undefiled, if we may hide our eyes from the pew lumber, and the glazing-in of the several arches. The East end is filled up with one of those vulgar, clumsy Altar-pieces, in what is called the Grecian taste. Above this other piece of lumber, is a large window of the Tudor fashion. In the North aile of the Choir, two of the first windows from the transept stopped up; third and fourth windows perfect: the fifth window takes a new turn, and gives that kind of window termed the Architectural THREE IN ONE, such as are conspicuous in Salisbury Cathedral, and other works of the same date. Under this fifth and preceding window are low, arched, Tudor-worked monuments. Four of the windows, and divisions wherein they were placed, in the South aile of the Choir, cut away into large arched openings, to give admittance into St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel, built in the Tudor times, as its Architecture sufficiently demonstrates. Groins of this Chapel destroyed, and a modern cieling substituted instead thereof. Traces of Holy-water niches, &c.

OUR LADY'S CHAPEL. The early style of workmanship carried on; it has four Ailes, North and South, the two outer ones being continuations of the North and South Ailes of the Church. The length, from the back of the Altar to the East end of this Chapel, made out in three Ailes. The windows are some of them of the plain kind, such as are in the Ailes Westward; others in three single lights; and the rest shew with tracery. Under the window in the last North division, is a Tudor-worked monument, with the statue of a skeleton. The groins of the Chapel perfect, and extremely beautiful; and the whole scene is impressive and solemn. At the East end of this Our Lady's Chapel, a small Chapel has been run out in two divisions; has tracery windows, two of them stopped up: and, at the East end, the window appears once to have been in the same pleasing state, but altered, to set therein a monument, in James the First's reign. The groins are destroyed. Two very antient stone coffins are here preserved *. At the back of the Altar-screen of the Choir are some fine tracery compartments, supposed once to give view through them into Our Lady's Chapel.

The interior of ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL bears now a modern appearance, even that of a mere common Vestry-room.

About the Church are many heterogeneous and grotesque monuments, of the time of James I. &c.

Interior of the Great Tower. It is formed in four stories. First story. On each side are four arches with columns, and a gallery of communication behind them. Second

* There has just been set up in this Chapel a very pleasing mural monument to the memory of the late Abraham Newland, Esq. (an account of whom has been given in 1807, vol. LXXVII. p. 1170) from a design of J. Soane, Architect; and it is no small satisfaction to find, that not any of the lines of the Chapel have been mutilated in consequence, as is too commonly the case in these kind of undertakings.

story.

story. On each side, three large arches with columns, but stopped up, and the decorations nearly cut smooth with the face of the wall. These stories are in the early style of the Church. Third and fourth stories of Tudor work, and similar in their parts. On each side of these two stories are two large and lofty windows, each having two tiers of mullions, and tracery in their heads. Between these two latter stories is a flat compartmented cieling, and an entablature with ornaments, &c. These objects are still in their original colouring. From the rich turn of this cieling it becomes evident that, at the period of its setting up, the Tower was clear to view up to this point; and the whole gaze must have been, in every respect, pleasing and prepossessing.

When we reflect on the Great Fire, 1666, or more probably the rage of professional men at that period to do away all trace of our National Architecture in London, in order to introduce a foreign *melange* mode of design, it is to be wondered at, that one antient structure, bearing so much of its first features as this of St. Mary, should remain in being. But, as Chance has not wholly forsaken Antiquarian minds in this respect, let us prize the more this jewel before us, which may be deemed ONE OF THE LAST existing glories of London's former splendour!

AN ARCHITECT.

(WINCHESTER PALACE, *adjoining, in our next.)*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

I THOUGHT the Irrigation of Meadows had not been long practised in this Kingdom, till looking the other day into some antient tracts, written in the year 1539, by "Mayster Fitzherbarde, of charity and good zele that he bare to the wealth of this most noble realme," I find the following directions, which so exactly correspond with the present practice, that I hope it will be sufficiently important to insert in your entertaining Magazine.

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

"Annother maner of mendying medowes is, yf there be any rynnynge water or land flude that may be set or brought to rynne over the medowes, from the tyme that they be mowen, unto the beginnyng of May, and they wyl be moche the better, and it shall kyll, drown, and drive away the mouldy warpes, and fill up the low places with sandes, and make the ground euyn and good to mowe. All manner of waters be good, so that they stand not styl upon the grounde; but especially that water that cometh out of a towne, from every man's mydding or donghill, is best, and will make the medowes most rankest, and fro the begynning of May tyll the medowes be mowen and the hay gotten in, the waters wolde be set by and roune another waye, for dyvers considyration, &c."

It seems too, by the following extract, that both *draining* and *underdraining* were known at that time:

"*Howe to amende Morreys Grounde.*

"There is none other remedy, but fyrst to dreyne the water cleane away. And this is a good meane to dreyne the water cleane away. Fyrst, in the lowest close, where the water may be best avoyded, make a great dyche and a depe, that the water may avoyde. And yf all the water will not come to that great dyche, but stand styl in divers places, than make many small dyches, one into another, from the sayd standing waters, so that all these standing waters may come into the great dyche, and that by reason should dreyne the water clene.—And yf this manner of dyching will nat make the morres ground drie, than must you make a sough undernethe the erthe, as men do to get cole, yron, stone, leade, or tynne. Any yf that will not serve, than kepe out your catell, for fear of drowning."

The Marling of Land seems also to have been practised long before that time, as will appear from the following extract:

"And I marvayle greatly, that in the common feldes, where, of old tyme, hath been made many great marle pittes, the which hath done moche good to the landes, that nowe a-dayes no man dothe occupye them, ne make none other; and theye need not to doute but there is marle now as welle as was then: but, as me seemeth, there be two causes why; one is, the tenantes be so doubtful of their land lordes, that yf they sholde marle and make theyr holdynges moche better, they feere lest they shold be put out, or make a great fine, or else pay more rent."

The burning of Lime also seems to have been known at that time.

"And he that hath lymestone may brenne it with cole and wodds, and make lyme, wherewyth he may lyme his ground, and that wyl bring good corne, or he may selle his lyme at his pleasure."

The following forms of Oaths, from the same, appear to me to be curious:

"*The*

"*The Othe of a Denyson.*

"I shall true lyege man be, and true faithe beare to Kynge Henry that now is, and to his heires; and no treason do, nor thereunto assent; nor no thefte do; nor no theves fellow be, nor any of theym to know; but that I shall enforme, and do to wyte them that be the Kynge's officers thereof, that have the laws to governe. And I shall be buxome and obedient to Justices, Commissioners, Sheryffs, Exchetours, Bayleys, and Constables, and to all other officers of the Kynge's, in all thynges that they commaunde me to do lawfully, soo help me God and holydome."

"*The Othe of Afferour.*

"I shall truly effers this Courte; and high no man for no hate, ne lowe no man for noo love; but to set every man truly after the quantite of his trespasse to my knowledge, saving to a genylman his countynaunce and his householde; a merchaunt his marchandyse; a husbande his tenury, and his worke beastis to his plough. Soo help me God and my holydome."

Mr. Urban, *Worcester, July* 12.

ON a blank leaf of a copy of Woodhouse's Apocalype, in the Library of Hartlebury, presented to the late Bishop of Worcester, are the following complimentary remarks upon that excellent work, in the handwriting of that learned and venerable Prelate. As a piece of *original Criticism*, no less worthy of its author, than honourable to the work it is intended to recommend, I have no doubt but it will readily find a place in your valuable Repository.

Yours, &c. W. F.

"This is the best book, of its kind, that I have seen. It owes its superiority to two things: the Author's understanding, for the most part, the Apocalyphic *Symbols* in a spiritual, not a literal sense. Secondly, To the care he has taken to fix the precise *import* of those Symbols, from the use made of them by the old prophetical and other writers of the Old and New Testament. Still many difficulties remain, and will remain *to the time of the end.*

"*March* 15*th*, 1806. R. W."

Mr. Urban, *Harwich, May* 18.

SINCE my Letter, vol. LXXVII. pp. 724-5, an elegant marble Monument has been erected in the Chancel of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, on which is the following inscription:

"To the memory of
Mrs. Sarah Bridge,
who died March 24, 1787,
aged 42 years.

"Peace to thy sacred shrine! in realms above,
Receive this homage of our filial love;
No varnish'd epitaph, vain empty sounds,
Or gaudy trope, thy modest urn surrounds;
Unfading Truth thus ornaments thy bust,
Thy virtues make this consecration just.
The solemn cypress bows to shade thy bier,
And Memory pays the tribute of a tear.

S. B.

"Erected by her Children in 1808."

Yours, &c. R. R. Barnes.

Mr. Urban, *Bishop's Stortford.*

THOUGH I am enemy to all persecution, I cannot help noticing many of the expressions in the Letter of "A Protestant Dissenter," p. 573.

We certainly serve the same God, and we are also subjects of the same King, and should be well-wishers to his Government. We all ought also to rejoice in the prosperity of our Nation, and defeat of our Enemies. But does not the direct contrary of this often take place? I live in the neighbourhood of a town, the major part of which consists of what is called the *Old Presbyterians*; and, during the whole war, some of them have been in the habit of thwarting all the measures of Government; and, what is worse, rejoicing in any reverses (though I thank God we have experienced few), and grieving at our successes; and abundant cause they have had for grief of this nature in this glorious contest. In short, I am sorry to say, that their political tenets are strongly interwoven with their religious ones. In making use of their elective franchise, do not they always vote for the candidate in opposition to Government*; this is not regarding the exhortation of St. Paul, Rom. xiii. 1, &c.; nor is it *always* being "attached to the principles of the Constitution;" for the Government cannot be *always* wrong. Like the Jews, who had no dealings with the Samaritans, they will have no dealings with those of our Church; nor will even let a house, if they can avoid it, to any but their own sect. These are well-known facts, nor are they *nugæ, quæ seria ducunt ad mala*, but are in themselves serious evils. Now, Mr. Urban, on which side is the persecution? I think they cannot be said to tread in the steps of the mild, unoffending Jesus.

* This is much too peremptory. Edit.

Your

Your Correspondent says, that their families are more attended to in the article of religion and sobriety, from being "*kept out of offices.*" "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*" But I do not see why those persons who have these offices should not, at the same time, take care of their families in a religious way. And we have examples of some of the first families in the kingdom, who are remarkable for their attention to religious duties.

As to the payment of Tithes, it is enforced by the law, or else woe be to the Clergy; for no one, I believe, will say, that the Dissenters pay them the most cheerfully of any set of men. That there are many most worthy and respectable men of this sect I am ready to allow; but the major part in this neighbourhood acts as I have said. For my own part, I think it impossible to be moral and religious, without at the same time being loyal and free from a persecuting spirit. CANDIDUS.

*** We have several other Letters on this subject; but have no inclination to call forth religious bickerings. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 20.

PERMIT me to call the attention of your Antiquarian Readers to an anecdote, which Camden, in his Remains, attaches to the Noble of Edward the Third, one of our earliest gold coins. He says, that the alchemists of his day "affirmed as an unwritten verity, that it was made by projection, or multiplication alchimicall of Raymond Lulli, in the Tower of London." And he proceeds to state, that, by the inscription, "*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat,*" it was hinted, that the gold was made by invisible and secret art amidst the ignorant.

Camden writes in so particular a style, that it would be difficult to say, whether he tells this story seriously, or with a secret smile of contempt. If we are to suppose the latter, he should, like Mr. Addison's "Vellum," give us our cue, and beg pardon for being jocular.

It was in 1344, that King Edward the Third first coined Nobles. Lully died in 1315, and I cannot find that he ever was in England. I suppose, therefore, that we are to understand from Camden, that the gold was made after his recipe.

Cardinal Richelieu was so completely deceived by an alchemist, that he was afterwards much displeased if the subject was ever mentioned in his presence. Since his time, I think that there is no record that any person of acknowledged acuteness has mounted this hobby-horse, which was so long an universal favourite throughout Europe. E.S.S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

PERHAPS some of your rambling Correspondents may have met with the following:

At the Inn at Bethkellert, at the foot of Snowdon, is an Album, in which many a young traveller has tried to flutter his unfledged poetic pinions on a summer evening. Dr. B——k, unwilling to pass through so interesting a country without leaving some memorial of his having done so; but having been, perhaps, disappointed of an interview with any one of the coy Nine on the Peak of Snowdon, and perhaps fatigued with his journey, left this laconic entry:

"Dr. B——k stopt the night."

This produced the following, or something like it:

"In Scripture we 're told,
That Joshua of old, [times;
Stopt the day whilst he thrash'd the Philis-
Here, all Wales was in fright—
Dr. B. *stopt the night,*
Whilst he staid to refresh his intestines.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 9.

I SEND you some emendations to the List of Baronets of Ireland, as given in the Court Calendar for 1808. The title of Crofton, though continued in the List, became extinct so long ago as 1780, in the person of Sir Oliver, the fifth baronet, whose ancestor was so created in 1661, with remainder to *his issue male.* The late Sir Malby Crofton, of Longford House, co. Sligo, was descended *from an uncle* of the first Baronet; and, of course, had no just pretension to the honour.

The title of Crofton, granted 1758, is enjoyed by the Hon. Sir Edw. Crofton.

The title of Lumm became extinct in March 1796, in the person of Sir Francis Lumm, he dying issueless.

There is no such Irish or English Baronetage as Gifford of Castle-Yordan; nor Sheridan, which are met with in some Lists.

For Sir *Richard*, read Sir *John Allen* de Bourgho, of Castle-Connell.

A CONSTANT READER.

QUANTITY OF RAIN,

WHICH FELL AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN THE YEAR 1807

In Inches and Decimals.

1807.	*Chichester.*	*London.*	*Diss, Norfolk.*	*Chatsworth, Derbyshire.*	*Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*	*Ferriby, Kingston-upon-Hull.*	*Heath, near Wakefield, Yks.*	*Lancaster.*	*Dalton, Lancashire.*	*Kendal.*	*Sedberg, Yorkshire.*	*Nottingham.*
January.....	2,41	0,64	1,37	1,40	1,50	0,82	0,85	3,33	2,72	2,92	2,38	0,73
February...	2,44	1,48	1,66	1,79	2,77	2,64	2,09	3,59	4,59	5,58	4,00	1,23
March.....	0,23	0,50	1,36	0,44	1,69	1,21	2,60	1,12	1,52	2,21	0,57	0,73
April.....	0,00	1,02	0,81	0,67	2,36	1,77	1,17	3,19	3,66	2,90	1,72	0,94
May	5,47	3,26	3,47	5,26	2,80	2,53	4,70	3,75	3,97	4,47	2,80	5,08
June.....	0,56	1,74	1,99	2,81	2,52	1,13	2,65	1,25	2,26	2,27	4,00	3,00
July.....	1,62	0,38	1,54	2,26	2,25	1,11	2,43	3,50	3,74	4,48	3,43	2,55
August.....	3,13	1,94	1,64	1,57	1,27	3,31	2,18		2,92	3,49	4,58	1,40
September..	3,22	2,18	2,17	1,27	1,45	2,86	3,34	10,08	10,27	7,92	6,86	1,70
October.....	2,48	0,94	0,90	3,13	1,78	1,93	1,60		6,08	7,09	5,15	1,70
November...	7,54	3,36	2,27	1,18	3,88	6,02	5,57	4,00	4,93	5,07	5,50	3,33
December...	0,83	0,76	1,06	2,67	0,91	1,62	0,86	3,20	3,26	4,53	2,64	0,93
Total.....	29,93	18,20	20,17	24,45	25,13	26,95	30,04	37,01	49,93	52,93	43,69	23,32

*** Any communication on this branch of Meteorology, will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Blanchard, Master of the Academy, Nottingham.

A METEOROLOGICAL TABLE from June to December, 1807.

By Dr. Clarke, of Nottingham.

☞ The following Observations on the Thermometer are made at 8 A. M. 2. P. M. and 11 P. M. and on the Barometer at 2 P. M. The former Instrument is placed in the open air, exposed to the West, but in a situation surrounded by buildings, which prevent any alteration of temperature from currents of air. The direction of the wind is taken from the vane of St. Peter's church; and the numbers state how often it has been observed in any particular quarter during the month.

	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.				WEA.		WINDS.			
1807.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Mean.*	*Greatest Variation in 24 hours.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Mean.*	*Greatest Variation in 24 hours.*	*Fine, or Fair.*	*Snowy, or Rainy.*	*N. and N. E.*	*E. and SE.*	*S. and SW.*	*N. and NW.*
June.....	75°	46°	57°,85	10°	30,31	29,53	29,95	,33	20	10	24	5	24	37
July.....	80	52	64,00	8	30,50	29,52	29,90	,56	17	14	11	8	55	19
August.....	78	53	64,98	9	30,18	29,59	29,85	,34	28	3	11	11	53	18
September.....	67	40	51,93	10	30,15	29,21	29,69	,55	15	15	5	1	43	41
October.....	65	40	53,29	14	30,15	29,19	29,83	,51	23	8	8	8	51	26
November.....	50	26	38,93	11	30,10	28,43	29,44	,80	14	16	16	2	41	31
December.....	50	24	38,14	13	30,24	29,11	29,84	,15	25	6	2	9	48	34
Aver. for 7 Months	...	...	52°,73	...	.....	.....	.....	Totl.	142	72	77	44	315	206

106. Richardson's *Poems and Plays.*
(Concluded from p. 611.)

THE Plays are two in number, and both Tragedies. The first is intituled "The Indians;" and it appears to have been represented both in England and in Scotland. The fable of the piece is connected with the taking of Quebec by the British under Gen. Wolfe; and the scenery is laid in the woodlands and Indian villages that surround Lake Huron, in North America. The persons of the drama are, Ononthio, the Sachem of the tribe, a humane and moderate ruler; Onaiyo his son, a brave young man, who is, at the opening of the play, absent from his village, with auxiliaries in aid of France; Maraino, the wife of Onaiyo, a young woman of British extraction, who had been saved, when a child, from being murdered by the compassionate Ononthio, when the Indians, in one of their horrid attacks upon the English settlers, had massacred her parents; Yerdal, an Indian of some rank; and Neidan, a sorcerer; together with Sidney, the brother of Maraino, who had likewise escaped from the fate of his family. The interest of the plot arises from a wicked attempt on the part of Yerdal, who is joined and instigated by Neidan to supplant the authority of the Sachem, and to possess himself of Maraino in the absence of her husband. This object is favoured by a report of Onaiyo's death, who had been seen baffled and disarmed by a British soldier in the field of Quebec. In the mean time, to get rid of other obstacles, and ensure final success, the two traitors converse in the following manner:

"YERDAL.

"Neidun, I would confer with thee. Thou know'st
The holy reverence I have ever borne thee,
And I've experienc'd thee my friend.

NEIDAN.

Thy pleasure?

YERDAL.

You've mark'd, have often mark'd, Maraino's beauty.

NEIDAN.

And with regret have seen her radiance kindle
The flame of unrequited love in thee.

YERDAL.

But not of hopeless love.

NEIDAN.

Not hopeless! how!

YERDAL.

Onaiyo is no more! doubtless he perish'd.
We have no tidings of his fate, but that
He strove in bloody conflict. Furious rage
And headlong rashness must have urg'd him on
To deeds not only hazardous but deadly.

NEIDAN.

But yet his death will not avail. Maraino,
Erewhile, if I misdeem not, scorn'd thy suit.

YERDAL.

My rival liv'd; but now I'll soothe and win
Her soul to soft compliance: I will practise
Ev'ry endearment of subduing love
To bend her stubbornness: and thou art skill'd
In th' efficacies of enchanting spells.
Employ them in my service: thy reward
Shall be whate'er thou wilt and I can compass.

NEIDAN.

But then Ononthio loves thee not; nay, hates thee!
For thou hast oft oppos'd him; and will never,
Unless by strong compulsion, yield Maraino
To thy embrace.

YERDAL.

And would you grieve to see him
By strong necessity compell'd?

NEIDAN.

No more——
Exert thy influence. If direful charms,
And pow'r with th' agents of the troubled air,
Or those that haunt the desert; and if skill
To use the hidden virtues that belong
To every root and every plant that waves
Its foliage to the breeze, can aid thy purpose;
Or if sagacity and deep discernment
Have power to snare our overbearing chief,
Command their services, and be successful.

YERDAL.

Successful to the very utmost height
Of my desires! Maraino shall be mine!
And all the usurpation and the power
Of proud Ononthio trampled in the dust.
He who opposes me, me thus upheld
And aided by thy skill, may sooner stem
The rage of Niagara, when he pours
The upper and the nether floods with vast
Tremendous tumult down the foamy cliffs,
And roars and shakes th' untrodden wild afar."

Meanwhile, a prisoner is brought in by the fugitives, and these two disaffected chiefs make a point of having him sacrificed to appease the angry Gods, but, in truth, more to oppose the wishes of their Sachem, who had determined to save him. Before, however, he could interpose his authority, the Indians have the prisoner bound, and, armed with tomahawks, they stand around him, giving

giving vent to their feelings in the following fine lyricks:

"First Indian.

"Spirits of the Dead, that fly
All athwart the midnight sky,
When the sable-suited night
Bars the Western gate of light,
And with lamentable wail
Load the intermitting gale;

Second Indian.

By your melancholy groans,
Mangled carcases and bones,
That, besmear'd with recent gore,
Lie on Hoshelega's* shore;
Disembodied Spirits, come,
And enjoy the victim's doom.

Third Indian.

Come, my brethren, fierce and grim,
Fill the cauldron to the brim;
Fuel in the forest hew,
Cypress, pine, and baleful yew;
Till the smoke and smould'ring fire
Round the sooty sides aspire.

Fourth Indian.

With a thousand tortures slow
Vary his protracted woe;
Every nerve and every vein
Claims its destin'd dole of pain,
Till the wilds and rocky shore
Bellow with th' unpitied roar.

Fifth Indian.

Bend th' elastic bow to fly
With his hairy scalp on high.
Hither, from the waste of War,
Areskouy†, roll thy car;
Grim with horrible delight,
Hallow the tremendous rite.

Sixth Indian.

Blasts that wing the winnow'd air,
Fly! on rapid pinion bear,
Far beyond the billowy main,
Screams of anguish, shrieks of pain!
Far beyond th' Atlantic deep
Let his kindred wail and weep."

The good Ononthio, notwithstanding, succeeds in saving the Briton from the frightful death which was preparing for him with so much savage skill and bloodthirstiness; and has the satisfaction to find that he is the brother of Maraino, his son's wife, and, as it afterwards appeared, the very person who had foiled his son in the engagement, and spared his life. Onaiyo has, in the mean time, returned, but is prevented from seeing his wife by Yerdal and Neidan, whose plan grows blacker and blacker, as obstacles increase. They persuade Onaiyo that Sidney, who they tell him was saved by his wife's interposition, was on terms of criminal familiarity with Maraino; and finally succeed in rousing his jealousy to that pitch that he determines to slay the Englishman. He finds him, at length, asleep in the open air, and would have perpetrated the bloody deed which he meditated; but, behold! he is the generous soldier with whom he had unsuccessfully coped before Quebec, and wears on his body the very wampum belt which he had given him as a token of gratitude and esteem when they parted on the field! An explanation follows; and Yerdal, seeing his villainy exposed, makes a thrust at Onaiyo, who dexterously wrests his dagger from his hand, and lays the traitor at his feet. Neidan had previously professed repentance, and was forgiven.

This story is simple, and well conceived; and if its developement does not "harrow up the soul," it at least excites emotions of a very pleasant character, and leaves a soft, pensive impression upon the mind.

We can only afford room for the following lines, in which Sidney and Maraino recognize each other. Speaking of the Indians, from the edge of whose tomahawks he had just escaped, Sidney says of them,

"Too well, ere now, I've prov'd their deadly rancour,
When, at still hour of midnight, they surpris'd
My father's dwelling, barbarously slew
My parents and my infant sister. I
Escap'd their fury; but my heart preserves
Indelible th' impression of their rage.

Maraino.

Merciful Heaven! and were thy parents slain
By cruel Indians? and hadst thou a sister,
An infant sister? Wilt thou, gentle stranger,
Grant me the boon I crave, and tell me where,
Where was their dwelling?

Sidney.

My parents
Were born in Britain. In their early days
Fortune had smil'd on them; but soon, alas!
With sad reverse she frown'd. Gen'rous disdain
To be the constant objects of compassion
Determin'd them to leave their native land,
And strive, by honest industry, elsewhere
To earn a peaceful livelihood. They cross'd
The wide Atlantic: in a woody vale,
Lav'd by the Delaware, for many a year,
Bless'd with success in their unenvy'd toil,
They liv'd, and rear'd their progeny, myself
And my poor helpless sister. But even here
Their

* River St. Laurence. † Mars.

Their fate was adverse. Cruel fate! Oh Heaven!
Did they deserve their sufferings?

MARAINO.

O proceed,
And free me from suspence.

SIDNEY *(with emotion, and not observing* Maraino).

My parents!
Most barbarously massacred! Can I
Recall that night of horror, and not feel
My bosom torn with agonizing sorrow?

MARAINO.

O direful night! when, at the dreary hour
Of midnight, the tremendous yell arose:
My father, starting from his sleep, beheld,
By the hideous light of his own roof in flames,
The scowling visages of savage fiends,
That yell'd with horrid howlings. Dire event! [brance
The earliest image stamp'd on my remem-
Was that disastrous night!

SIDNEY.

On *thy* remembrance!

MARAINO.

My brother! O my brother! I am thine,
Thy only sister! thy poor sister! then
Reft of my parents and of thee! But now
I have recover'd thee.

SIDNEY.

Thy name?

MARAINO.

O Sidney!
You are indeed my brother. Oft I have heard
The tale of our disaster, but believ'd
You too had perish'd.—Holy Heaven! I thank thee;
My brother lives, lives to protect and guard me!"

We come now to the second Play, which is, in our opinion, the best portion of the work before us. It is a lyrical drama, called "The Maid of Lochlin;" the subject of which is taken from the poem of Fingal ascribed to Ossian. Agandecca, the daughter of Starno, King of Lochlin, had been betrothed to Fingal, King of Morven; but, for reasons of state, Starno thought proper to break off the marriage and all connexion with the Chief of Morven. Fingal, therefore, invades Lochlin; defeats its King in single combat; but, by the interposition of their Nobles, the two Monarchs are reconciled, and Agandecca is to become the wife of her victorious lover. Starno, however, still retains a grudge against Fingal; consults with the High Priest of Lochlin about gratifying it; and the result is, a stratagem to poison the young Warrior during the celebration of the marriage. This plan does not succeed; and the circumstances that frustrate it put off the solemnization of the wedding. The old King, determined to have vengeance upon Fingal, concerts, in conjunction with the High Priest, another method of trepanning him. He is to be invited to a hunting-match; way-laid by an ambuscade of armed men, and slain without mercy. By means of Agandecca, he gets notice of this diabolical stratagem, and goes to hunt so well prepared for it, that Starno and his assassins are very soon in his power. In the midst of the scuffle, Agandecca, seeing her father overcome, and afraid of his life, rushed in to save him; when he, knowing that his purpose had been communicated by her to Fingal, and roused to the highest degree of madness at his disappointment, plunged his dagger into her fair bosom.

In this drama, which, as a whole, is a piece of distinguished merit, there are many lyrical verses of great beauty and spirit, recited by Bards, somewhat in the style of the antient Chorus. Upon the reconciliation of the Kings, after the battle, these poetical Chroniclers amuse the Warriors with the following high-toned minstrelsy:

"FIRST BARD.

"Cease, ye Regal Halls, to mourn,
For, link'd in love, the Kings return;
Their gallant train, with joyful feet,
Your hospitable threshold greet.
Loud let the voice of Harmony resound,
The lofty roof with festive notes rebound.
Far let the melodies of Mirth be heard,
And Reconcilement's feast in fair array prepar'd.

SECOND BARD.

Furious through tumultuous skies
The tempest, wing'd with horror, flies;
Ascends, and whelms with giant force
The day-star in his flaming course;
The rolling clouds with wild disorder blends; [scends:
And now in torrent-streams the rain de-
Loud on re-bellowing hills and shelving shores [roars.
The forest groans amain, the raging billow

THIRD BARD.

Milder influence soon prevails,
The reign of gently-breathing gales;
The clouds are parted in the sky,
The Day unveils her azure eye,
Smiles on the fury of the foaming rill,
Renews the verdure of the sloping hill;

Crowns

Crowns with refulgent beam the vocal grove, [of Love.
And wakes in every glade the symphonies

FOURTH BARD.

Reconcilement, gentle power!
When clouds of angry passion lour,
Duly invok'd, thy smile imparts
Contrition to congenial hearts.
How sweetly-soothing thine oblivious calm!
While kind Affection's renovated balm
The down-cast eye with dews of rapture fills, [som thrills!
Glows in the flushing cheek, the tender bo-

CHORUS OF BARDS.

Frea, queen of soft delight,
Braga, ruling power of song,
Balder, source and lord of light,
May your reign of love be long!"

When the parties had met in the chapel, where the marriage was to take place, Ullin, the Bard of Morven, supposed to be possessed of the second sight (a gift still of doubtful existence among his countrymen, according to Dr. Johnson), gives warning to his Sovereign in the following stanzas:

"Gracious Sovereign,
Beware of guile. Never have I beheld thee
So snar'd and compass'd with deceit and peril. [weakness;
Groundless suspicion argues fear and
But wary Caution is the child of Wisdom.

FINGAL *(with surprise)*.

Behold, his bright eye rolls in hurried frenzy!
Ullin, reveal the portent; for I know
That visionary forms full oft to thee
Unfold their hues, foreboding dire events.

ULLIN *(in agitation)*.

I.

Whence was the rueful cry,
The moaning of Despair?
Chas'd through the troubled air,
A ghost went shrieking by!

II.

Fierce clouds terrific lour!
Red drops come trickling down;
And lo! a princely crown
Falls in a bloody shower!

HIGH PRIEST.

Away with thy suggestion! idle dreams!
Th' offspring of Fear, foster'd by Superstition.

ULLIN.

I.

Panting on, with measur'd haste,
The raven wings the wide aërial waste;
Red of eye, and talon fell,
Behold the Minister of Hell!
Pontiff, to daunt thy shrinking heart with fear,
Heard you not rustling by the baleful pennon near?

II.

Blasted by a noxious breath,
That blew at even across the wizard heath,
On a scath'd pine's smoulder'd bough, [now
The bird of vengeance rests, and
Whets his terrific beak, soon in thy breast [repast.
To tear thy mangled heart, and cling to the

The High Priest, presenting the impoisoned cup to Agandecca, which she, agreeably to custom, was to present to her bridegroom untasted, says to her,

"Thou Royal Virgin,
Loveliest of Northern maidens, to thy Consort
Present this cup, in token of thy fealty,
And kind endeavour to allay his cares.
O may that precious liquor yield composure
And gentle comfort from the toils of life!

AGANDECCA *(trembling, and receiving the cup)*.

And of that comfort may I not partake?
Have I no need of solace?

HIGH PRIEST.

Hold! profane not
The sacred mystery with thy reckless deed.

AGANDECCA.

Believe me, holy Seer, if this contain
Soft antidote or medicine for the pangs
Of heartfelt anguish, I am much in need
Of the refreshing beverage.

HIGH PRIEST.

Peace! beware!
Nor with unseasonable speech disturb
This holy rite. The vollied lightning darts
With instant fury from the depth of Heaven,
And cleaves the heart of whosoever dare
Profane our solemn act.

AGANDECCA.

And shall I then
Become insensible? Shall I be free
From anguish? and my heart no longer throb [flame,
With direful horror? Come, thou rapid
And rescue me from suff'rance, and I'll hail thee
A minister of mercy!"

Upon being pressed to present it, she dashes it from her, exclaiming,

"Down to the ground, perfidious potion! down!
Now let the Levin flash, and Odin thunder,
And the deep-cavern'd earth gape to receive me!
No dread of punishment and no reward
Shall ever force or lure me to commit
A deed that the pure spirit of my soul
With condemnation and abhorrence spurns!"

Our limits now imperiously require that we refrain from making more extracts; and we shall comply, after quoting the passage in which Agandecca

decca communicates to her lover the plan that was laid to take away his life. She appears distressed; and he having begged of her to disclose the cause of her sorrows, she informs him that

"On the wing
Are now the swiftly-flying minutes, charg'd
With the disclosure. But before the tidings
Whelm thee with sad surprise, I have a boon
To crave of thee; and, with what earnest speech
I can, I would entreat thee.

FINGAL.

How! entreat!
Say not entreat, command me.

AGANDECCA.

Spare my father!
Vow that no sudden ire, no furious mood
Of vengeance, shall impel thee, though thy wrath [Heaven
May seem as righteous as the wrath of
Hurl'd at th' enormities of human guilt;
Vow that thou wilt not slay him, nor be-
Me of a parent. [reave

FINGAL.

Need I vow or swear,
If my own father, if illustrious Comhal,
Or hoary majesty of antient Trenmor,
Yet rul'd his isles, that I would not conspire
Against his life? As sacred to my soul
As were the life of Comhal, or my own,
Now glowing in the prime of youthful hope,
Is Agandecca's sire. I could almost
Complain of thee, and say, my faith and love
Are wrong'd by thy entreaty.

AGANDECCA.

Well I know
Thy loyalty, and will believe thee faithful,
And very merciful; and so believing—
I will unfold to thee a tale, and warn thee
To save thyself—to speed thy flight—
Away! [snares
From danger that I cannot name!—from
So hideous that my recreant speech denies
Compliance with my will!—Ye cruel Fates!
Rage as ye list. I may not interfere
With your determin'd progress, nor prevent
The foul accomplishment.

FINGAL.

Unless thy speech
Give utterance to thy faltering words, thy heart
Will burst its tenement. Perchance delay
Might interpose——

AGANDECCA.

Delay! delay not! fly!
Shelter'd behind that woody hill, an ambush
Lies ready to assail thee; and the signal
For rapid onset, the tremendous blast
Blown from a martial clarion. Haste, away! [gaze
Leave me! nor look at me! nor let thy
Whelm me with utter shame! Go, save thy life!
And my poor father from a wreakful deed!
[*Exit.*

Enter ULLIN.

The King of Lochlin, with extreme impatience,
Waits thine arrival. But let me again
Implore thee, Prince, allow not the deceit
And smile of hollow Friendship to betray thee.

FINGAL.

Ullin, I now discern them, and must urge thee [time
To bid my friends prepare for other pas-
Than chace of tusky boars. Let them not wander
Far from that woody hill."

With regard to the claims of Professor Richardson to the poetic laurel, we have given our Readers a fair opportunity of forming a judgment; and if that judgment be favourable, it will the better correspond with our own. If his volumes contain few examples of that "*ignea vis*," that daring impatient spirit which despises restraint, and astonishes by the novelty of its combinations, and the loftiness of its flights, they are replete with instances of animated poesy, tempered and refined by the most discriminative elegance, and in every respect worthy of the Muse in her happiest moments. The Dramatical Pieces display much knowledge of human nature; the characters are all such as their situation and dispositions would form; and we are never hurt by any thing extravagant, or that is difficult to be reconciled to our ordinary conceptions of things. This is, however, no more than what was reasonably to be expected from a writer who, as a critick, so successfully scanned the merits of our great Dramatist, Shakspeare; defined his path when it seems to abandon Nature; and, in short, explained the import of passages where others would alter the text. We allude to the Author's Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters; a work which ought ever to have a place where the volumes of that celebrated Bard are respected.

107. Douce's *Illustrations of* Shakspeare.
(*Concluded from p.* 425.)

PAGE 97. Twelfth Night, act III. scene 1:

"*Vio.* Dost thou live by thy *tabor?*"

Mr. D. observes that fools were represented with tabors in their hands long

long before Shakspeare's time; and that a learned Commentator is wrong in supposing that it was the sign of an eating-house kept by Tarleton, though it might designate a musick-shop.

"It appears, from Tarleton's Jests, 1611, 4to, that he kept a tavern in Gracious (Gracechurch) street, at the sign of the *Saba*. This is the person who in our modern Bibles is called the *Queen of Sheba*; and the sign has been corrupted into that of the *Bell-Savage*, as may be gathered from the inedited metrical *Romance of Alexander*, supposed to have been written at the beginning of the fourteenth century by Adam Davie; who, in describing the countries visited by his hero, mentions that of *Macropy* (the *Macropii* of Pliny); and adds,

"In here londe is a cité,
On of the noblest in Christianté;
Hit holith (is called) *Sabba* in langage.
Thens cam *Sibely savage*,
Of al thes world thes fairest quene,
To Jerusalem, Salamon to seone (to see)
For hire fairhed (beauty) and for hire love,
Salamon forsok his God above."

Mr. D. notices the anachronism of connecting the story of Alexander with the region of Christianity; but does the author the justice to admit that, in *his* time, the Ethiopians were Christians; and proceeds to say that *Sibely savage* is a perversion of *si belle sauvage*: and that we are not to dispute the claims of Salomon's mistress to superlative beauty, though she was supposed to be a native of the remotest part of Africa, probably of a completely black complexion, and has been thus converted into a savage. At all events, the *Queen of Sheba* served as well for a sign as the Wise Men of the East, who were afterwards transformed into the Three Kings of Cologne. He controverts the opinion of Mr. Pegge, that the designation of the Bell Savage Inn arose from that building having been leased to *Isabella Savage*: and adds,

"It is probable that the learned Writer's friend was, in some way or other, deceived. The date of the instrument is not mentioned; and if the above name really appeared in the lease, it might have been an accidental circumstance, at a period not very distant. Mr. Pegge was likewise not aware that the same sign, corrupted in like manner, was used on the Continent."

Measure for Measure, act V. scene I. p. 375:

"*Lucio.* Shew your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour.*"

The observations on this passage are extremely creditable to the Author's feelings, and do equal honour to his successful industry. "There would have been little reason for dissenting from Mr. Henley's ingenious note, in which he supposes that this expression refers to the *pillory*, but for the subsequent remark by Lucio: "this may prove worse than *hanging*." He thinks it, however, more probable that the words allude to the *time* prescribed for torturing the offender by suspension; which mode of execution "dishonours the living more than it degrades the criminal." Far more merciful would be the death inflicted by a bullet, or even the bow-string. "On this principle one could wish that, on the close of the usual necessary and consolatory preparation for death, some mode of stupifying the offender were adopted; that no sensation of torture on his part might be felt; nor any other on that of the spectator than a satisfaction that the sentence of the law had been fulfilled." This digression, which we think very pardonable, leads Mr. Douce to the rejection of Mr. D. Barrington's idea, that "the criminal was *suspended in the air by the collistrigium, or stretch-neck*;" and to the illustration of the various pillories hitherto used for the second degree of punishment; of which he introduces six engravings. We refer the Reader to those with pleasure, as objects of considerable curiosity and interest.

The Notes on Measure for Measure are followed by an ingenious Dissertation "On the Story and Construction" of the play; which tends to establish an opinion that the plot was founded on fact, as a similar incident has been related of Charles the bold Duke of Burgundy, and others. Several instances are cited to support this supposition; and it concludes with a just and well-turned defence of the morality of the play, which has been arraigned by some scrupulous Criticks. This method is adopted, as occasion requires, throughout the work.

The lines in the third scene of the third act of the Second Part of King Henry VI. uttered by King Henry,

"Beat

"Beat away the busy, meddling fiend,
That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul,"

introduce an interesting illustration of the antient superstitious idea, that evil spirits attended the last minutes of dying men, in order to seize upon their souls; which Shakspeare uses with great effect in the above passage. To confirm the prevalence of this terrific folly, Mr. Douce quotes the following words from a manuscript book of devotions, written in the reign of Henry VI.; "Judge for me when the moste hedyous and damnable dragons of helle shall be redy to take my poore soule, and engloute it in to theyr infernall belyes." Two prints accompany this note; both of which exhibit the soul departing, in the form of an infant, under the guidance of angels, to the great disappointment of the fiends in attendance; and were copied from one of the oldest-printed books extant, and a good engraving on wood, by an unknown artist of much merit, whose performance Mr. D. suspects Sir Joshua Reynolds had seen before he painted the Fiend in the Death of Cardinal Beaufort.

Hamlet, act I. scene 5, p. 81:

"*Hamlet.* My tables,—meet it is I set it down."

The Author says,

"It is remarkable that neither public nor private museums should furnish any specimens of these table-books, which seem to have been very common in the time of Shakspeare; nor does any attempt appear to have been made towards ascertaining exactly the materials of which they were composed."

That ivory was used for this purpose about the beginning of the last century is known to the Writer of this article, who now possesses tablets the leaves of which, with two strong covers, turn on a silver pivot at the bottom; and the ivory of one of the covers is sufficiently thick to receive the pencil. As the person who made this probably saw them thus made in his youth, the material may have been common in Shakspeare's time.

The anachronisms of Shakspeare are so far over-balanced by his noble flights of fancy and richness of expression, that it seems, at first sight, invidious to notice them. Had he written at the present æra, when the unities are strictly enforced, and propriety of every description required, we should, in all probability, have witnessed neither his noble flights of fancy or richness of expression. He might have reached to an Irene; but there would have been less work for Editors and Commentators than he has furnished by his unrestrained and hence wonderful powers of mind. We do not, however, mean to object to the pointing-out of the anachronisms of Shakspeare when it is done only as matter of curiosity, as in the present case. A specimen follows, which completely exonerates Mr. D. from wishing to depreciate or condemn:

"King Henry IV. Other anachronisms are very numerous in the plays of this reign. We have *pistols* and *silk* stockings; *gilt two-pences* and *ten-shilling-pieces*; a ballad with a *picture* on it, evidently alluding to the wood-cuts on those compositions; the game of *shove-groat*, or *slide-shrift*, which was not invented before the reign of Henry VIII. Mention is also made of *John* Scogan, jester to Edward IV.; and of *Arthur's show*, though not introduced till a long time afterwards."

These, it must be admitted, are very glaring errors; but what shall we say to a living Critical Tragic Actor, who has forcibly and excellently illustrated Shakspeare on the stage, who did then and there introduce a common *rocking-horse* from a toy-shop in an apartment where the costume was otherwise strictly *Roman?*

The Dissertation on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare commences with that modest diffidence which is generally the precursor of judicious research and well-founded observation. In the progress of this part of his work the Author classes the characters to be considered under the heads of the General Domestic Fool, the Clown, the Female Fool, the City or Corporation Fool, Tavern Fools, the Fool of the antient Theatrical Mysteries and Moralities, the Fool in the old Dumb Shews exhibited at Fairs and perhaps at Inns, the Fool in the Whitsun Ales and Morris Dance, and the Mountebank's Fool, or Merry Andrew; and fully establishes the antiquity of the custom of retaining real Domestic Fools.

"The discontinuance of the Court Fool had a considerable influence on the manners of private life; and we learn, from one of Shadwell's plays, that it was then

"out

"out of fashion for great men to keep fools." But the practice was by no means abolished; it maintained its ground in this country so late as the beginning of the last century; and we have an epitaph, written by Dean Swift, on Dicky Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool, who was buried in Berkley church-yard, June 18, 1728."

Mr. Douce very properly recommends a close examination of Shakspeare's fools and others introduced in old plays, to obtain a just idea of the entertainment they afforded their masters and their guests; and he cites several authorities, which prove that they were sometimes severely corrected for stepping beyond the bounds of decency. He afterwards enters into an examination of their dress; and concludes his entertaining remarks by referring to six engravings containing nineteen specimens.

In the Dissertation on the *Gesta Romanorum* our Author pays several handsome compliments to the industry of the late Mr. Warton, whom he hails as the founder of "a School that has already produced some accomplished Pupils." Amongst those we beg leave to place Mr. Douce. It has been found necessary to blend amusement with instruction from the earliest ages; and in the middle, the Ecclesiasticks had recourse to historical and imaginary narrations, "in order to acquire that degree of popularity and attention which might otherwise have been wanting, and also for the purpose of enforcing their morality by such examples as should touch the feelings of the hearers, and operate, with respect at least to ruder minds, more efficaciously than precept." The *Gesta Romanorum* was designed to answer these purposes; but Mr. Douce observes, neither Warton or Tyrwhitt perceived that there were two works with this title; of which that treated of by the former no MS. has yet been described; of the other, several MSS. are extant; but those have never been printed, except some translated extracts. After premising that the two works are totally distinct from each other, and compiled by different persons, Mr. D. produces the earliest instances he could discover of this mode of teaching morality; and several amusing specimens are given. He then mentions Mr. Warton's supposition, that the *Gesta Romanorum* was composed by Peter Bercheur, a native of Poitou, prior of St. Eloy at Paris, in which city he died in 1632; and gives many reasons for dissenting from that gentleman's opinion. Though inclining, from several circumstances in the work, to suppose the writer to have been a German, he does not positively deny that he was the author. The printed editions are enumerated, from 1480 to 1555, to the amount of 28; besides German, Dutch, French, and English translations.

"It is now time to proceed to the description of another *Gesta Romanorum*, and which has indeed been the principal cause of the present Dissertation. This work was undoubtedly composed in England, in imitation of the other; and therefore it will be necessary, for the future, to distinguish the two works by the respective appellations of the *Original* and the *English Gesta*." (p. 362.)—"It is natural to suppose that a work like the *original Gesta* would stimulate some person to the compilation of one that should emulate if not altogether supersede it; and accordingly this design was accomplished at a very early period, as one of the MSS. appears to be of the age of Richard II.; and, as a proof that its purpose was similar to the original, it was quoted five times in a collection of Sermons by a preacher at Magdalen college."—"If additional proofs were wanting of the English origin of the work before us, it might be stated, 1. that no MS. of it appears to exist in any of the Catalogues of Continental Libraries; whereas there are many in those of this country; 2. that in one of the chapters there are some English verses, and in another some English proper names; 3. that it has a few English terms and modes of speech, as *parliament, livery of seisin*, &c."

The arrangement is like that of the original; and many of the tales are retained, but re-written, and considerably altered, particularly the morals and the names. The best MSS. contain 102 tales, of which 40 are not in the original. The Author then proceeds to analyse the work on Mr. Warton's plan, in nearly 80 pages; which is followed by conjectures relating to who was the author; and the Dissertation concludes with an enumeration of the MSS. extant, and printed editions.

Mr. D. introduces his Dissertation on the antient English Morris Dance with an attempt to ascertain whence the English received it, which cannot be traced to any certainty; but in all probability

probability it is of Moorish origin, particularly as the Fandango of Spain unquestionably proceeded from that source; and the genuine French Morris Dance was performed at the beginning of the sixteenth century by persons with their faces blacked and a sort of turban on the head. We have received much pleasure in perusing this part of the work, and will not anticipate that of future Readers by entering more fully into the subject, which is embellished with several curious representations of the peculiarities of the dance in different countries.

Having followed Mr. D. through his laudable and laborious undertaking, we cannot take our leave of him without observing that no preceding Author has excelled him in this favourite pursuit, none of whom have explored so great a mass of literary matter, and supported their opinions by equally undoubted authorities. We therefore freely and unequivocally recommend the Illustrations of Shakspeare, and of antient Manners, &c. as highly deserving of public patronage; in return for which, the Publick will receive entertainment and much instruction, conveyed in a modest and unembarrassed style.

108. *Sermons, controversial and practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects (heretofore published in* Ireland *only). By the late Rev.* Philip Skelton. *Re-published by the Rev.* S. Clapham, *M. A. Vol. I.*

THE name of SKELTON is celebrated in Ireland above that of all other writers. As a man of general learning, as a divine, a preacher, and a parish-priest, he stood foremost in the ranks. He came to England in 1748, and published his "Deism Revealed." In 1754 were published, by Andrew Millar, "Discourses, controversial and practical," in two vols. of which two large impressions were sold. In the year 1770 he published his Works in Ireland, in five volumes, for the benefit of the Magdalen Charity. The fourth of these volumes Mr. Clapham has re-printed. To say that it contains more of sound argument and genuine piety than is generally to be met with in practical Sermons, would be speaking with cold approbation. We consider it the very best model which a young Clergyman can lay before him; and better calculated for the closet, as convincing the understanding and influencing the heart, than any other Author we can recommend. In justification of our opinion, we select the conclusion of the ninth sermon, on *Conformity to the World.* We give it at length, to enable our Readers to form an estimate of the style, the reasoning, the exhortation, and the piety of the Writer.

"Awake out of sleep. Rouse your understanding; and consider how little true wisdom is to be found in those who give the fashion; how they are bred up in pride, wantonness, and vice of every kind; how they are bogged in the *thick clay* of this world; how Christ hath told them, that *it is as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, as it is for them to enter into the kingdom of Heaven;* how the Apostle hath told us, that not many wise men *after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called;* how David saith, that *man being in honour, continueth not, but is like the beast that perisheth;* how the rich who die like other men turn all of them preachers of this doctrine at the last, and cry out *vanity and vexation of spirit,* as the true character of the lives they have led; how unable even the agonies of death, deepened by those of despair, are to find a tongue to express the hideous prospect of that which is to follow. God hath forbidden you *to go in the way of evil men,* so much as *to enter into the path of the wicked, for their way is darkness,* so that *they know not at what they stumble,* nor that *they lay wait for their own blood, and lurk privily for their own lives.*

"But *they prosper,* you say, *and come not into trouble like other folks.* Be not carried away, with this appearance, to distrust Providence, or to slight the service of God; but come hither into *his house,* as David, under the same temptation, did, and ye shall *behold the end of these men.* His word, which we here consult, will open your eyes, that you may see these men, *formerly so prosperous in ungodliness, set in slippery places, and cast down into destruction.* You shall then correct your ignorant doubts, and say to yourself, *how are they brought into desolation, as in a moment! They are utterly consumed with terrors!*

"*Christ's kingdom is not of this world.* Of his kingdom you profess yourself a member from that day when you renounced the prince of this world, with all its pomps and vanities. If you are really of Christ, you will despise those trappings of slavery to pride and folly, and lift up your mind to

to a nobler kind of grandeur, the glorious grandeur of being truly religious, and of ardently loving God, at a time when it is become fashionable to forget him, and the effects of his goodness, even while we wanton in them. This is a greatness which you may more easily raise yourself to, and preserve yourself in, than the wealthy can in theirs. This is true greatness, which no degree of poverty can hinder, which death cannot destroy, which all that are wise and good in heaven and on earth shall see, shall applaud, shall magnify Almighty God for in their hymns, while you are yet in your rags, and longing at the gate of Dives for the crumbs which fall from his table. God sees your faith, your patience, your love of him in the midst of contempt and indigence; notes the honour your perseverance in these exalted graces does to him and his Religion, and marks the difference between that and the slight they cast on both, who are neither so contented nor so thankful for all their wealth as you are in the midst of your poverty. At the very instant that the high heads of this world pass you by, as one beneath their notice, the Angels, the Principalities, the Powers in Heaven, look from their thrones on you and your triumphs, with a joy which all the raptures they feel, and all the glories they possess, cannot divert. Great is the kingdom of your Lord; and great are you already in that kingdom, though so despicable here, where pride, folly, and ignorance prevail, and Satan reigns by permission for a time.

"But, fashionable as it is grown to forget God and contemn his service, there are some among the great, who, in spite of custom and numberless temptations, esteem it their highest honour to worship him at his house, and in their own, with an humility and constancy equal to yours. These souls, ennobled by Religion above their wealth and titles, shine down from the highest stations of life in all the lustre of piety, probity, and humanity. Kindle at the warmth, and pursue the light, of these suns, and not the false lights or contagious heats of those who, being set on fire of hell, glare on you from above with malignant rays.

"Consider with yourself, you to whom the customs of the world are yet a temptation, is the folly of him who cunningly schemes his own confusion, the extravagance of him who pursues the ruin of his own fortune, the wickedness of him who labours to bring corruption on his own nature, remorse on his own conscience, and endless misery on his own soul, a fit object of your imitation? Can your reason reconcile itself to this? Can you hope for honour in following him whom, with your own eyes, you see hastening to infamy? in being the ridiculous, despicable fool of fashion, and that only at second-hand? Can even your pride stoop to this? If it can, how low, how abject a thing is that pride! How does your enemy at once insult the grossness of your stupidity by a snare so palpable, and tread your little soul into that dirt which the parade of custom raises on the broad, the downward road of false honour!

"It is certainly every man's duty to himself, who lives in the light of the Gospel, to be guided by his own eyes, if he pretends to see at all, and not slavishly give himself up to the direction of others, who probably care very little which way they go; who perhaps are led themselves by such a train or succession of examples as there is no tracing to any other original than folly, it may be wickedness, grown grey and venerable by length of time; or to pursue to any other end than infamy and misery, made still more dreadful by the prospect of eternity?

"Instead of following one another to ruin, let us beseech God to fix our imitation on the glorious example of our blessed Saviour; and when, through infirmity, we fail, to accept of his merit and mediation for us, that our lives, though at an infinite distance, may follow his in virtue, and our souls ascend at last into those happy mansions which he is gone before to prepare for us."

Mr. Clapham has not abridged these Sermons; in his SELECTED SERMONS for Families, many of which are taken from Skelton, he seems, if we are to judge from these now before us, to have inserted not more than one-half of what the Author wrote. We mean not, however, to censure him; for that publication is possessed of great utility and merit; but the admirers of Skelton will be more gratified by accompanying him from the beginning to the end of his discourse, than by being confined to those parts only, however judiciously selected, which were best adapted to the taste or convenience of a compiler.

That our Readers may be the better enabled to judge of the merits of this celebrated Preacher, we will present them with another extract; the subject of the sermon is Wisdom addressing the thoughtless. We give it, although it boasts no comparative claim to excellence, both as a specimen of good composition and exalted piety.

"As a skilful orator labours to enforce what he says to the ear by the gestures wherewith he speaks to the eye, and hopes

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to render his eloquence visible; so the Divine Wisdom also *stretches out her hand*, and pleads the cause of goodness and happiness with a sort of action suitable to the infinite dignity of her person, and the infinite importance of that cause; for in her hand she holds forth not only *length of days, riches, honour*, and every temporal blessing, but happiness and glory eternal. When these fail of the intended effect, she knows how to fill her hand with distresses and calamities, with judgments temporal and spiritual; and when either alone proves unsuccessful, she confers the former or inflicts the latter by turns; she cheers with plenty, or scourges with famine; she comforts with health, or dejects with sickness; she encourages with peace, or terrifies with war; as the obstinacy of her hearers may require the one, or their docility entitle them to the other. She uses the *low still voice* to whisper knowledge and duty to the sensible ear of a lively conscience; and thunders *the terrors of the Lord* to an haughty or hardened heart. *He that hath ears to hear* must hear such a Preacher; he that hath eyes to see must see such engines of persuasion; and he that hath any sense of feeling must feel the force of those engines, at least when they are immediately applied to his soul and conscience, too stupidly heavy to be moved by a power less than infinite, and even that at a distance.

"Here, indeed, is eloquence in perfection, working on the judgment with arguments irresistibly convincing, and on all the senses, desires, affections, passions, with all nature, with the whole world, with heaven and hell, with God and all his attributes of wisdom, justice, mercy, and power, as instruments of persuasion. There is no one here to whom this powerful Speaker hath not preached in that *voice which hath gone out into all lands, and those words which have been sounded unto the ends of the world.* Who is he that hath not heard *the word of God, which is quick; and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit?* Or who is he, who, after hearing her speak through the works and word of God, hath not also heard her speak more particularly to himself, in the blessings and judgments of his Providence, urging every word with comforts too tender, one would think, not to melt the most insensible, or blows too terrible not to quell the most stubborn heart? Yet where is the effect?

"Why, in the second place, almost all to whom she hath called *have refused to answer her; have disregarded the stretching-out of her hand; have set at nought all her counsel, and despised her reproof.* The blessings she hath promised have not soothed, nor the judgments she threatened alarmed them; so that she may truly say, *I have piped unto you, but ye have not danced; I have mourned unto you, but ye have not lamented.* In the end, however, I shall be *justified of my children* and servants, who, knowing how much greater trust ought to be reposed in me than in the wisdom of the world, do repose it. I also, in return, will justify them at that time when I shall distinguish between their obedience and your rebellion. They have heard my call; I will hear theirs. But as for you, *I will number you to the sword, and ye shall bow down to the slaughter; because, when I called ye did not answer; when I spoke ye did not hear; but did evil before mine eyes, and did choose that wherein I delighted not.*

"Our great unworthiness considered, it is surely more by far than we could reasonably expect at God's hands to have when we earnestly ask, to find when we diligently seek, and to be opened unto when we vehemently knock. But if Infinite Wisdom condescends to be our suitor, and to entreat our acceptance of her gifts, shall we refuse? to seek for us, shall we not be found? to knock at our understandings and hearts with all the strength of reason, revelation, conscience, experience, preaching, shall she be denied admittance? Yet such is our folly, that we prefer ignorance to her instruction, and darkness to light, *because our deeds are evil;* and such is our pride that we scorn her call, because it is a call to humility, to self-condemnation, and self-denial, and that only when self is become the enemy of our happiness, temporal and eternal.

"But however the not attending to her bare instructions may be excused in wretches too dull to hear, too stupid to understand; yet how can we be so blind not to see her hand stretched out, and filled with blessings and curses? Or so insensible as neither to feel the one in our miseries and fears, nor the other in our gratitude, when they are actually poured upon us? What peace, liberty, improvement, plenty, hath she not showered on us with an unstinted hand! And how have we received these blessings? Why, only as so many provocatives to irreligion and wickedness. What hath peace produced, but a stupid security? What our singular liberty, but unbounded licentiousness? What the continual improvement of our country, but corruption of manners, and the arts of refinement in folly and wickedness?"

Wherever we open the volume we meet with the same good sense, eloquence, and piety. Here are no common-place observations, no trite remarks; all is ingenious, oratorical, and persuasive. We should read and review

review Sermons with pleasure did they resemble, in their general features, the striking Discourses of the Irish Preacher.

The tract on the Sacrament and the Reflections are well worthy the pen of their valuable Author; they will afford the curious much gratification, and administer resolution, courage, and comfort to the well-meaning Christian. We hope that Mr. Clapham will not delay publishing the three remaining volumes; we are persuaded that he will receive every encouragement from an approving Publick.

109. *Discourses, moral and religious, adapted to a Naval Audience: preached on-board His Majesty's Ship the Tremendous,* John Osborn, *Esq. Commander, during the Years* 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By the Rev.* Robert Baynes, *LL. B. of* Sidney Sussex *College,* Cambridge. London: *printed for* Longman, Hurst, Rees, *and* Orme, Paternoster Row. 1807. 615 *pages. large* 8*vo.*

THIS truly-valuable addition to a religious British Seaman's little library contains sixty-four plain and nervous Discourses, together with a most affectionate, affecting, and solemn Prayer made before the execution of three mutineers belonging to the Princess Royal. The work is, with great propriety, most respectfully dedicated to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and their patronage of it is solicited in a manly manner. Mr. B. says, in his Preface, very justly, that, "for the introduction to the world of a work of the present nature, little apology will appear necessary when these two circumstances are considered together—the utility of its scope, and that there has nothing yet been published of a similar comprehension and adaptation." A work appeared to him much wanted, that would unfold to British seamen the great and necessary truths of Religion and Virtue, in a full, clear, comprehensive, methodical, and familiar manner. This gaand *desideratum* our sensible and eloquent Author has now supplied, in a manner admirably adapted to the peculiar situation of his audience, and, we are well convinced, capable of making the most forcible and lasting impressions on their minds, and of proving incalculably beneficial to "a class of men whom Great Britain must be ever proud to acknowledge among the bravest and most liberal contributors to her national welfare and glory." *Pref.* p. v.

With a candour and modesty highly meritorious (and which we wish were equally conspicuous in innumerable theological compilations of far more sounding title, but of far less practical utility), this enlightened Divine admits that the mode of adapting a system of moral and religious instruction to such a class of men as *sailors* will undoubtedly vary with different instructors; and, indeed, that this adaptation, in some particulars, both of style and in the mode of treatment, requires no little portion of address, to be at once striking and advantageous to such an audience.

"How far the mode I have used," continues he, "is an eligible and judicious one, is not exactly for me to determine. But, allowing me to possess a fair claim to utility in my endeavours in other particulars, I think I may be permitted to say, that an uninterrupted acquaintance of eight or nine years, under almost every circumstance of situation, with this class of men, affords every chance of being informed as to their peculiar habits and manners; and of suggesting the best means of adapting to them a course of moral and religious instruction." *Pref.* p. vi.

On the subject of morals we perceive Mr. Baynes has closely followed Mr. Archdeacon Paley, in many instances, *passibus æquis;* justly observing,

"*Our* morality must be founded upon Christian principles; on a love to God, and the necessity of an implicit obedience to his will; as well as from a love to virtue, and a sense of its value to mankind, in a mere temporal point of view. This love of God must reign *supereminently* in our hearts, and must be the *grand leading principle* of all our actions, whether moral or religious."

Again:

"Our reigning motive must be, because it is the will of God, to which a proper love for him will excite us to conform, in all our doings."

Again:

"To inherit salvation in a life to come, our moral actions must *all* of them be built upon

upon a love to God, and a due sense of Christian obedience."

He here, most apostolically, *holdeth fast the form of sound words*, approving himself, of a truth, the faithful minister of his God.

With respect to the doctrines of Christianity, they are given by our pious Author as they are professed by the Mother Church of England; and in his Discourses on the Life and Acts of our Saviour, he has confessedly borrowed from Dr. Taylor, deeming him to be "a writer fully and feelingly expressive of the great, the amiable, and blessed Author of our holy Religion." *Pref.* p. vii.

He adds,

"I present the work with submission and deference, though not without a flattering hope and confidence that the probability of its being useful to the class to whom it is addressed will render it approveable in the eyes of the liberal and learned Critick, as forming a body of rules, a mass of instruction, every way consistent with the brave and noble qualities that distinguish the true British Sailor." *Pref.* p. ix.

As such we, conscientiously and heartily, recommend the volume to *the whole Navy* in general, and to *every worthy Captain of a ship* in particular. Our Divine is no ranter, no canter, no wild enthusiast, no whining methodist; he speaks the words of truth and soberness; and his irresistible appeals are made equally to the heads and to the hearts of his gallant auditory. One piece of advice we venture to give our Author, and it is this — not to REST FROM HIS LABOURS.

110. *Memoirs of the Life of* David Garrick, *Esq. Interspersed with Characters and Anecdotes of his Theatrical Contemporaries. The whole forming a History of the Stage, which includes a Period of Thirty-six Years. By* Thomas Davies. *A New Edition, with ample Additions and Illustrations in the Form of Notes. In Two Volumes* 8vo. Longman *and Co.*

THE Actor who was capable of illustrating the text of Shakspeare, by feeling the sublimity of his sentiments, and who was endowed by Nature with abilities to exhibit all the passions he painted with a degree of truth which would have satisfied even that great and excellent judge of the mind of man, should, like his wonderful original, live for ever in the remembrance of his countrymen. Time, in its unalterable progress, has removed a large majority of those who had the good fortune to enjoy the acting of Garrick; and a few years more will deprive the world of all oral testimony of the greatness of his powers. We cannot, therefore, be otherwise than grateful to the memory and abilities of Mr. Davies, who has by the work before us afforded posterity an opportunity of knowing him as he was, and of appreciating the pleasure the publick for a long time experienced in witnessing his performances; nor is it less honourable to that publick that another edition of our author's work is thus required twenty-seven years after the appearance of the first.

The extreme diffidence with which he introduced it was calculated to injure his labours; and yet such was the reliance of the literary world upon the amiability and integrity of Mr. Davies's character, that they approved, and the publick admired.

We shall now turn our attention to the present edition, of which it would be unjust not to say that the Editor has faithfully performed his task, and that the printing is neatly executed. A very good portrait of the British Roscius, engraved by Evans, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, faces the title-page; and the following judicious Advertisement succeeds the original Dedication and the Author's Advertisement:

"Mr. Davies's Life of Garrick was received on its first appearance with the strongest testimonies of approbation; and the established character which it has since obtained, clearly evinces that the public sanction was well founded. In the twenty-seven years that have elapsed since it was written, facts and anecdotes have transpired, which, as illustrative of this Biography, the Proprietors were of opinion should be collected, for the purpose of rendering the work more complete.

"The Editor's first intention was, to have inserted the additions, according to local propriety, in the body of the narrative. Considerable difficulties, however, presented themselves in the way of this plan; but chiefly the frequent and acknowledged deviations from *chronological* order in the original; and in conclusion, it was determined to leave undisturbed the text of Mr. Davies.

"The *additions*, which it is presumed will not be found unacceptable, occur in the form of *notes*, with *marks of reference* placed

placed between *parentheses*, to distinguish them from the original annotations.

Nov. 20, 1807. S. J."

It would be almost superfluous to recommend a work so well known as Davies's Life of Garrick, yet we cannot avoid saying that those who have entered upon the busy scene of life since the publication of the last edition, and those who have neglected to procure that or the previous, will deprive themselves of much rational entertainment if they still reject the opportunity of possessing it, particularly as the present volumes afford additional amusement, of which we shall give some specimens, after observing, that we entirely approve of the Editor's reasons for confining those additions to notes in preference to incorporating them in the text, by which means the works of an author become in a series of years a book of scraps and ends, without method, and in half a dozen different styles. A note in page 42 of the first volume, introduces Garrick in a new character to the publick, that of a *duellist*. Mr. Giffard, his antagonist on this occasion, is represented by Mr. Davies as a man of honour, possessing an excellent understanding and endowed with great humanity, an ardent admirer of Garrick's merit, and as one who did the young actor every possible service in his profession; and yet, such is the culpable weakness of human nature, that this man could not bear a trifling degree of ridicule, even after he had authorized it, without pursuing the offender to probable death, and involving his own existence in the consequences. The circumstance alluded to is thus related by Mr. Cooke, we suppose the present excellent but eccentric actor:

"When Garrick first undertook to play Bayes, in the Rehearsal, he had some doubts of the propriety of taking-off his brother performers; and therefore made a proposal to Giffard, the manager of the Theatre in Goodman's-fields, to permit him to begin with him, as a kind of an apology for the rest. Giffard, supposing that Garrick would only just glance at him to countenance the mimickry of the others, consented: but Garrick hit him off so truly, and made him so completely ridiculous at rehearsal, that Giffard, in a rage, sent him a challenge; which Garrick accepting, they met the next morning, when the latter was wounded in the sword-arm.

"The comedy of the Rehearsal had been during this time advertised for the Saturday night ensuing; but the duel intervening (which none but the party and their seconds knew of at that time, and very few ever since) the play was put off for a fortnight longer, *on account of the sudden indisposition of a principal performer*. At the end of that time it came out, with imitations of most of the principal actors; but Giffard was totally omitted."

The opinions, prejudices, and judgments of mankind are so various, that it is extremely difficult to decide upon the first without doubting whether the second has not directed them; and though judgment applies to the reasoning faculties, and is their result, yet there will be a dissentient even to many of the decisions of a Newton, a Locke, or a Johnson. Hence sceptics might doubt the truth of Davies's praise of the acting or *personation* of the character of Abel Drugger by Garrick, which he asserts exhibited so much awkward simplicity, selfishness, and ignorance, that it was difficult to decide whether the laughter or the applause of the audience predominated. This certainly is a fact of great weight and importance in Mr. Garrick's favour, and ought to satisfy the most scrupulous of his superior talents. Still, doubts of public prejudice might exist; those, however, and every species of scepticism, must vanish after the perusal of the ensuing evidence from vol. I. p. 61, which establishes his claim to truth of representation beyond a possibility of rational controversy:

"Mr. Peter Garrick once told Dr. Johnson the following anecdote: A grocer in the town of Lichfield, a neighbour of Peter Garrick's, having occasion to come up to London on business, the latter gave him a letter of recommendation to his brother David. The grocer came to town late in the evening, and seeing Garrick's name up in the bills for Abel Drugger, he went to the two-shilling gallery, and there waited in anxious expectation of seeing, in the person of his townsman, the greatest actor of the age. On Garrick's appearance, he was for some time in doubt whether it could be he or not: at last, being convinced of it by the people about him, he felt so disgusted with the mean appearance, and mercenary conduct, of the performer (which by a foolish combination he attached to the *man*), that he went out of

town

town without delivering the letter. On his arrival at Lichfield, Peter Garrick asked him how he was received by his brother, and how he liked him? The man at first wished to parry the question, but at length owned that he never delivered the letter. 'Not deliver the letter!' says Peter; 'how came that about?' 'Why, the fact is, my dear friend,' said the other, 'I saw enough of him on the stage to make that unnecessary. He may be rich, as I dare say any man who lives like him must be; but by G—' (and here, said the Doctor, the man vociferated an oath), 'though he is your brother, Mr. Garrick, he is one of the shabbiest, meanest, most pitiful hounds, I ever saw in the whole course of my life.'"

It will be recollected that Fielding paid a compliment to the acting of Garrick in a similar manner, by making a child of Nature say, that he had nothing of an *actor* in his action or mode of expressing the passions in the character of Hamlet.

We shall conclude this brief notice of the work before us with a note on the subject of Dr. Hill, of whom Mr. Davies says but little in his favour, pronouncing him a quack in medicine, and not to be depended upon in science; who deserved the lash of Churchill, as he had attacked the characters of friend and foe with indiscriminate malice, when his purse was low, or he wished to gratify his propensity to the former. With all these defects, our author admits him to have been a man of abilities; and probably it was on this account that Garrick ventured to bring his farce on the stage, which he termed The Rout; but such were the faults of this piece, that the audience routed it immediately, and compelled him to *lay it to sleep*, in the old parliamentary phrase, for ever.

"In resentment for the condemnation of his farce, this mercenary scribbler, though Garrick had given him a benefit-night, filled the newspapers with envenomed paragraphs against the manager. As soon as he had discharged all the shafts in his quiver, Garrick neatly replied in the two following lines:

For *physic* and *farces*, his equal there scarce is:
His *farces* are *physic*; his *physic* a *farce* is.

"This, however, was not the only epigrammatic castigation that Hill received from Garrick's hand. Some time before this, Hill had published in a pamphlet, 'A Petition from the Letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq.' both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations; as in the word *virtue*, which they said he converted into *vartue*; and in the *ungrateful* he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram:

"If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter, [for th better.
I'll change my note soon, and I hope
May the right use of letters, as well as of men, [pe :
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*."

111. *Letters from the Mountains; being the real Correspondence of a Lady, between the Years* 1773 *and* 1807. *In Three Vols. small* 8vo. Longman and Co. 1807. *Third Edition.*

THIS favourite work, already greatly circulated and admired by the Publick, was introduced to the world by an Advertisement, of which we shall give the substance. The Authoress, fearful that her Readers might expect "ingenious fiction, or amusing narrative," begs leave to avert such an expectation, and to assure them that, simple and careless as her letters are, those peculiarities are evidences of their originality. They are unfinished sketches of the transactions of a life passed in obscurity; and she observes, that much of their interest has been lost by the necessity of "withholding those parts which contained most of narrative and anecdote." To obviate the question which naturally follows the above confession, founded upon the admitted absence of interest, and the impossibility of the gratification of personal vanity under the circumstances of her situation, she asks, in return, "May not a picture, seldom drawn, peculiar in its shades and scenery, true to nature, and chastely coloured; may not such a picture amuse, for a while, the leisure of the idle and contemplative?"—besides some utility arising from the untutored mind acquiring the images thus offered "of the feelings and habits of those who, in the sacred shades of privacy, cultivate the simple duties and kindly affections of domestic life."

These considerations, added to the hope that the work may contribute to influence the minds of persons whose ideas rise superior to their situation

situation to remain contented in the obscurity which fate has assigned them, consoles the Writer under the painful circumstances that caused the publication of her Letters. This Advertisement is dated March 18, 1806.

The second Advertisement, dated May 14, 1807, declares that the Authoress was extremely doubtful of her success, and that her best hopes were founded "upon that love of truth which for the best moral purposes is implanted in the human heart; that generous instinct which lives in the unsophisticated mind, and which feels and acknowledges the language of Nature and native feeling, wherever it is heard."

"This edition," she continues, "drawn forth by the generous encouragement of those whom the public voice has ranked among the worthy and the wise, is not, like the former, attended by the severe, the nameless pangs of anxious diffidence. Yet, in the present case, how oppressive is gratitude, and how painful is self-denial! With what delight, were it permitted me, or could my voice confer distinction, should I enumerate my patrons; but more especially my patronesses! Cheered by their applause, exalted by their esteem, and essentially benefited by their liberality, it would be a proud triumph indeed were I at liberty to name those virtuous, elegant, and enlightened females, of whom it is not enough to say, that they do honour to England, as they are indeed an ornament to human nature."

The fair Authoress of these Letters proceeds in the same elegant style of gratitude and compliment; and concludes by saying, that, "to my old, beloved, and long-tried friends, I have made a separate acknowledgment. Their personal appearance in my behalf may, perhaps, have the effect of *swelling affected contempt into real envy.*" We are at a loss to account for the meaning of the last sentence. Can the work before us have excited contempt? Surely the patronage of the Publick, already experienced by the Writer, prevents a possibility of supposing so for an instant. It must therefore allude to some private circumstances, which, we are sorry to find, have occurred to interrupt the pleasure attending her general success.

It would be extremely ungallant to doubt the word of a lady in instances however trivial; but when she solemnly asserts a fact to the Publick, scepticism becomes cruelty: we therefore place unlimited reliance on her pronouncing these Letters the genuine effusions of her mind, flowing unrestrained into the confidence of a friend; indeed, they bear strong marks of genuine epistolary correspondence. Having admitted thus far, we shall proceed to shew those who have not yet read "Letters from the Mountains," in a brief manner, the grounds on which the Authoress has obtained public patronage.

The lively and playful ideas, the serious reflections, and just observations, that distinguish the following extract, deserve every praise, and exhibit morality and innocent pleasure united precisely as they should be in each female breast. The Writer had not long before passed through the Mona Lin, where she was completely wearied with riding, in a heavy rain, over extended moors.

"You will say," she adds, "my active imagination might people the brown desert; so it did, but it was with fleeting spectres, and half-seen visions, melting into grey mist. *A-propos* to our ducklings; you can't think how my spirit was refreshed by a flock of wild ones, that took flight from a small lake in that same dreary moor. I saw, or thought I saw, two or three deer through the mist, and that did me a great deal of good. Still more, I was supported by a benevolent project for the reformation of some of our friends; I mean such of them as do or say no great harm, but who so bewilder their brains, and waste their time, among endless mazes of ribbons and lace, and tattle and tales, and 'pribbles and prabbles,' as honest Parson Evans calls them, that I am convinced some solitary pilgrimages over the brown desert might wean them from this endless trifling, and teach them first to think, and then "on reason build resolve," which might be found "a column of true dignity," even in woman. But I will no longer bewilder you among my meditations. The general result, however, was, that we should be oftener alone. I am sure I have little merit to claim from superior reflection or culture. Could I have indulged myself in the society of others of my age, I should, most probably, have done as they did. Had I been educated like other people, I should not have felt the necessity of educating myself."

It is by no means an easy matter to draw a character with truth and elegance; many have failed in attempting it: it is therefore no slight praise

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to say that of Charles XII. of Sweden, written by our Authoress, is one of the best we recollect to have seen of that half-deranged Monarch. A quotation of part of it shall be given, in proof of our assertion;

"Never was there a human being whose character was more modeled by peculiarities in his situation and education; by irresistible impulses from without and from within, all driving him on to that ardent extreme to which his natural temper too forcibly inclined. Reared under a father cold and stern; defectively educated; taught from childhood to value nothing but military glory; left so very young to act for himself, and surrounded by people little skilled in the elegant arts, who had not learnt to estimate truly the softer graces and milder virtues of civilized life —young, inexperienced, yet full of valour, generosity, and integrity, a storm broke around him, which involved all his future life in tempests. The perfidious confederacy of the three Royal Robbers, who, under the mask of friendship, had agreed to take advantage of the minority of a brother Sovereign, to despoil him of his crown, and divide his territories, while it called forth the military talents of the young Prince to prompt and astonishing exertion, gave, at the same time, an inflexible bias to his mind. The more upright and pure he felt his own sentiments, the more indignation this conduct must have excited. There is no motive that could stimulate the human mind to persevering hostility but what mingled in this case: revenge, which the provocation had almost exalted into virtue; the patriot passion, burning for his injured Country; emulation, excited by rivals, brave, powerful, and invidious; the ardour of youthful enthusiasm, animating

"A frame of iron, and a soul of fire;"

and, finally, the

"Fatal love of fame, that glorious heat,
Only destructive to the brave and great."

Our confined limits compel us to break off abruptly, and to refer the Reader to the original for the rest of this excellent sketch, which excites and maintains its interest throughout.

We may conclude this article without the danger of incurring the charge of partiality, by observing that we do not recollect any modern work better calculated to enliven a few hours of retirement, or one the subjects of which are more varied, or that is better calculated to produce good effects upon all classes of Readers.

112. *Substance of the Speech of Viscount* Sidmouth, *in the House of Lords,* May 17, 1808, *on proposing certain Resolutions respecting the* Danish *Merchant Ships detained in* British *Ports.* 8vo. 1808.

THE substance of this speech appears to be very faithfully given, and the elegance of his Lordship's style well preserved. The matter in dispute is a question of civil law, on which we are not competent to decide. The noble speaker's arguments, however, are strengthened by some important documents, and seem, upon the whole, to have justice on their side. He concluded with moving seven resolutions, on each of which the previous question was carried.

113. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St.* Paul, Bedford, *before the Rev. Dr.* Shepherd, *Archdeacon, at the Annual Visitation of the Clergy, held on* Thursday, *the 12th of* May, 1808. *By the Rev.* Joshua Morton, *Vicar of* Risely, *in the County of* Bedford; *and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales. 4to. 1808.

AN animated and truly-orthodox persuasive to the duties of a Christian pastor, suited to the audience before whom it was delivered, and not less suited to more distant readers into whose hands it may fall. If, as the author says in his dedication, "the Clergy of Bedfordshire have been publicly attacked as being deficient in Orthodoxy," he has done every thing in his power to wipe away the reproach, or to contradict the false assertion, for such, we trust, it was; and may conscientiously say, *Liberavi animam meam.*

114. *The Theory of Dreams: in which is made an Inquiry into the Powers and Faculties of the Human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in Sacred and Profane History. In Two Volumes.* Rivingtons.

THIS little work is drawn up with much ingenuity, and many pertinent remarks. It contains an happy selection of examples from antient and modern history, upon which various reflections are raised, in a pleasing, sensible, and judicious manner. If they do not lead to peremptory conclusions, they furnish many observations of considerable weight; and, without

without destroying the claims of evidence, tend to counteract the mischievous effects of superstitious confidence. The subject is well arranged, and its connecting links receive the touches of an able pen.

The Dreams related in profane accounts of antient history, are thus well contrasted with those which bear undoubted marks of Divine Interposition in the Sacred Annals.

"It deserves to be remarked, as an objection to many of the Dreams mentioned in antient accounts, which lay claim to the reputation of having been inspired, that they are represented to have predicted events which it was of no advantage to reveal, and of which no care could avoid the accomplishment.

"The Dreams recorded in Scripture were calculated especially to establish the evidence, and conspire with the designs of religion; they unfolded the scenes of futurity for the consolation and encouragement of faith, for the attestation of characters, and for the manifestation of God's councils. The threats and the promises which they disclosed, were for adequate purposes, and sometimes suspended on conditions and revocable decrees; they were given with the evidence and clear manifestation of truth, were attested by signs, and explained to those who had reason to look to their completion, and to hope or to tremble without the imputation of credulity.

"But the Dreams mentioned by heathen writers were delivered to persons who had often no especial claim to Divine attention, and who had no reason to respect them, till some correspondent event awakened regard."

These reflections are applicable to a great many particulars; and the Author's industry and reading have enabled him to draw many such together, whilst his taste and judgment have communicated both an interesting and sound comment on the whole. They who seek for entertainment in this little work will not, we apprehend, be disappointed; and the cultivated reader will find unquestionable marks throughout of an elegant and facile style, and of much intellectual capacity.

115. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of* London; *occasioned by a Rumour that his Lordship had prohibited the Rev. Dr.* Draper *from preaching in any of the Churches in his Diocese. Also a few Remarks upon the Rev.* W. B. Williams's *Appendix to a Funeral Sermon, preached for Mr.* John Bayley, *of* Hackney, *in which is contained some unkind Reflections upon the Character and Conduct of his Predecessor, the Rev.* John Eyre, *of* Homerton. 8*vo.* 1808.

WE know not whether the intention of this pamphlet be to excite a controversy; but if so, never did a controversy resolve itself into so few points. When the author's declamation and insidious insinuations are deducted, the plain fact may be thus stated. A Dr. Draper, whose name is unknown to us, belonging to the Established Church, and holding a curacy and two lectureships in it, has lately become a chief tutor to a Dissenting Academy at Cheshunt, for which irregularity it has been *rumoured* that the Bishop of London has prohibited him from preaching in any part of his Diocese. This is the simple fact; and it is a fact, which if not quite novel, as the author of this pamphlet would insinuate, is at least a very striking display of human inconsistency and want of judgment. Here is a regular Clergyman of the Church of England, who employs his whole time and talents in educating young men who are to be, in doctrine and discipline, and to all intents and purposes, *Dissenters* from that Church; and it is made a matter of serious complaint that such a man is not permitted to enjoy the benefits of the Church to which he professes to belong, in which he has been educated, and to the preservation of which he pledged himself at his admission into holy orders.

The worthy Prelate is even accused of bigotry and intoleration, because he has, according to report, obliged this Dr. Draper to take his choice, in the Church or among the Dissenters! Are such complaints to be endured? or are all the fences which our ancestors have placed around the Church to be broken down, that Dr. Draper may enjoy the double advantages of Church preferment, and the salary of an Academy, the scholars of which, if he does his duty towards them, must be brought up in entire separation from the Church, and taught the best means of forming congregations that shall lessen her members? But we trust it is quite unnecessary to expose an absurdity which speaks so obviously for itself, and so amply vindicates the conduct of the Bishop of London.

115. *Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir* Richard Phillips, *Knight,* High Sheriff *for the City of* London *and County of* Middlesex. *Impartially compiled from authentic Documents, by a Citizen of* London *and Assistants.* 12mo. 5s. Hughes, *or* Symonds.

THEY who contrive to subsist by administering to public curiosity, are no doubt frequently indebted for a meal to public credulity. We conceive, however, that the most voracious devourer of anecdotes will turn with disdain from this olio of ridiculous absurdities and gross falsehoods, which this "Citizen of London and Assistants" have manufactured under the title of *Memoirs*.

The insertion of some juvenile traits and family anecdotes—of beautiful lines written by Mr. Pratt—of some letters of Mr. Fox relative to his intended History—of the City Address—of the Sheriff's Letter to Sir S. Romilly—and other documents, would give an air of authenticity to this *catch-penny production*, if the principal part of them had not been previously published. But, for the credit of the Sheriff, it is not to be for a moment supposed he could endure such a *congeries* of adulation; and "we are too intimately acquainted with literary secrets to be imposed upon by the hackneyed tricks of venal writers" (p. 92).—A younger brother of Sir R. P. we are told, and it may probably be true, is settled at New York, in the mercantile line, and has acquired wealth and general respect. In our vol. LXIII. p. 766, however, we had occasion, in connexion with another subject, to notice *Sir Richard Phillips*, then *Mr. Phillips*, as "the *only* nephew and *elève* of an eminent Brewer in London—as Printer of the Leicester Herald—and as a Bookseller whose abilities and active spirit, by striking out an entirely new line of business, had rendered him particularly conspicuous in Leicestershire and the neighbouring Counties." By a fire which broke out at Leicester early in the morning of Nov. 18, 1795, two large houses, Mr. Billing's and Mr. Phillips's, were destroyed, and others damaged (LXIV. 965); and in the following year Mr. Phillips settled in London, in a walk of life in which to command success demands the aid not only of considerable abilities, but of persevering industry and integrity. During the last year he was (*not contrary to his own inclination*) called to the important office of one of the Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middlesex; and, having since received the honour of *knighthood*, and filled his situation with *considerable eclat*, it is in the ordinary course of things that he should find both Traducers and Flatterers.

The present publication assumes the appearance of a well-meant production of a professed Friend; but we repeat our conviction, that the whole is the fabrication of some needy scribbler, who, though he may have been fed at the Sheriff's table, is little acquainted with the subject about which he writes—or, more probably, some discarded servant, who has evidently been in *the secrets* of his master's counting-house. By what other means could the *precise monthly returns* be ascertained, of "a work which enjoys the greatest share of *celebrity* of any periodical publication now extant" (p. 68)? [Hear this, and *blush*, contemporary Journalists!] — How otherwise could its principal Correspondents be pointed out (p. 69)?—or *the minutiæ of the rupture with its Editor*, the single solitary error of an active life, be disclosed (p. 75)?—How could the sums advanced for *Works never published* (in which Sir R. P. does not stand the *only* sufferer) be discovered (p. 87)?—Above all, how could it be known that one ground-floor contains property to the amount of £40,000.; and that the Proprietor is the *first Publisher in London* (p. 104)?—or that *a Bible*, left unfinished by "*one* able hand," should be in a state of completion by "*two*" (p. 112)?—It required far less sagacity to dicover, what will be readily admitted, that "Sir Richard Phillips possesses a countenance the very type of good-humour and complacency; and is gifted with an easiness of address, and suavity of manners, which render him peculiarly pleasing to the female part of society."—The Sheriff, it is well known, abstains from animal food. His Biographer seriously recommends "the adoption of his plan to all such as can dispense with the use of flesh and fish; as it is hardly possible to be believed that Providence decreed we should take away the life of any animal, merely for the sake of gratifying our appetites."

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bishop of St. David's (Dr. BURGESS) has declined a translation from that see, on the ground that such removals are inconsistent with the due discharge of the Episcopal duties. He has established a kind of Provincial College for the education of youth, to qualify them better for ministering in the Welsh Church. His Lordship has apportioned the tenth part of his revenues during life; and all his beneficed Clergy have added their contributions in support of this meritorious institution, as has been more fully stated in p. 506.

We have seen a little work in prose and verse, which at present seems only to be circulated among the friends of the young Authoress, intituled, "A short Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants; to which are added Miscellaneous Poems. By Anna Murphy." The accounts which have been transmitted to us, perhaps through the medium of partial friendship, of the early attainments and accomplishments of this young lady, are such as would lead us to hope that the publick may ere long be gratified with a specimen of her taste and genius. The work in question exhibits them in their dawn—but it is a dawn which promises a brilliant day. [See p. 728.]

The "Leicestershire Tales," of Miss *Mary Linwood* (a neice of the matchless Artist whose ingenious *Paintings by the Needle* we have frequently commended) are announced for publication in a few days.

The Abbé Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is a bull of Pope John III. for finishing the Church of the Apostles, about the year 573. It appears that to the end of the 11th century, the Papal bulls were always written on papyrus.

Of the Morning Newspapers there are sold together about 16,000; of the Daily Evening Papers about 14,000; and of those published every other about 10,000. There are also about 26,000 sold of the various Sunday Papers; and about 20,000 of the other Weekly Papers. In all, the enormous number of 256,000 copies *per* week, yielding to their proprietors from the sale £6000.; and from advertisements £2000. more; of which the revenue to Government is full £4000. and the net proceeds to the proprietors about £1000. *per* week; the remaining £3000. affords subsistence to about 50 writers and reporters, 300 printers, 100 venders, and 100 clerks and assistants; besides paper-makers, stationers, type-founders, &c. full 200 more. If to this be added the weekly circulation of 250,000 copies of Provincial Papers, yielding £10,000. *per* week, and supporting the industry of 1500 persons; what a wonderful idea is thus afforded of the agency and influence of the Press in this Empire; and how easily it is accounted for that we are the most free and the most intelligent people on the face of the earth.

A projector at Paris offered to construct a press capable of printing, in twelve hours, 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding twenty-four sheets, either in the common way, or in stereotype. He farther announces a press capable of working 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types, and also a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use

In the elegant "Dissertation on Mr. Southey's Madoc," in our last, p. 578, l. 28, r. "nearly *four* centuries;" p. 580, b. l. 36, r. "inflation and bombast;" p. 581, l. 17, r. "provided it be *not* common-place," &c.

In the "Verses on a Yew Tree," p. 631, b. l. 1. for "oft," r. "eft."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H. D. recommends our Correspondent, p. 583, to extend his enquiries a little beyond Mary-le-bone and Pancras; and says, "It is a well-known fact, that the Churches, even in London, are upon an average not *half filled*. He could name several instances where the congregation scarcely ever exceeds *thirty*. The same fact will equally apply to most of the Counties in England."—Our Correspondent's too partial observations on *Gospel Preachers* would not be pleasant to the generality of our Readers; and his aspersions on the Universities are inadmissible.

The stone from *Llandevailog* is a wretched scratch, and not worth engraving.

KNOWLE Chapel; A. A. (of the Temple) on the Saxon Laws; SCRUTATOR; and E. DUNCANNON "To Liberty;" &c. &c. in our next.

VERSES

Given to a Lady with a Copy of ROCHEFOUCAULT'S MAXIMS.

THIS book, fair maid, which tells with too much truth
The faults of Age and weaknesses of Youth;
Let it not fill thy gentle breast with fear,
Nor cause the sigh to swell into a tear.

Oft wilt thou meet with some congenial mind,
Some livelier ornaments of human kind:
Not every friend like *** expect to see,
Not all our sex will tell thee truth like me.

Yet shall thy pure and happy bosom prove,
The soft gradations from esteem to love,
Soon shall some youth with skilful hand entwine [than mine.
Flowers for thy brow, more fragrant far

Then without fear this little gift receive,
Nor at these Maxims scorn, nor all believe.

W. B.

THE COWSLIP AND THISTLE.

By Miss TREFUSIS.

THE Cowslip by the Thistle's side
In modest beauty meekly blooms,
Shrinks from each blast, and seems to hide
Its velvet leaves, its soft perfumes.

The sturdy Thistle boldly dares
The traveller's foot, the beating rain,
Her rugged breast undaunted bares,
And scowls defiance o'er the plain!

In trembling hope and timid joy
The Cowslip counts each flitting hour,
Till the rude foot of shepherd boy
Crushes at once both weed and flower.

Her head th' elastic Thistle rears,
Nor seems to suffer from the wound;
The Cowslip dies! but Zephyr bears
Her dying fragrance wide around.

"Dear youth," the blushing Anna said,
"The lesson of their fate explain."—
"Thine heart will tell thee, gentle maid!
That heart so prone to nourish pain."—

"Ah Henry! in the Cowslip's doom
Perhaps our mutual fate I see!
The surest passport to the tomb
I feel is—Sensibility.

The Thistle pictures the cold breast
Which scoffs at love, at pity sneers,
Derides the noblest and the best,
And fattens e'en on kindred tears!

Yet were it true, each heart-wrung sigh
One link from life's weak chain remov'd,
Better, far better 'twere to die,
Than live unloving, and unlov'd!

Then, then would Fame, with liberal breath,
Perform kind Zephyr's friendly part;
And tell the world, "Here rests in death
The victim of a feeling heart!"

SONG.

STOP, Hoodsman, stop! nor pass us by
Counting for aye thy coral beads;
The lusty bowl invites thine eye,
And tells thee what thy belly needs.

Thy glowing cheeks, thy blazing nose,
With many rich carbuncles gay,
Are shining lights, and well disclose
The part at table thou canst play.

Do not we hear the plaintive cry
Thy belly makes for fowl and fish,
For capon, ven'son, pudding, pye,
And every other dainty dish?

Nor less it claims from customs due,
Large draughts of ale, and spiced wine;
Stint not, it cries, to me be true;
Be all these welcome blessings mine!

'Tis three long hours by Adam's dole!
And three long days they seem'd at least;
The mass detain'd me from the bowl,
And pious orgies of the feast.

The lazy mass-priest was too long,
In penance sharp he made me pine;
There was no music in his song;
His prayer was naught, it brought no wine.

If life be short, as book-men say,
It is our duty, well I ween,
While shines the sun, to make our hay,
And dance in summer o'er the green.

But, when our Prior he will prate
Of shrift, at Lent, and abstinence,
Of early mass, and vespers late,
I hold his sermons void of sense.

For why should we ourselves torment
In vain? and with a fretful mind,
Eschew the blessings for us sent,
And be to present pleasures blind.

Then, night and day, to belly true,
In revelry be blithe and brave;
Nor flinch while one small drop is due;
For sleeping,—leave it to the grave.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

ONCE Cupid swore by Cytherea's name
My truant heart should feel his fiercest flame;
Did he not vow that Julia too should prove
The fearful fond anxiety of love?

Two arrows then the wayward Urchin took,
And cast on both of us an angry look;
With fatal aim he pierc'd my heart, 'tis true!
Oh! tell me, Julia, has he wounded you?

ON A VIOLET.

I WHO erewhile was deemed the lowliest flower [bower,
Which Spring ere wak'd to life in April
Let me but once on Julia's bosom shine,
Then see what pride shall ever equal mine.

W. B.

LINES,

LINES,

Affectionately addressed to the Memory of E. W. Langslow, *fourth Son of* R. Langslow, Esq. M. D. A. M.

By the Rev. C. Colton, A. M. Coll. Reg. Soc.

THE subject of these Lines expired at Tiverton, in the 19th year of his age, on the 14th of Dec. 1807, after a long and painful indisposition, the effect of complicated disease, commencing very soon after his birth; from which period, to the hour of his dissolution, he never experienced a single month unembittered by some corporeal affliction: but the almost unparalleled fortitude and resignation with which his unexampled sufferings were borne, have left an impression on the minds of his relatives and friends, which the hand of Time may soften, but cannot efface.

"*He chasteneth every Son whom he receiveth.*"

MATURE in grief! and in affliction old,
Worn-out by woe ere half thy years were told;
Practis'd in pain, what was this life to thee?
One long, uninterrupted malady.

Sad prelude * to Thy youth, the skill-directed knife
Preserv'd, what had been better lost, a Life
With health and nature one continued strife;
Oh! had presaging art forbad the steel
To grant existence, pain alone to feel,
One instance surely, from so bright a share
Of long success, his worth and talents rare,
Who gave thee life, might well consent to spare.

Vain hope, alas! and vainer still to scan
Thy ways, mysterious Providence, with man;
Yet be this truth by mortals understood,
Woe works delight, and ev'ry evil good:
By thee at least, we humbly hope 'tis known,
Whose sad distress these artless numbers moan;
By thee, for whom nor renovating morn,
Nor spring amid reviving nature born,
Nor health-restoring breath of Western breeze,
Could purchase respite short from long disease;
E'en balmy night, her pillow to thy pain,
Unceasing, restless, offer'd still in vain.

If ills unnumber'd, borne without a sigh,
Thro' years of uncomplaining misery;
If acquiescence in affliction's rod,
E'er reconcil'd a Christian to his God;
If calm submission day by day to pain,
Could mortal purge from his primeval stain;
Then shall approving Angels, on thy bier
Attendant, drop the sympathetic tear!
By pain perfected, and by grief refin'd,
They shall present thy sorrow-chasten'd mind,
Before that Throne, where Resignation, grac'd
With an immortal crown, at God's right-hand is plac'd.

Meek Sorrow's Son! this well-earn'd praise be thine,
Foremost in Christian fortitude to shine;
Sorrow's meek Son! this consolation take;
The sick-bed hath more martyrs than the stake.

Proud History's page let proud achievements swell,
Be thine the rarer praise of suff'ring well;
By dying fame, be dying heroes crown'd;
In God's all-searching eye, thy recompence is found.—

Diseas'd! afflicted! chasten'd Lump of Clay,
May all the active, healthy, young, and gay,
Lighted thro' life by pleasure's brightest ray,
Whom ease, and smiles, and affluence surround,
Feel half thy Joy, when the last Trump shall sound.

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* *Primitiæ juvenis miseræ!* In his third year he underwent the operation of Lithotomy, performed by that truly skilful and eminent Surgeon, Sir William Blizard, Knt.; to whom the writer of these lines is also indebted for the blessing of sight.

ODE
AU PEUPLE PORTUGAIS.

VOIS-TU, vois-tu de la vengeance
Flotter partout les étendarts?
Un Dieu combat pour ta défense,
Que peuvent les foudres de Mars;
Quoi! verra-t-on la tyrannie,
Opprimant la Lusitanie,
Régner avec impunité;
Quand l'Espagnol, plein de courage,
Impatient de l'esclavage,
Va mériter la liberté?

N'entens-tu pas les sombres rives
Retentir des tristes accens
Qu' adressent les ombres plaintives
Au protecteur des innocens?
Des Castillans vois-tu les mânes,
Victimes de lâches profânes,
Sortir tout sanglans des tombeaux?
Ils demandent à l'Ibérie,
A l'univers, à ta patrie,
Le sang impur de leurs bourreaux.

Vole donc venger la mémoire
De ces trop généreux guerriers.
Force les mains de la victoire
A te couronner de lauriers.

Trop

Trop long tems le parti du crime,
Terrible au juste qu' il opprime,
Leva son front audacieux.
Trop long tems des pleurs de la terre
Livrée au Démon de la guerre,
Se nourrit un Ambitieux.

Frappe cette hydre dévorante
Dont rien n assouvit la fureur.
Déjà je la vois expirante
Succomber sous ton bras vengeur.
Va fouler à tes piés l 'impie,
Et de la liberté chérie
Relevant le temple abattu,
T 'assurer l' immortelle gloire
D 'orner les pages de l' histoire
Des plus beaux traits de la vertu.

Cheyné Walk, CH. TANCRE.
Chelsea.

SONG

FOR THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

NOW with patriot ardour glowing,
Rush Iberia's Sons to war;
O'er Saragossa's ramparts flowing,
Gleam their banners from afar.

Ebrô! to thy frighted sources
Hasten all the flower of Spain—
Gallia's plunder-sated Forces
Close their crowded rear in vain.

Gentle River, while thy full stream
Reddens with proud Gallia's blood;
Bear, oh bear, the glorious theme,
Iberia's triumph, down thy flood.

Hasten, Warriors! quick advance
Sierra's brown heights, bring ev'ry Son;
Keen Vengeance points th' appalling lance—
Cease not till the battle's won.

Asturians! on your mountains' rock
Firmly guard the pass of death;
Firmly await th' assailing shock,
Gallia yields the palmy wreath.

By our fame in antient story,
When the invading Moslems bled:
Now surpass Clavigo's glory,
Where the fainting crescent fled.

By our sacred honour plighted,
By the noble blood of Spain,
Shall our Sovereign's cause be righted,
Nor, insulted, call in vain.

Hark what Spirits cry for vengeance,
Matrons' honour, Daughters' tears,
Fly, fly from these, insulting France!
Sharper these than hostile spears.

Gallia dreads a Tyrant's sway,
Rapine leads her hungry van;
"Honour 's the call that we obey,
Honour only prompts the man."

Deep engrav'd on ev'ry heart, be
What in fervent shouts we sing:
"Patriots know a Patriot's duty,
Iberia's honour, and her King."

A MODERN.

A WAR-SONG, FOR THE SPANIARDS.

MOURN, Tyrant of Europe, for now
sets thy star, [guil'd;
Which so long with false splendour be-
The Nations with horror behold it afar,
Like a Comet, malignant and wild.

Treason, Famine, and Death, glaring red
in its train,
Still menace with ruin the world;
But let Spaniards be true—they shall me-
nace in vain,
The star from its sphere shall be hurl'd.

Mourn, Tyrant of Europe, our land was
not sold,
When her Princes low bended the knee,
When their hands were too feeble our fet-
ters to hold, [thee.
And they, trembling, resign'd them to

Those fetters to break, we with energy
toil,
And our Country her freedom regains;
Then call off thy legions, award them their
spoil,
For we yield them no spoil but our chains.

Lo! Britain, whose sons have come forth
in our cause,
From her annals a lesson has shewn,
How a Despot once dar'd to infringe on
her laws,
And basely deserted his Throne.

But a William was *call'd* to the helm of
the state;
All tempests, all perils, he brav'd;
O'er *a Tyrant of Europe, with conquest
elate,*
He triumph'd—and Europe was sav'd.

Give to Spain, then, a leader, O Parent
Supreme,
As wise and as stedfast as he,
That Europe again may her glory redeem,
And Spain may, like Britain, be free.

R. RYLANCE.

INSCRIPTION,

in old English Characters, on a Root Seat at the NURSERY, WEST-FELTON, *the Seat of* I. F. M. DOVASTON, ESQ.

O COME not to these peaceful bowres,
Chagrin'd at humane follie;
Nor censure here my harmlesse houres
Of blissefulle Melancholie.

For, if ye spurne the ioyes serene
From Solitude accruinge,
Mixe with the busie world againe,
Or wealthe, or fame pursuinge.

But quarrelle not with human-kinde
For inttle faults offendinge;
Better to beare with what ye finde
Than marre it in the mendinge.

So shall ye walk eche crowded courte,
And smile at humane follie;
Or pleas'd, like me, to bowres resorte,
And feast on Melancholie.

I. F. M. D.

LINES

ON THE HERMITAGE DOOR AT THE ABOVE PLACE.

SOLITUDO quàm dilecta!
Hinc in Cœlum via recta;
Procul est insanitatis
Et theatrum vanitatis.
Plebs si sævit, hîc sedebo,
Et quæ supra sunt videbo.
Mecum angeli cantabunt,
Cœli Dominum laudabunt.
O si semper sic sederem,
Mundi turbas nec viderem!
Me dum tollent Angelorum
Grex ad Paradisi chorum;
Et ut sanctus *eremita*
Dulci requiescam vitâ.

*** A translation of the above would be acceptable.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 24.

THE following Hendecasyllabic Ode, (copied from *The Baltimore North American*), not more distinguished for the pure and graceful Latinity of its style, than the delicacy and beauty of the conceptions, was addressed to the late Mrs. Warren*, then Miss Brunton, by Mr. Francis Wrangham. It speaks more than volumes could in her praise; and will be read with fond regret by every admirer of that accomplished Actress, who, alas! is now no more. Yours, &c. C.

AD BRUNTONAM,

E GRANTA EXITURAM.

NOSTRI præsidium et decus theatri;
O tu, Melpomenes severioris
Certè filia! quam decere formæ
Donavit Cythereq; quam Minerva
Duxit per dubiæ vias juventæ,
Per plausus populi periculosos;—
Nec lapsam—precor, O nec in futuram
Lapsuram. Satis at Camœna dignis
Quæ te commemoret modis? Acerbos
Seu proferre *Monimiæ* dolores,
Frater cum vetitos (nefas!) ruebat
In fratris thalamos, parùmque casto
Vexabat pede; sive *Julietæ*
Luctantes odio paterno amores
Maris: te sequuntur Horror,
Arrectusque comas Pavor. Vicissim
In fletum populus jubetur ire,
Et suspiria personant theatrum.
Mox divinior eniteseis, altrix
Altoris vigil, et parens parentis.
At non Græcia sola vindicavit
Paternæ columen decusque vitæ
Natam; restat item patri Britanno
Et par *Euphrasiæ* puella, quamque
Ad scenam pietas tulit paternam.
O Bruntona, citò exitura virgo,
Et visu citò subtrahenda nostro!
Breves deliciæ! dolorque longus!
Gressum siste parumper oro; teque
Virtutesque tuas lyrâ sonandas
Tradit Granta suis vicissim alumnis.

TRANSLATION.

MAID of unboastful charms, whom white-rob'd Truth,
Right onward guiding thro' the maze of youth,
Forbade the Circé, Praise, to 'witch thy soul,
And dash'd to earth th' intoxicating bowl;
Thee meek-eyed Pity, eloquently fair,
Clasp'd to her bosom, with a mother's care;
And, as she lov'd thy kindred form to trace,
The slow smile wander'd o'er her pallid face.
For never yet did mortal voice impart
Tones more congenial to the sadden'd heart;
Whether, to rouse the sympathetic glow,
Thou pourest lone *Monimia's* tale of woe;
Or haply cloathest with funereal vest,
The bridal loves that wept in *Juliet's* breast:
O'er our chill limbs the thrilling terrors creep,
Th' entranced passions their still vigils keep;
Whilst the deep sighs, responsive to the song,
Sound through the silence of the trembling throng.
But purer raptures lighten'd from thy face,
And spread o'er all thy form an holier grace;
When from the Daughter's breast's the father drew
The life he gave, and mix'd the big tear's dew.
Nor was it thine th' heroic strain to roll,
With mimic feelings, foreign from the soul;
Bright in thy parent's eye we mark'd the tear;
Methought he said, "Thou art no actress here!
A semblance of thyself, the Grecian dame,
And Brunton and *Euphrasia* still the same!"
O! soon to seek the city's busier scene,
Pause thee awhile, thou chaste-eyed maid serene,
'Till Granta's sons, from all her sacred bow'rs
With grateful hand shall weave Pierian flow'rs,
To twine a fragrant chaplet round thy brow,
Enchanting ministress of virtuous woe.

THE EARLY MOTH.

(BY THE YOUNG LADY NOTICED *in p.* 724.)

WHY fragile flutterer, dost thou roam
From yonder waste of blooming flow'rs!
Why hast thou left the leafy tomb,
Where linger'd out thy winter hours!

Ah! Insect from thy verdant nest,
Too soon thou brav'st the wayward spring,
For keen, cold winds shall chill thy breast,
And soon shall drop thy frost-bound wing.

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* Sister to the Countess Craven.

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Commons, *May* 23.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Dublin, on behalf of themselves and others of the same Community, praying toleration and relief from their existing disabilities.

General *Mathew* presented a similar Petition from Tipperary.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted, *viz.*—For Arrears of Army Extraordinaries from December 1806 to December 1807, 147,179*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*—For Army Extraordinaries for the year 1808 for Great Britain, 2,850,000*l.*—For the like for Ireland, 500,000*l.*—For repairing the Chapel of Henry VII. 1000*l.*

On the question for the House going into a Committee to consider of the propriety of preventing distillation except from sugar and molasses, a long debate again ensued, in which the arguments on both sides were renewed and enforced. On a division, the numbers were—For Mr. Speaker's leaving the Chair, 163, against it, 127—Majority 36.

The House having then gone into a Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved three Resolutions conformable to the Report of the private Committee. The necessity of postponing the debate on these at that advanced hour (two o'clock) was strongly insisted on; and, on a suggestion of the *Speaker*, the resolutions were *pro formâ* agreed to, on an understanding that the two first should be re-committed.

House of Lords, *May* 24.

On the question for the House going into a Committee on the Indictment Bill, Lord *Erskine*, in a speech of impressive argument and great eloquence, opposed it, as a measure uncalled for, and trenching on the vital principles of our Constitution.

After considerable intervals, first, Earl *Stanhope*, and afterwards Lord *Holland*, followed on the same side, each of them expressing their astonishment, that the arguments of their Noble and Learned Friend, if they were not admitted to be unanswerable, and of course destructive of the Bill, did not receive some reply. Ministers chose, however, to allow the measure to pass, on their part, *sub silentio*.

On a division on the question for going into a Committee, the numbers were—Contents 15, Non-Contents 6—Majority 9. Immediately on the division taking place, Lords Erskine and Holland left the House.

Earl *Stanhope*, though he commended the conduct of his Noble Friends who would not be present while such a pernicious Bill went through a Committee, staid himself for the purpose of seeing what would be done in it. He submitted several Amendments in the Committee, all of which were negatived, without a word being adduced in opposition to them. His Lordship then hastily quitted the House, exclaiming that he would leave their Lordships to account for their conduct, to God, their consciences, and their country!

House of Lords, *May* 25.

In a Committee on the Assesed Taxes Bill, Earl *Darnley* suggested, that, instead of continued trifling alterations on the Game Laws, they might be much improved, by making Game property on the land where it was found, and legalizing its sale.

Lord *Hawkesbury* observed, that this plan had formerly been in contemplation; but was given up, as leading to harshness and inconvenience.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *S. Romilly* brought in a Bill for mitigating the Criminal Law in certain cases.

Sir *F. Burdett* informed the House, that the practical consequence, in the event of which he had been directed by the Chair again to apply to them, on the breach of their privileges in his person, had now occurred. A conversation then ensued, in which Sir *A. Piggott* and Messrs. *Perceval*, *Leicester*, and *Bathurst*, declared their opinion, that the House could not interfere, there being nothing on the record, as to the direction given by the Judge, on which to ground any proceeding.

Mr. *Tierney*, on the other hand, thought it a question well worthy of the most serious consideration.

The *Speaker* stated the modes of proceeding; two instances of which had occurred in the reign of Charles the Second, in the one of which the proceeding was by Impeachment against the Judge; and in the other, the discussion was allowed to drop. It was for the House to say whether the more or less serious mode ought here to be adopted. The matter dropped.

Mr. *Grattan*, in a speech equally distinguished for its eloquence and moderation, brought forward the Claims of the Catholics of Ireland to a community of rights with their fellow subjects. He shewed that the Catholics of Ireland did not acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope in civil matters, his right to depose Kings, or to absolve subjects from their allegiance. We confided so far in Catholic Powers, as to form alliances with them. We even planted Catholic States in different quarters of the world. We had formed a Catholic Establishment in Canada, and had assisted in planting that Religion, along

along with the Portuguese who professed it, in South America! And were we to have less confidence in the Catholics of Ireland? We admitted them into our Army and Navy; why then, by continuing the disabilities under which they laboured, remind them daily that we viewed them with distrust? We had no Protestant Ally but Sweden. We saw Protestant and Catholic confederacies against us; and were we to suffer ourselves to become the victims of Bigotry and Superstition? To suppose that there was any thing in the Catholic Religion which forbade attachment to the House of Hanover, or that the Catholics of Ireland alone were incapable of feeling this attachment, seemed to him as great a mystery as that of Transubstantiation itself. He shewed, from a publication by authority, that the Catholics did not claim any of the privileges of the Established Church. As to excommunications, only four had taken place while Dr. Troy and his predecessor had been Catholic Bishops of Dublin. He had a proposition, however, to make, which must remove every objection on this head, and every doubt as to the influence of the Pope or any Foreign Prince on the Catholic Clergy, and through them on the Catholic Laity of Ireland. This he was authorised to offer—that no Catholic Bishop should be entitled to officiate in Ireland till he had been approved of by his Majesty! He asked, "Is there more danger in extending to the Catholics of Ireland the full enjoyment of the blessings of the Constitution, or in leaving an opportunity to a Foreign Enemy to avail himself of your bigotry and illiberality towards them, to irritate their prejudices against you, and convert them into an instrument in his own favour? Will the Constitution be endangered, by procuring for it the cordial and steady support of four millions of people? Will the Church be endangered, by the exercise of charity, moderation, and all those virtues which command the respect, and conciliate the affections of mankind? Is the tree in danger of falling because it has a root, or is the capital less secure because it rests upon a base? I hope that you will guard with vigilance the Constitution both of Church and State; but, in order to do this with effect, you must make them the objects of veneration and love." He asked, "Supposing that at this moment you saw all the Navies of Europe going to invade Ireland, would you send over instructions to require all the Catholics to take the oath of Supremacy?—or would you adopt some measure more likely to animate them for the struggle on which they were about to enter? And will you not now prepare them for the great battle which you have to fight? How would you blush, to tell your ancestors that you had lost the sacred inheritance of freedom which they bequeathed to you, because you were afraid of the Canon of Trente, the Lateran decree, or the Council of Constance! To save you from this disgrace, the Catholics of Ireland apply to you with the boldness of freemen, now that you are deserted by the Austrian, the Russian, and the Prussian, to be admitted to lend you their support and assistance in the struggle in which you are engaged; and, if the enemy prevail, to go to the grave along with you. I have only two wishes to express before I sit down—that you may long preserve your liberty, and that you may never survive it." He concluded by moving that the House do now go into a Committee for the purpose of taking the Petitions into consideration.

After a considerable interval, Mr. *Canning* rose: He complimented highly the eloquence and moderation of Mr. Grattan. He, however, did not think the present a fit season for presenting the Catholic claims, though he was far, very far, from countenancing any system of indefinite exclusion. He objected merely to the season, and not to the principle on which that great question was founded.

Messrs. *Windham*, *M. Fitzgerald*, *Eliot*, *R. Martin*, *Ponsonby*, *Whitbread*, *Hutchinson*, and *Mathew*, Lords *Milton* and *H. Petty*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords *Pollington* and *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Wilberforce*, *Archdale*, and *Perceval*.

Col. *Martin* moved an Adjournment, on which a division took place—For it 118, Against it 298—Majority 180. On the main question, the numbers were—For going into a Committee 128, Against it 281—Majority against the Catholic Claims 153.—Adjourned at half past six A. M.

May 26.

Mr. *Bankes* proposed to refer to a Committee up-stairs the Account of the nett proceeds of the Post-office Revenue which had been laid before the House. His motive for proposing this reference was, that he suspected that a great part of the surplus revenue since 1793 arose from causes totally distinct from Mr. Palmer's plan; such, for instance, as limiting the privilege of franking, increasing the postage of letters, &c. It was right that, in doing strict justice to Mr. Palmer, strict justice should also be done to the publick.

After a few words from Messrs. *Long* and *Rose*, the motion was agreed to, and a Committee nominated.

House of Lords, *May* 27.

Lord *Grenville*, in a long and able speech, submitted to the House the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. His Lordship was supported by the Bishop of

of *Norwich*, Lords *Moira*, *Hutchinson*, *Stanhope*, *Erskine*, *Holland*, and *Suffolk*, and by the Duke of *Norfolk*; and opposed by Lords *Sidmouth*, *Mulgrave*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Auckland*, and by the Archbishop of *York* and Bishop of *Bangor*.—At nearly five, a division took place—Contents 74, Non-Contents 161—Majority against the Petition 87.

In the Commons, the same day, the Resolutions allowing the holders of 3 *per cent.* stock to convert the same into annuities were agreed to, after a pretty long conversation.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Resolutions were agreed to, continuing the Bank of Ireland till 1st Jan. 1837; authorising them to add 1,000,000*l.* Irish Currency to their capital Stock; to advance 1,250,000*l.* to the Government of Ireland, at 5 *per cent.* interest; and to manage and pay all Dividends on Government securities, &c. without any charge being made for the same.

The House went into a Committee on the Sugar Distillation, when the Resolutions were opposed by Mr. *Coke* and others.—On a division the numbers were—For the Resolution, Ayes 89, Noes 71—Majority 18. Adjourned at 2 o'clock.

House of Lords, *May* 30.

Lord *Sidmouth* complained of a Report of his Speech on the Catholic question, which had appeared in the *British Press* of the following day. He did not complain of the practice of reporting, but of a gross misrepresentation of his sentiments.

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read the third time; as was the Indictment Bill, after some personal altercation, principally between Lords *Ellenborough* and *Stanhope*, the numbers on a division being —Contents 13, Non-Contents 6—Majority 7.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fuller* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox. To be printed, and postponed till next Session.

The House went into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill. On an amendment by Lord *Milton*, requiring qualifications from the Officers of this force as well as of the Regular Militia, it was negatived.

Another Amendment by Lord *Temple*, preventing the infliction of corporal punishment, till the same should have been approved of by his Majesty—was negatived also.

May 31.

In a Committee, a Resolution was passed, permitting the Exportation of sugar and coffee from his Majesty's Colonies to any part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, in exchange for corn from those Colonies.

Lord *Binning* presented the second Report of the West India Committee.

Bills to regulate the White Herring Fishery; to prevent frauds and impositions on Masters and Vessels within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports; and to authorise holders of 3 *per cent.* stock to convert the same into Annuities, were severally read the first time; as was also the Irish Bank Charter Renewal Bill.

Mr. *Lushington* brought forward his motion on the subject of the grant to Sir H. Popham out of the Droits of the Admiralty, in the affair of the ship Etrusco. The illegality of the trade, and the fact of several chests of tea having been smuggled from on board, off Dungeness, were particularly insisted on; also the contradictory nature of the statements and explanations at different times made by Sir Home; all of which were unbecoming in a British Officer, and for which, at all events, he could not be entitled to a reward.—The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That it appeared to the House, that, by a Treasury warrant, 25,900*l.* and upwards had been given out of the droits of the Crown to Sir H. Popham, who had knowingly carried on an illegal traffick, in contempt of the laws of the country, and to his disgrace as an Officer; that such grants tended to the discouragement of the Naval service, by depriving captors of their accustomed reward, and to the excitement of a general disregard of the laws.

Sir *Home Popham* entered into a vindication of his conduct; and, after he had withdrawn, a pretty long discussion ensued; in which Messrs. *Perceval* and *Long* and Sir *J. Nicholl* argued, that the gallant Captain had been guilty of an offence, at the very most, of a venial nature, in carrying on a trade which was tolerated to Foreigners. For this he had been sufficiently punished by the loss of upwards of 40,000*l.*—That there was any smuggling carried on, was by no means clear; but, at all events, the attention of the Treasury of that day not being called to it, their making the grant in question was not to be censured on that ground. This, however, was not properly a grant; but a remission of a forfeiture only in part, and that to a person who had done signal services to his country.

Messrs. *Windham* and *Whitbread* supported the motion, and reprobated in strong terms the conduct of Sir Home, in disgracing the profession to which he belonged by carrying on an illicit traffick. Supposing, however, that he had done services to the country for which he was entitled to be rewarded, this ought not to be done by a grant out of the pocket of Capt. Robinson, by whom the capture had been made, and who was entitled to a share of it.

it. He had done nothing but his duty; but, supposing his merits to be as trifling as possible, they could never, in the transaction in question, be reduced to a level with the demerits of Sir Home Popham. There was here, however, in fact, *a double entry*; for, on turning to the Pension List, it would be found that the name of Sir Home Popham stood there for 600*l.* a year, a sum which, every Naval Officer would agree, was an adequate recompence for greater services than any Sir Home had rendered.

On a division the numbers were—For the Resolution 57, Against it 126—Majority 69.

June 1.

A Committee was appointed on a Memorial relative to the Improvements lately made in the vicinity of Westminster Hall.

Mr. *Chaplin* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of James I. relative to the shooting of Hares, and also to regulate the appointment of Game-keepers.

In a Committee to consider of the means of promoting Commercial Intercourse with America, Mr. *Rose* moved Resolutions allowing the importation into this country of all goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth or produce of America, or captured by Americans, in British vessels, or American vessels navigated by Americans, at the duties paid by the most favoured nations; the importation of Tobacco from America in British or American ships, on payment of the same duties as if from British plantations, and of Snuffs on the same duties as if from any port in Europe. Agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* recapitulated the mode in which the sums necessary to defray the Interest of the Loan of the year had been already provided for. He next stated the terms on which he had bargained for that Loan; and concluded by shewing the superior advantages arising to the publick from the Loan having been negotiated in the *four* rather than in the *three per cents*. The immediate advantage was, a saving of from two to three thousand pounds a year, and in prospect, the certainty of being able to redeem, even in the most disadvantageous circumstances, at 15 instead of 32 and half *per cent*. He then moved that the sum of 10,500,000*l.* be raised for the supply of the year by Annuities in the way of loan.

After some observations from Mr. *Tierney*, who congratulated the Right Hon. Gentleman on the advantageous bargain he had been enabled to conclude, and from other Members, the Resolutions were agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. On a division on the first Resolution, the numbers were 81 to 102; majority in favour of Marquis Wellesley 84—On the second, 21 to 109; majority 88—On the third, 15 to 128; majority 113—And on the fourth, 15 to 124—majority 99.

June 2.

In the Committee on the Bill for granting Salaries to the Judges of the Supreme Courts in Scotland, on their retiring from Office, it was proposed that the words "Barons of Exchequer" be omitted, on the ground that they did not exercise Judicial functions, but were purely a Revenue Board. On a division, the amendment was negatived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that, in consequence of some mistake, the Military Commissioners' Continuance Bill had been omitted among the Bills which last received the Royal Assent; and that the preceding Act had expired yesterday. In respect, therefore, of these peculiar circumstances he obtained leave to bring in a Bill to revive that Act; which was read the first and second time, committed, and reported.

Sir *T. Turton* presented a petition from the Proprietors of the London Vaccine Institution, detailing their services, and praying support. After some altercation between the worthy Bart. and Mr. *Fuller*, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Previous to the House going into a Committee on the Irish Bank Bill, Lord *H. Petty* moved that it be an instruction to the Committee, to introduce a clause enabling Roman Catholics to be Directors of the Bank. This was opposed by Messrs. *Foster* and *Perceval*, as being an unnecessary innovation.

Mr. *Grattan* conceived it to be one of those things which it seemed but little to grant, but the refusal of which was felt as a severe mortification.

On a division, the numbers were—For the motion 83, Against it 96—Majority 13.

June 3.

Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the circulation of Promissory Notes for sums under 20*s.*

Also a Bill for the relief of the Proprietors of Hackney Coaches.

The Sugar Distillery Bill was read a second time. For the second reading 90, against it 39.

The House went into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill. On the clause prohibiting Insurance, a division took place—For the clause 106, Against it 16—Majority 90. A second division took place on the question for the third reading on Wednesday—Ayes 56, Noes 7—Majority 49.

INTERESTING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 16. Letter from Capt. J. Duer, of H. M. S. Aurora, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, June 2.

Sir, I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my passage to the West Indies in H. M. S. Aurora, under my command, with a convoy, on the 29th ult. I fell in with and captured, after a chace of four hours, the French schooner privateer Le Vengeance, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting eight 9-pounders and one long 12-pounder on a pivot, with 86 men; four of the 9-pounders she threw overboard in the chace. She had been out 26 days from Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, but had made no capture. It appears she was his Majesty's late schooner the Tobago. J. Duer.

Admiralty-office, July 19. Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood.

Unite, Cape Promontoro, S. E. 7 or 8 miles, May 2.

My Lord, I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship of my having captured this morning, at day-break, the Italian brig Il Ronco, of sixteen 32-pounder brass carronades (pierced for 18) and 100 men, after receiving several of her broadsides, which cut our sails and rigging a good deal. She had scarcely hauled her colours down, when we observed a frigate and schooner to windward; it being about North, and very light, though chace was instantly given, they effected their escape into Pola, when we had got within two gun-shot of them. The alacrity and zeal shewn by my Officers and ship's company on this occasion deserve the greatest praise. Il Ronco is only two months off the stocks, measures about 400 tons, extremely well found, and in my opinion very fit for his Majesty's service.

Pat. Campbell.

From Capt Bligh, of the Pylades, dated at Sea, May 3.

Yesterday his Majesty's sloop under my command, stretching over to Cape Bon, with a fresh breeze from the N. E. at ten A. M. saw a settee coming down before the wind for the purpose of reconnoitring us; when, perceiving what we were, immediately hauled her wind on the starboard tack; and after a chace of five hours in the wind's eye, came up with and captured her. She proves to be the Le Grand Napoleon privateer, commanded by Jacques Boniface Morrier, pierced for 10 guns, but only four mounted (one of which was thrown overboard during the chace), with a complement of 38 men. She was 13 days from Marseilles, had taken nothing, nearly new, and equipped for a two months cruize. I also had the pleasure to capture, on the 26th ult. the St. Honoré, a French tartan, from Porto Ticho in Corsica, bound to Tripoli. She had in, 700 musket-barrels, and locks for ditto. G. M. Bligh.

July 30. This Gazette contains an order in Council, dated July 27, declaring, that Ship Licences signed by any of the Secretaries of State, shall be considered as valid as if such Licences had been granted under his Majesty's Sign Manual. It also contains Addresses presented to his Majesty on the recent events in Spain from Edinburgh, Marlborough, and Bedwin.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 2. Letter transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, Bart.

Salsette, off Norgen Island, June 24.

Sir, I having yesterday, in his Majesty's ship Salsette, chased a sloop of war under Russian colours to Revel, where a frigate and a brig were lying, and taken a galliot partly laden with spirits, that was at anchor in the Roads, in coming out with the latter saw a cutter off the North end of Norgen Island, coming down with signals up, who soon after hauled her wind for the land; made all sail in chace, and closed with her at half past eight P. M. but on opposite tacks; and the wind dying away at the time, she crossed us with her sweeps out, and returned our fire, by which, I am sorry I have to say, one, a marine, was killed; the wind continuing very light, and the cutter pulling away with her sweeps, prevented our closing again with her for some time, but a sudden squall of a few minutes brought the ship up with her about ten o'clock, yet as they were near the shore, and it just then setting in dark, they persevered in their endeavours to escape after they were completely under and exposed to the fire of most of our guns; but being hailed to lay in their sweeps, at a quarter past ten they did so, as it was then impossible for them to get away. On taking possession, she proved to be, his Russian Majesty's cutter Apith, commanded by Lieut. G. C. Novelski, mounting 14 guns, 12-pounder carronades, and manned with 61 men, four of whom were killed, the commander and seven wounded. She left Sweaborg at noon the same day, to join the sloop of war we had chased in the morning, belonging to a squadron of four frigates and eight sloops stationed there. The cutter is a very fine vessel, about two years old, exceedingly well fitted, and found in every thing. W. Bathurst.

Inclosure from Commodore Owen.

Royalist, off Gottenburgh, July 16.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you of his Majesty's sloop Royalist, under my

my command, having captured the Danish schooner privateer Aristides, after a chace of three hours. She is a remarkably fine vessel, American built, pierced for 16 guns, having only 6 mounted, and 41 men. She sailed in the morning from Flodstrand, victualled and stored for five months, intending to cruize on the coast of Scotland. At the time I fell in with him he was engaging an English packet, which vessel must have been captured, had it not been for the timely aid of his Majesty's sloop under my command.

J. Maxwell.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 6. Inclosure transmitted by Vice-adm. Vashon, Commander in Chief at Leith.

Cygnet, at sea, July 27.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that after a chace of nine hours, I had the good fortune to come up with and capture the Danish brig privateer Christiana, mounting 14 guns, twelve 12-pounder carronades, and two long nines, manned with 60 men; out three days from Christiana without having made any capture. She is victualled and stored for one month, and was proceeding off the North End of Shetland for the purpose of intercepting our homeward-bound Greenlandmen. The Christiana was formerly an English merchant brig. Edward Dix.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 9. Letter transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier, Commander in Chief in the Channel, Soundings, &c. from Capt. Rodd, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated the 4th inst. states the capture of the French ship letter of marque La Diane, on the 31st ult. from Bourdeaux, bound to the Isle of France. She was on her second voyage to India. The letters and dispatches were thrown overboard and sunk in the chace. A letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, from Capt. Inglefield, of his Majesty's ship Bacchante, states the capture of the French national brig Le Griffon, of 16 guns and 105 men.

Downing-street, Aug. 16. The following dispatch has been transmitted by Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, K. B.

Head Quarters, Andujar, July 21.

Sir, I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th July, that in a council of war held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis de Coupigny should join that of Major-gen. Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-gen. Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine; he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The Major-general wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. Gen. Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay. On the 19th, at two A. M. the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieut.-gen Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine P. M. 18th July. A letter from Gen Reding informed the Commander in Chief that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three A. M. 19th July. At two P. M. the advanced guard of Gen. Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major-gen. Reding, to inform the Lieut.-general that he had been engaged with the division of Gen. Dupont from three in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieut.-gen. Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulatton. The discussion did not last long. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion. Lieut.-gen. Pena halted, and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five General Casterick, Aide-de-Camp to Buonaparte, was sent by Gen. Dupont with orders to treat with Gen. Castanos in person. At nine P. M. Major-gen. Reding informed the Lieut.-general, that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by Gen. Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field pieces. The negotiations lasted til the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to inclose, is as exact an account of the killed and wounded, on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment. The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies.——The Marquis Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the Passes of Sierra Morena. Gen. Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour

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for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.—Whilst the negotiations were carried on, Gen. Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the Army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing. This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French Force: Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file; Division of Wedel, 6000. Total 14,000.——Spanish Force: Reding, 9000; Coupigny, 5000; Pena, 6000; Jones, 5000. Total 25,000*.—Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.—From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.

The Division of Gen. Dupont Prisoners of War. The Division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort. There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

S. Whittingham, 13th Light Dragoons.

N. B. The Division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

Downing-street, Aug. 16. By letters received from Lieut-col. Doyle at Corunna, and from Major Roche at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, it appears, that various letters from respectable authorities at Madrid, and also public Gazettes, had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ultimo, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th the evacuation continued; and upon the 31st, Joseph Buonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of Gen. Dupont's army in Andalusia. The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder they left behind; they also plundered the Palaces and the Treasury; they were followed by the Spanish Ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who were settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 1st of July it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Campbell of the Unite, to Lord Collingwood, informing him of the capture by that ship, in the intricate navigation of the channel of Zara, on the 31st ult. of two Italian brigs, the Nuttuno and Teulie, of sixteen 32-pounders, brass carronades, and 115 men each. These two brigs, with a third which escaped, had been sent from Zara the day before, for the purpose of attacking the Unite, having heard that she had so many men absent and sick that she must fall an easy prey. The Nuttuno had seven killed, two drowned, and 13 wounded. The Teulie had five killed and 16 wounded. The Unite had not a man hurt.—Also a copy of a Letter from Capt. Byng of the Belliqueux, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated March 13, stating the arrival off Columbo, of the St. Fiorenzo, with her prize, the Piedmontaise French frigate, which she captured after an action renewed three successive days, on the last of which that excellent and gallant Officer Capt. Hardinge was unfortunately killed. The Fiorenzo had 13 killed and 24 wounded, and the Piedmontaise 50 killed and 100 wounded.—And likewise a Letter from Capt. Daly, of the Comet sloop, giving an account of the capture of the Sylphe French national brig, mounting sixteen 26-pound-carronades, and two long nines, with a complement of 98 men. She was originally in company with two other larger vessels, one a corvette and the other a brig. In the face of so superior a force, Capt. Daly thought it prudent to continue his course under all sail, by which they were so far intimidated as to tack and make all sail from him. The corvette having outsailed her consorts, Capt. D. chased the two brigs, and after a close action of 20 minutes, captured the sternmost, a fine vessel, and very fit for his Majesty's service. Her second Lieutenant, a midshipman, and five men, were killed, and 2 midshipmen and 3 men wounded, most of them severely. No person on board the Comet was hurt, but her main and main-top masts were badly wounded, and her sails and rigging cut.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 20. Letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Dacres.

Guerriere, at Sea, July 20.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture on the 17th inst. of the French cutter privateer Peraty (late his Majesty's cutter Barbara), of Guadaloupe, after a chace of 24 hours, by the Guerriere under my command. This vessel, mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades, with 90 men, and commanded by M. Maurison, sailed from Charleston on the 10th inst. where she had been refitted and furnished with stores and provisions for three months. She was discovered in the track of the valuable Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Veteran, of which she had obtained most correct information as to their strength, number, and situation, from the Master of an American brig, who had himself claimed and received the protection of that convoy, which he betrayed to

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* Of this total one half Peasantry.

to the enemy in 24 hours after parting company. ALEX. SKENE.

Letter transmitted by Sir E. Pellew.

Russell, at Sea, Dec. 5, 1807.

Sir, This morning at three A. M. lat. 17. 5. N. long. 93. 13. E. I captured the French privateer brig L'Adele, of 280 tons and 143 men, pierced for 18 but mounting only eight twelve-pound carronades and and two long 12-pounders.

I am, &c. T. G. CAULFIELD.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PORTUGAL.

The following PROCLAMATION has been addressed by Sir Charles Cotton to the Portuguese Nation:

"*Inhabitants of Portugal*,—Deputations having reached me from all parts of the kingdom, soliciting succour, aid, and assistance, and stating to me the loyal, brave, and manly determination of the people of Portugal to establish the Government of their lawful Prince, and emancipate their country from French oppression; I send, agreeably to your requests, ships, troops, arms, and ammunition, and have directed the standard of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be reared, round which every loyal Portuguese is hereby invited immediately to rally, and to take up arms in so just and so glorious a cause.—To be successful, Portuguese, you must be unanimous: and joined by your brave neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, you must not be intimidated by menaces, nor seduced by promises.—Some months experience must have convinced you of the effect of French friendship; it is now to British faith and assistance, aided by your own energy and efforts, that you will, I trust, be indebted for the restoration of your Prince, and the independence of your Country.

(Signed) C. COTTON."

"Hibernia, off the Tagus, July 1, 1808."

The advices from Lisbon represent the situation of the inhabitants as truly deplorable. They are exposed to the daily vengeance of a suspicious and inexorable police. The discovery of any communication with the Patriots, among whom are included all who reside beyond the range of the posts of Junot's army, is sufficient to bring upon the parties concerned in it the punishment of death. Such, a few days ago, was the fate of M. de Horta Machado, a man of most respectable character, who formerly was Minister from the Portuguese Government to the Court of Petersburg. He was shot in the great square by order of Junot, on having in his possession a letter from Oporto, detailing the proceedings which took place in that city on the 18th of June, and the subsequent days.—The greatest efforts were making by Junot to increase his stock of provisions. With this view the inhabitants were exposed to continual domiciliary visits; and strong detachments were sent out in all directions, in search of every article of the kind.

A Proclamation has been issued by Junot at Lisbon, signed by him under his new title of Duke of Abrantes. In this he talks of some partial and impotent risings in the interior, and cautions the people of Lisbon from engaging in them; declaring that any one taken in arms shall immediately suffer death.

He also declares, that any town or village which may attempt to impede the march of French troops, by firing on them, or otherwise, shall be instantly razed to the ground, *and the inhabitants, without distinction, put* to the sword: He demands *the cause of alarm* among the people *when French armies are upon their frontiers.*

The proclamation, which is in French and Portuguese, strongly manifests the alarms of Junot, and the danger of his situation.

The British troops under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley had disembarked on a convenient part of the coast of Portugal, between Peniche and Mafra; the latter is not more than 40 miles from Lisbon. Sir Arthur's force is stated to amount to 14,000 men. It is said, that he has been joined by that part of the Portuguese army which had assembled at Coimbra, and by 5000 men under General Spencer.

A spirited Manifesto has been issued by the Prince Regent of Portugal from his Court at Rio Janeiro, on the 1st of May; in which, after a very long detail of the acts of injustice practised towards him by the French Government, his Royal Highness formally declares War against France, and pronounces null and void all the Treaties which he had been compelled to conclude by the Emperor of the French, and particularly those of Badajos and Madrid in 1801, and that of Neutrality in 1804. His Royal Highness also declares, that he will not lay down his arms, except in concert with his Britannic Majesty, nor ever agree to a cession of Portugal. The Manifesto contains many interesting particulars, with respect to the conduct of Buonaparte towards the Portuguese Government, which, although they were for the greater part known before, yet derives additional interest by coming in an official and authentic shape, and intermixed with an appeal to the Powers of Europe, which

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we trust will not be without its effect. It is too long, however, for our purpose.

The letters from Rio de Janeiro give the most pleasing account of the manner in which the Prince Regent has established and commenced his Government. His respect for the English has been manifested in the most handsome way, and there is every appearance of a prosperous reign. He has constituted a new Order of Knighthood, of which Sir Sidney Smith is to be one of the Companions. Sir Sidney gave an entertainment on board his flag-ship, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, at which the Prince Regent assisted. The colours of the two Nations were displayed, as in happy union, over the canopy of state, where his Royal Highness was placed; and he took occasion, after the repast, to take the Portuguese flag, and present it to Sir Sidney Smith with a short address, in which he desired him to bear it in future on his coat of arms.

SPAIN.

Joseph Buonaparte's Proclamation, issued at Vittoria.

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the State, King of Spain and the Indies.

"Spaniards!—On entering the territory of a people, the Government of whom Providence has confided to me, I feel it my duty to explain the sentiments which I entertain. In ascending the Throne, I rely upon finding among you some generous souls, who will second my efforts to restore this people to the possession of their antient splendour. The Constitution, to the observance of which you are about to pledge yourselves by your oaths, secures the exercise of our holy Religion, and of civil and political freedom. It establishes a National representation, and restores your antient Cortes in an ameliorated form. It appoints a Senate, forming the guarantee of individual liberty, and the support of the Throne in critical circumstances, and constituting also an asylum and reward to those who shall have performed signal services to the State. The Courts of Justice, the Interpreters of the Laws, divested of passion and favour, shall, in pronouncing judgment, be impartial, free, and independent. Merit and virtue shall be the only claims to the holding of public offices. Unless I am disappointed in my wishes, your agriculture and commerce shall flourish, free from those restraints which have hitherto retarded their prosperity. Desirous of ruling according to the laws, I will be the first to give an example of the honour which should be paid to them. I enter among you with the greatest confidence, surrounded by those meritorious individuals, who have concealed from me nothing which they have thought necessary for your interests. Blind passion, false rumours, the intrigues of the common Enemy of the Continent, anxious only to separate the Indies from Spain, have plunged some of you into the most dreadful state of anarchy. My heart bleeds at the view of it; but this evil, however considerable it may be, may instantaneously cease. Spaniards, only unite round my Throne. Conduct yourselves so as that internal disturbances shall not deprive me of that time which I wish to employ in labouring for your happiness, nor deprive me of the means of accomplishing that object. I esteem you enough to persuade myself, that you will make every exertion to obtain and merit that happiness, which is the dearest object of my wishes.

I THE KING.

"Vittoria, 12th July, 1808.

"By order of his Majesty,

"The Minister Secretary of State,

"MARIANO LUIS DE URQUJO."

Surrender of Dupont.

Official Account from Generals Castanos and Tilly, addressed to the Supreme Junta of Government, dated Head-quarters at Andujar, July 21, relative to the surrender of Dupont.

"*Most Serene Lord*,—I have the satisfaction to inform your Highness of the complete victory which has been gained since the battle of Baylen. Gen. Dupont is a prisoner of war, with all his divisions, arms, artillery, baggage, &c.; the remainder who were not engaged in the action, although they did not share this fate, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, that not a Frenchman may remain in Andalusia. My nephew, Colonel Don Pedro Augustin Giron, will communicate the details of the affair; in the mean time I assure your Highness that the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, and their constancy under trials and privations, are worthy of the just estimation in which the army deserve to be held by your Highness, and of the confidence I entertained of your patriotism and zeal for the public cause. I venture to request of your Excellency the fulfilment, in my name, of the vow made by me to dedicate this action to the glorious San Fernando. May God preserve you many years! X. De Castanos."

Letter from his Excellency Count de Tilly.

"Yesterday, the 20th July, Spain, or more properly your Highness's army, gained the most complete victory the Nation has for many centuries beheld in these parts. The result has been similar to that of the battle of Pavia *; in one moment the

* The battle of Pavia is considered as the most glorious ever obtained by Spain, the French army which was besieging that city under the command of Francis I. being completely destroyed, and that Sovereign himself brought a prisoner to Madrid. Ed.

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Andalusians have been freed from the French arms. The division of Dupont, with all its baggage, its booty, and all its Generals, prisoners of war; and the other divisions which occupy his Majesty's dominions, from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, are to evacuate the Peninsula by sea. This is the principal point of the treaty, which Gen. Castanos and myself had the satisfaction to sign last night; and as we withdrew from the field at midnight in want of sleep and rest, I cannot immediately send your Highness the particulars of the capitulation, or of the events which have taken place, but will do it as early as possible. The most agreeable intelligence will be carried by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the column of Provincial Grenadiers, Don Pedro Jerome, an officer of the greatest merit, and who by talents and courage on many occasions, particularly in this army, has rendered himself worthy of any favour your Highness may bestow upon him. I have directed that the oath of allegiance to our Sovereign King Ferdinand VII.* which has not yet been taken in this city, should be administered to-day, that *Te Deum* should be sung, and an illumination made for three nights. God preserve your Highness. COUNT DE TILLY."

It is a singular coincidence, that at the very time at which the oppressed people of Madrid were obliged to illuminate, and exhibit other outward acts of joy, on account of the arrival of their new master among them, an event was taking place, which, could they but have known it, would have made them rejoice in the inmost recesses of their hearts. It was on the same day, that Joseph Buonaparte entered Madrid as a Sovereign, and Dupont entered the camp of Gen. Castanos as a prisoner.

ADDRESS TO THE ANDALUSIANS UNDER GEN. CASTANOS,

After the Surrender of the French Army in the Defiles of Sierra Morena.

"Brave Andalusians!—The spark of patriotism, which was kindled in your breasts, has in a few days been fanned to a flame which has consumed the oppressors of your country. You wished to be free; and in an instant you possessed a tutelary government, and an army eager for conflict and triumph. Those legions of Vandals, who for a moment seized by surprize some of your cities, and delivered them over to pillage, who, intoxicated with victories gained over divided nations, marched, loaded with the spoils of Europe, to scatter over the fair fields of Betis the flame of desolation, have experienced the force of Loyalty, and the love of Country and Religion.—Brave Andalusians! Yours is the glory of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena. The laurels which encircled the brows of those conquerors lie at your feet. Immortal glory to the Hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the achievements of Fabius Maximus. Our sons will say, "Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill with mourning the houses of our fathers!" The unfading

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* The following official Bulletin was issued by our Government on the 11th inst:

"Intelligence was this morning received by Government from Lieut.-Col. Doyle, dated Corunna, August 4, at midnight. The Lieutenant-Colonel states, that he had read a letter, dated Madrid, 27th July, which says, that on that morning the French had commenced their RETREAT FROM THAT CITY; that Joseph Buonaparte had quitted Madrid, and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the Court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction to Burgos.—The writer of the letter is nephew to a Member of the Junta of the Gallicias."

The entry into, and retreat of the *would-be* King of Spain from the Capital of Madrid, afford a contrast at once striking and gratifying. With a parade blazoned forth in the foreign papers, Joseph Buonaparte enters Spain, his route is marked out with the utmost nicety, to-day at Bilboa, to-morrow at Victoria, on the 16th at Burgos, on the 20th at Madrid. Europe was desired to believe that this notice of his route was given, that the impatient Spaniards might be prepared to receive him with fêtes, with illuminations, and with all the pomp and circumstance which generally attend accessions. We were told, that clemency and affability were in his train—he pardoned the guilty, he conversed with the utmost graciousness with the poorest of his new subjects; his march was described rather as the march of a Monarch who had saved his country, and who, after some great and decisive victory, was returning in triumph to his capital, amid the thanks, the gratitude, and the benedictions of his people. He enters the Capital on the 20th, and on the 27th he sneaks from it in the dead of the night with fear and trembling; he enters it with all the pride and retinue of an Eastern Sultan, and he is glad to depart with the Court Plate in his pocket to pay the expences of his journey. On the Monday he exposes his august person to the eager view of the populace, and on the Saturday he is glad to take away his august person with all possible secrecy and dispatch: he enters Madrid as a powerful Monarch, he quits it as a petty Thief. Pride and insult accompany his arrival; fear and felony attend his departure. Such are the Buonapartes: if they cannot govern, they can steal; and if they are not permitted to play the parts of Kings, they will content themselves with playing the parts of Thieves.

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laurel of victory to the brave combatants who have laid prostrate the oppressors of humanity! Hymns of benediction to the wise Government which has defended your rights, and prepared the way for new triumphs! I invoke you, not as Andalusians, but as Spaniards! Fly, sons of Betis! Fly to unite yourselves with your brethren of the Ebro, the Duero, and the Xucar; fly to break the chains of those who lie captive by the Tagus, the Manzanares, and the Llobregat. Go and purify the soil of Spain from the footsteps of those traitors. Go, and avenge in their blood, the insults they offered you under the shelter of a feeble and cowardly government. Do you not hear the cries of those who were murdered on the 2d of May? Do you not hearken to the groans of the oppressed? Are you not touched by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, who deplores his separation from his Spaniards!—War and revenge! Let the Tyrant of Europe tremble upon the throne whence he has given authority to every crime.—Brave Andalusians! you will deem no sacrifice costly with which you can purchase your King and your independence. Already you have a country, already you are a great nation; follow the paths of glory and virtue which the God of armies has pointed out to you in your first victory."

(*Seville Gazette, July* 23.)

The following is an extract from the *Corunna* Gazette of the 4th instant:

"*Madrid, July* 27. Authentic intelligence has reached this city that Gen. Dupont has surrendered, after the complete defeat of his army, which consisted of 20,000 men, on the 21st of this month, between Baylen and Andujar, in Andalusia. His troops had committed the greatest outrages in every place which they had entered. The French army were delivered up as prisoners to the disposal of the Junta of Seville. The attacks which were made upon his army lasted from the 15th in the morning."

There have been two considerable engagements in the neighbourhood of Saragossa. The result of the first is understood to have been decisively against the French. The second engagement, which took place upon the 1st and 2d of July, was fought with uncommon fury, particularly on the part of the Spanish Patriots. On the 1st the Patriots fought with muskets against batteries erected by the French, for it seems that the Spaniards were the assailants. But upon the 2d, musketry being found comparatively unavailing, the Patriots threw down their muskets, placed their jackets on their arms, and with their bayonets alone rushed upon the most formidable batteries of the French, whom they dislodged by a most gallant effort. In these attacks the Patriots are said to have been uniformly followed by the women, who, actuated by patriotic ardour, and fearless of danger, carried wines and every species of refreshments for the Patriots. Such, indeed, was the ardour of these women, that they followed the body of valiant men who made the attack we have mentioned upon the French battery, and a number of them were the victims.

There is a journal of the numerous attacks made by the Enemy upon Saragossa. They continued to the 4th July; when the Enemy were forced from a post which they had occupied, and their defeat appears to have been complete. It is stated in general terms, that they lost all their officers; their cavalry was reduced to thirteen horses, and their infantry was ruined.

A circumstantial report of the operations in Valencia has been published in an official form at Gibraltar, by a Captain of a Spanish vessel, who himself bore a part of some of the engagements which took place. This Report, we are happy to say, removes any doubt which might have been entertained as to the defeat of Gen. Moncey, who it appears has been driven out of that province, with the loss of his whole army, amounting to about 12,000, with the exception only of about 200 or 300 horse, who effected their escape. Moncey, it was stated, had been wounded in the arm, and another French General had received a severe wound, which it was thought would prove mortal; 2500 French were found dead round the walls of Valencia in the attack made by Moncey on that town on the 28th ult. In his retreat he was pursued by Generals Count de Cerbellon and Caro, whose armies amounted to about 14,000, chiefly armed and unarmed inhabitants. At the same time a number of the latter were posted in the mountains of Novella with three 8-pounders, so that the French were attacked both in front and rear, and were completely destroyed. The Spaniards suffered but little in the attack in Valencia; but their loss in the preceding actions had been considerable, particularly at Las Cabrillas, where upwards of 700 Swiss, and nearly the whole of the regiment of Savoy, perished. The clergy and women were of the most essential service, the former with muskets and in moving cannon, the latter in making cartridges.

Two divisions of the army of Gen. Blake, between Astorga and Rio Seco, met with and fought a very large body of French troops. The result of the action was most favourable; between 6000 and 7000 of the enemy were killed; and the whole force would have been destroyed had the Patriots not been destitute of cavalry for the pursuit. The Spaniards lost only 800 men. The day upon which this most important action took place was the 1st of August.

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The Spanish Cortes are to be assembled in September at Toledo; and it is supposed that the Duke de Montijo will then be declared Regent.

An article in the Corunna Gazette, on the question of the power of the French Emperor to interdict the commerce of Europe, is worthy of observation; chiefly because it states correctly the partition of Europe, as carved out and settled in the conference at Tilsit. At that conference the Emperor Napoleon proposed to his brother Emperor, Alexander, to divide the Continent of Europe into two great Empires, of which France should possess the one and Russia the other. "Napoleon, the projector, was for the present to seize that which would extend in one line from the mouth of the Vistula to Corfu, confined in other directions by the Baltic, the Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic; Russia was to hold the remainder. Necessarily must there have entered into the consummation of this project the subjugation of Spain, Portugal, Etruria, the States of the Church, the Hanseatic Towns and Denmark, and finally Austria, which yet remained to be pared down. These were all comprehended in the Decree of the Continental Blockade, which was the plausible means of colouring the entrance of his armies in Spain, preceded by proclamations, declaring that they came solely for the purpose of compelling the common enemy to keep within his own bounds, and inducing him to a maritime peace. The French entered upon the stage, and began to act. They no sooner had obtained the desired footing than the mask was thrown off, and rapine and the desolation of chiefs and cohorts became the order of the day." [We are delighted to see that there are in every part of Spain men truly enlightened as to the views of the French; and we trust that they will now take measures to give permanent security to the country they have so gloriously delivered.]

Letters from Teneriffe of the 5th July mention, that ever since the abdication of Charles and Ferdinand, the people of the Canary Islands were in a great ferment, and manifested the greatest indignation at the conduct of Buonaparte, opposing the idea of any submission to France. As soon as the proceedings of the Patriots in the mother country were known, the whole population of the Seven Islands declared for Ferdinand the Seventh; men, women, and children, even the friars and nuns, wore the patriotic cockade. A Junta was to take place at the city of Liguna, the capital of Teneriffe, to which every town and district of each island were to send deputies, there to elect a certain number of persons of highest local influence and consideration to compose a National Junta, to which it was certain none would be appointed but men on whose firmness and integrity there was entire confidence. Notwithstanding the ferment on the minds of the people, the greatest order and harmony existed. No riots occurred, no insult was offered, even to the few French residents. The officers under the old government were not removed.

DENMARK.

The Reports of numerous corps of Danish, French, and other troops, having passed into Zealand, are not consistent with the statements we find in the Danish and German Journals, of the expedients to which the Zealanders are reduced to maintain a communication with the Continent. The *Dazen* mentions a letter having been received by the King, from the Prince Ponte Corvo, thrown across the Belt from Fionca, attached to a cannon ball.—Balloons have been employed from Korsoer for the same purpose, and advertisements have appeared in the Fionean Papers, stating the periods (the wind permitting) at which these balloons were to cross the Belt, in order that people might take advantage of them for the transmission of their letters.

In addition to the arrangements made by the Danish Government to preserve the communication between Zealand and the Continent, a corps of Greenland Cajaks has been raised, to serve as expresses on the Belts—the boats are made of seal-skins, and are moved with uncommon rapidity.

The French are making the most severe exactions in Holstein. The soldiery carry off the live stock of the farmers without reserve or ceremony. No payment is offered, or even promised.

Extract of a letter from Heligoland, dated August 16.—"The respective accounts we received from the Continent yesterday all unite in stating the certainty of a rupture between Austria and France. The French troops march in all directions. The Dutch garrison of Bremen was ordered from Bremen on the night of the 10th inst. for Hamburgh, and further on, to act, *as is said*, against the Spanish troops in the North of Germany, who, *according to report*, are in open insurrection *. The French

* We are happy to announce the rescue of near 11,000 of these Spanish troops from the thraldom of Buonaparte. On the 24th inst. a *London Gazette Extraordinary* published dispatches received from Admiral Keats, and dated the 13th instant, off the island of Sproe, in the Great Belt. They state, that the Spanish troops in the Island of Fuhnen under the command of the Marquis De la Romana, "though surrounded," as

French and Austrian Ambassadors are said to have left their respective Courts. Affairs also begin to assume a warlike appearance in Russia; both the Russians and French are fortifying themselves. God grant that this fresh attempt to shake off the Monster may be successful, and Europe be rescued at last from his tyrrany.

FRANCE.

It is stated in the Foreign Journals, that Buonaparte, previous to his departure for Bayonne, recommended Prince William of Prussia to remain at Paris until his return, when he would determine the question with regard to the evacuation of Prussia by the French troops.

Buonaparte issued a Decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the Decree of the 21st November shall be immediately sold, and the proceeds paid into the Caisse d'Escomptes; there to remain till the final issue of the pending negotiation between France and America.

The French Papers to the 22d inst. give long and uninteresting details of the journey of Buonaparte to Paris, which they state him to have reached on the 14th. They continue perfectly silent with respect to the disasters of the French in Spain, or the flight of Joseph Buonaparte from Madrid.

The official act, by which Murat (now proclaimed King of Naples) absolves his subjects of Berg from their allegiance, and transfers them over to Napoleon, is given in these papers. It is also stated that Cambaceres had been created Duke of Parma, and Le Brun Duke of Piacenza. These were Brother Consuls with the Corsican Napoleon.

Private advices from France mention, that King Charles IV. of Spain, the Queen of Spain, Queen Maria Louisa, and the Prince of the Peace, were all residing at Fontainbleau, where they were to remain till the Palace of Compeigne, which was under repair, was ready to receive them.

The Prince of Asturias, and his two brothers, were at Valency, the country residence of Talleyrand. Talleyrand himself had them in charge; and so anxious was he to secure his Royal prisoners, that he was said to attend on them personally himself.—Notwithstanding this precaution, Don Carlos (brother to the Prince of Asturias) contrived, in the latter end of last month, to make his escape from his chamber, with the view of flying into Spain. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was seized, and brought back to the Chateau, where, with his Royal brothers, he now remains closely guarded. It was supposed at Paris that the person to whom the young Prince confided his intention of escape, and by whom it was planned, had betrayed him. By others it was imagined,

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as the gallant Admiral observes, "by hostile battalions, *planted their Colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their Country.*" All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand (after having fired on the French General Frision, who harangued them in favour of King Joseph, and killed one of his Aid-de-Camps) were disarmed."

On the 9th inst. the Marquis of Romana, with 6000 troops, took possession of the town of Nybourg, in the Island of Fulnen, and was joined on the day of his embarkation by 1000 more from Jutland; and another 1000 had been sent to strengthen the existing Spanish position at Langeland; so that, including this last force, said to be 2500, here are certainly 10,500 brave men restored to their country, or at least rescued from the tyranny of its scourge.

What could be so sublimely impressive, as the spectacle of this band of Spanish Patriots, who, when called upon by their perfidious oppressors to desert their allegiance, and transfer it to an usurper, planted their colours, threw themselves on their knees, and, with eyes attesting the Almighty, swore to be faithful to their King and Country! Such was their proud attitude, though relegated in a distant land, and surrounded by hostile and barbarous battalions ready to devour them! What a splendid triumph for patriotism and loyalty!—What an affecting and instructing scene for Sovereigns and subjects!—What a striking example! What a salutary lesson for other Nations!—There they may learn, that no human force can break a resolution inspired on such motives—no face of peril appal a courage that is kindled from above!

What a damning contrast is here furnished between the heroism of the Spanish people, and the abject baseness of those that would enslave them! On one side we are attracted to admire truth, moderation, manliness, generosity, patriotism, and loyalty; on the other, we have to loathe falsehood, violence, malignity, hypocrisy, and servility to the meanest Tyrant that ever trampled on the necks of men. At one moment we are reading the authentic account of the undaunted spirit and strenuous efforts with which the Spanish troops have braved the Tyrant's threats, and eluded his iron grasp; at the next we find the basely *lying* assertion (in the French and Dutch Papers) that these brave men have *taken the oath of allegiance to the Usurper with every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty.*

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that the Prince was treacherously induced by him to attempt to make his escape, in order to afford a pretext for the more rigorous confinement of himself and his two brothers.

There is every reason to believe the truth of the above statement; and it is proper that the people of Spain should be acquainted with this frustrated attempt of one of their Princes to escape from his confinement. Such a fact proves to demonstration, that these Royal persons were conveyed to France under false and deceitful pretences, if not (as is more probable) by actual force; that they are now in actual confinement, and subject to the capricious will of the Tyrant who entrapped them; that consequently every act of theirs, under such circumstances, is in its nature null and void; and that they are not unmindful of their country, to which they would, at the hazard of their lives, seize every opportunity of escaping.

It is a prevalent report in Paris, that Talleyrand remonstrated, as far as he dared, against Buonaparte's aggression upon Spain; and it is even added, that when it was manifest his councils were not to be taken, he obtained the favour of not being consulted on Spanish affairs.

It is said, that the heads of several families in France are successfully engaged in organizing a party hostile to the Tyrant of their Country. We strongly incline to doubt the circumstance; the people of France appear reduced to that miserable state in which Mr. Fox describes this country to have been sunk by our civil wars; "a nation either so wearied with changes as not to feel, or so subdued by military power as not to dare to shew, any care, or even preference, with regard to the form of their Government; all is in the army; and that army, by such a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances as History teaches us not to be surprised at, has fallen into the hands of one, than whom a baser could not be found in its lowest ranks."—France has been aggrandised by the fortune of her Chief; and, proud of her victories, and of trampling on liberties, has forgot that she has sacrificed her own. We believe the people of France to be adverse to the outrage in regard to Spain, in which neither their interest nor their glory is involved; and farther, that they sensibly feel the privations of the war, and the tyranny of the conscription; but we likewise know, that the vigilance of the Government is exercised to prevent the slightest expression of discontent, and to restrain any communication or association that could in the least shake its authority.

HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland state, that a war between France and Austria is considered as inevitable; and that in Holland, Westphalia, and the States of the Rhenish Confederation, the most active exertions were making for placing their several contingents in a state to take the field.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in Amsterdam letters; which, although consistent with French politics, shews the alarm and solicitude which Buonaparte feels as to the nature of the intercourse subsisting between Russia and Austria, and as to the sentiments of those Courts on the subject of his outrages in Spain. It is stated, that a Russian Courier, with dispatches from Prince Wolonsky, at Paris, to his Court, has been murdered in the Department of La Meurte, and his papers carried off. It is likewise stated, that a Messenger from Vienna to its Minister Baron Vincent, at Paris, was some time before attacked in the same neighbourhood, but escaped, although severely wounded.

The Dutch papers continue to preserve a studied silence on the real situation of affairs in Spain.—Private letters state, that a brief account of the recent events in that country had been contrived to be posted on the Exchanges and other public buildings in the towns of Holland. The placards were put up in the evening, but were all removed on the following morning by order of the French agents; and public proclamation was made of the falsity of the statement. It was termed a "diabolical forgery," and a reward was offered for the apprehension of the author of it.

Manifest discontents prevail in every part of the country, especially in the districts situated on the coast; and it is even added that, if any force should appear to second the views of the mal-contents, a general insurrection would be the necessary consequence of the detestation in which the family of the Buonapartes is held by the oppressed people.

ITALY.

King Joseph Buonaparte appointed a new Constitution for his *late* subjects of Naples, which has been formally guaranteed by his brother Napoleon.

The Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) was proclaimed King of Naples on the 1st instant.—Should the Princess Caroline, his wife, and sister of Napoleon, survive her consort, she is to succeed to the Throne. The new King has commenced his reign with issuing a Proclamation, in which he declares his intention to abide by the Constitution promulgated by his predecessor, *King* Joseph, and guaranteed by Napoleon. It thus appears, that Joseph has changed a certainty for an uncertainty, as his Throne of Spain must be allowed to be rather a precarious inheritance.

A Proclamation from the Junta who conduct the administration of Tuscany informs

forms the inhabitants of that country, that they are to possess the honour of being "adopted" into the *great* family "of Napoleon the "*Great*;" in other words, are to be united to the kingdom of Italy; and to be "saluted by the French as brothers."

GERMANY.

A Gentleman of unquestionable authority has arrived from Vienna, with the most satisfactory information respecting the military arrangements of Austria. The Emperor has learnt from the fate of the Royal Family of Spain, as well as the fallen House of Brandenburg, that his security must depend, not on illusive promises, but on his own activity and exertion: and he has now prepared, as it is stated, for immediate action, an army of near 40,000 men, besides the militia. To facilitate the effective operations of these troops, magazines have been established at every important post; and all the various resources of war have been distributed in proper situations.

The States of Carniola have voted extraordinary supplies to the Emperor; and great numbers of individuals, including M. Sigismund Lovasz, Governor of Triest, have offered pecuniary contributions to assist in the military preparations which had been deemed necessary—in fact, the most enthusiastic and loyal spirit pervades every part of the Austrian Monarchy—the People identify their interests with those of their Sovereign, and, profiting by a knowledge of the conduct of France towards those countries which have fallen under her domination, are ardent and unanimous in their determination to avert, by every possible exertion and sacrifice, a like calamity.

Prussia, we are informed, has sent Count Hardenberg to Munich, to engage the intercession of that Cabinet with Buonaparte, to induce a mitigation of the oppressive burthens imposed by him on the Prussian States:—so humbled is that power which some years since might have saved the Continent!

On the 27th ult. three persons convicted of holding a correspondence with the English were shot before one of the gates of Hamburgh.

RUSSIA.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the influence of Buonaparte over the Emperor and his brother the Grand Duke of Constantine has undergone no diminution. It was a prevalent opinion there, that the adherence of the latter to the interests of France had been purchased by Napoleon, with the promise that he should be seated on the Throne of Turkey upon the dissolution of the present Government.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from St. Petersburg, that the plague had broken out in the Southern Provinces of Russia, that it had committed dreadful devastation, and was rapidly spreading. They also mention, that an epidemic disorder, but fortunately not of so malignant a nature, had shewn itself in Livonia and Courland, and carried off a number of the inhabitants.

SWEDEN.

A Letter from a British officer, dated Helsingburg, the 9th, announces the important fact, that Sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark communications of a pacific character; and that he was about to proceed to Finland, to have an interview with his Swedish Majesty on the subject of them.

WEST INDIES.

A Kingston Paper, dated Jamaica, June 11, says—"A detachment of about 50 recruits of the 2d West India Regiment being at drill, near 30 rushed out of Fort Augusta, with their arms, and before any stop could be put to them, killed Major Dorley and Adjutant Ellis. Sixteen were brought to a Court Martial; fifteen were found guilty, and sentenced to death; seven were ordered to be shot on the 8th, and the rest were respited.—A private letter adds, "The revolt of the black troops in Fort Augusta has occasioned a heavy loss; they intended a general massacre of all the Officers commanding them, but they only effected their purpose on poor Major Dorley and the Adjutant, Lieut. Ellis. The ringleaders have all been shot."

A dreadful fire in Falmouth, Jamaica, has destroyed the greater part of the Market-street, one of the best in the West Indies, stored with goods of late importation, besides burning down many houses in other streets.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 5. While two colliers were in the act of descending a coal-pit at *Stanmore*, and were about one-third of the way down, the bucket in which they were became unhooked, and they were precipitated to the bottom; one of them was killed on the spot, and the other so much bruised that his life is despaired of.

July 30. A few days ago as the coach which runs from Tunbridge to London was on its journey, with a great many passengers, the leaders took fright at a dog which jumped over the hedge at the moment they were passing. The animals immediately set off at full speed; and the coachman, who was also the proprietor, and had driven the stage for 15 years, broke the reins in endeavouring to restrain the impetuosity of his horses; they ran at random for a considerable distance, when the coach overturned with violence, and was dashed to pieces. Many of the passengers were

were very much injured, several with fractured limbs; and the coachman, in endeavouring to extricate the horses from their harness, received a violent kick from one of them, which killed him on the spot.

Aug. 2. That fine wooded bank, immediately opposite to Springfield Paper-mill, near *Edinburgh*, slipped with a dreadful crash into the river Esk, which runs at the bottom, and so completely choaked it up, that not a drop of water passed for several hours. The bank, which is about 200 feet in height, had discovered symptoms of agitation on the preceding day, and for about an hour before it gave way, the agitation was extremely violent, and the trees were seen falling in all directions; but, when it began to move in a body, it was awfully grand and terrific, and the noise was equal to the loudest thunder.

Aug. 4. Two little girls, daughters of Mr. Wright, of *Anderston*, while diverting themselves on the banks of the Clyde, attempted to cross a plank which was thrown from a vessel, to the shore, when they both fell into the river, and were drowned.

Aug. 9. At the Hertford assizes G. and T. Shepherd, and W. Freeman, were indicted for stealing three silver tea-spoons, a silver punch ladle, a glass pepper castor, and a wine glass, from the Pindar's Arms public-house on *Hertford Common*. The fact of carrying away the articles was clearly proved; and the only question was as to the *intention*. Freeman was the son of a respectable tradesman; and the two other prisoners were brothers, whose father had lately died, leaving them property to the extent of 20,000*l.* each, the eldest being only 18 years of age. They had been riding about, and drinking during the whole morning of the day on which the circumstance occurred; and it was contended that it originated in a youthful frolick, they having no other object than to frighten the landlady. The Jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoners—*Not Guilty*.

Aug 11. A Coroner's Inquest was held in the parish of *Weston*, near Bath, upon the body of a young man who was shot by Mr. Campbell, the High Constable.—After a strict examination, the Jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Aug. 18. This morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in a rick of new hay, in the farm-yard of Capt. Williams at Mill-hill, near *Hendon*; several engines went from Hampstead and from London to extinguish the fire.

A large Cod-bank has been discovered near to *Scilly Islands*, which abounds with fish; and an establishment is now forming for the supply of the London markets from thence.

The conference of the Methodists is now sitting at *Bristol*. About 200 Ministers are assembled, and the Rev. Mr. Wood is the President. The progress of Methodism, particularly in Wales, is said to be rapid beyond example: above 50 chapels and meetings have been built and organized in the course of a few years.—A general conference of this Sect was held in Baltimore (America) on the 6th of June. Last year the Society consisted of 144,590 Members. The returns of this year are 121,687 whites, and 30,903 coloured, making a total of 151,995 Members, and the increase during that period 7,405 Members.—The number of itinerant Ministers in the Methodist connexion at present amounts to 542.

The reputed failures of Vaccination in *Cambridge* have induced the Jennerian Society to send down a deputation to investigate the cause; and the publick may be assured, that the result of the investigation is highly favourable to the Jennerian practice. The report will be made public after it has been laid before the Society.

The waste lands in England amount to 6,259,470 acres; in Wales, to 1,629,307; and in Scotland, to the enormous quantity of 14,218,224 acres.—The wastes in some counties, as in Inverness, Perth, and Sutherland, being equal to five-sixths of the whole superficies.

Domestic Occurrences.

Monday, July 25.

During the heavy storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, this day, a ball of fire struck the house of Mr. Milton, fishmonger and fruiterer, of Crown-street, Walworth, ran down a sword hanging at the window of a room where Mrs. Warner was sitting, without doing her any injury, passing a wainscot, which it shivered to pieces, and finally exploded in the lower room, where Mrs. Milton was at breakfast, and struck her; she fell to all appearance lifeless, but from the ready assistance afforded by the medical gentlemen, the use of one side was restored; the other is wholly devoid of feeling, like the effects of a paralytic stroke. Several other shocks were felt near the same spot, but we do not know of any other where personal injury has been sustained.—Great damage was done by the violent storm this day in the neighbourhood of Putney, Barnes, and Fulham, but particularly the latter, where the house of his Excellency the Sardinian Ambassador, and some other houses, were entirely unroofed. A storm to an equal extent has not been felt for many years.—A house belonging to Mr. Cheesman, situated in Broomfield place, Deptford, and the one adjoining, were particularly struck by the lightning. The electric fluid appeared to come from a South-east direction, and striking the window of Mr. C.'s

house

house obliquely, tore away the frame and sill. In the room it did more considerable damage, tearing away the plastering and cieling, and otherwise injuring the roof. Mr. C. sitting in the room, was thrown on the floor by the violence of the shock, but received no other injury than the fright. The adjoining house experienced a similar shock; and two females in a room were struck to the ground, one of whom had not on Wednesday evening recovered the use of her limbs.

This evening a man over-reached himself in a warehouse in Charles-street, Long-acre, on the second floor, to receive some goods raised by blocks and ropes; when he fell into the street, and pitching on his head, dashed his brains out.

Monday, July 25.

As a young woman, a servant in the Fishing-Smack public-house, Cold Harbour, Blackwall, was standing on the steps leading to the River, she was so much alarmed by a flash of lightning, that she fell into the river, and was unfortunately drowned.

Thursday, August 4.

The grand Dinner, so long announced in honour of the glorious cause of the Spanish Patriots, was given to the Spanish Deputies at the City of London Tavern. The chair was filled by Sir Francis Baring; and immediately around him sat the Spanish Deputies, the Spanish Admiral, Portuguese Ambassador, Earls Camden and Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Erskine and Hawkesbury, Sir C. Price and W. Curtis, Messrs. Canning, Windham, Perceval, and Sheridan, Aldermen Combe and Shaw, Messrs. Mellish, Thornton, &c. There were six tables lengthways, and one cross table, in the large room, at which 328 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner; and in the adjoining room there were 72, making together 400 persons, whose united property, it is no exaggeration to say, exceeded fifteen millions. The decorations and style of the entertainment in general were most splendid. Every thing was elegant, profuse, and excellent. There were drest for the day 2500 lbs. weight of turtle, and the intervals between the tureens had every delicacy in season. The dessert was extremely magnificent. The scene was enlivened by many loyal and patriotic songs and toasts; among the latter were the King, the Queen, Prince of Wales, Ferdinand VII.; success to the gallant Heroes of Spain, &c.; the Patriots of Portugal, and the House of Braganza; the King of the Two Sicilies; the King of Sweden, &c.; all of which were drunk with enthusiastic plaudits. The health of the President of the United States of America was alone received with murmurs of disapprobation; but it was explained, that it was to the President *individually*, and not to the United States, that this disapprobation extended. On the health of their Noble Visitors being given, Mr. Canning returned thanks in their name. The health of the Chairman, and of Mr. Canning, were also drunk. The Spanish Deputies departed amid loud testimonies of respect from the company at large. Sir F. Baring was succeeded in the chair by Beeston Long, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, who kept up the festivity of the night to a late hour.

Tuesday, August 9.

This day as five men in the employ of Messrs. Scot, Idle, and Co. Wine-merchants, in the Strand, who had been delivering rums at his Majesty's Stores, near Deptford, on returning home about five o'clock in the afternoon, took a boat, and the tide being against them, the waterman as usual, kept near the shore to avoid the current. Whilst passing Dock-head, several barges were lying in the mud, on a high bank, one of which, a small rope which fastened it giving way, came against the boat with great violence, by which means Richard Seward, a native of Exeter, was crushed to death between that and another barge, and Robert Dornton, in endeavouring to escape, had his leg so severely shattered, that he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, and underwent amputation. The rest of the people, being good swimmers, got safe on shore.

Tuesday, August 16.

A child about 3 years old, belonging to a Serjeant of the Guards, was run over by a boy driving at a furious rate into Knightsbridge barracks. The child was taken to St. George's Hospital, but expired the same night.

Friday, August 19.

An interview took place after the Review on Wanstead Flat, between the Prince of Wales and Louis the Eighteenth. The latter, who was accompanied by all the members of the Bourbon family, afterwards dined with the Prince and his Royal Brothers, at Wanstead-house.

Saturday, August 20.

This day Parliament was again prorogued till the first of November.

This morning, about six o'clock, as a coal-porter, of the name of Fletcher, was crossing some coal barges, lying off Narrow-wall, Limehouse, he slipped between two of them, immediately sunk, and was drowned.

Wednesday, August 31.

The importation of Portugal and Spanish Wines has of late been very considerable; upwards of 90 vessels have arrived from Oporto since the expulsion of the French from thence. About 150,000 gallons of wine were entered at the Custom-house during the last week, and there are now upwards of forty vessels on our coasts, proceeding to the river.

P. 561. By the death of Lord Delaval, John-Fenton Cawthorne, esq. formerly M. P. for the city of Lincoln, becomes possessed of a large fortune, in right of his wife, the grand-daughter of Lord D.

P. 654. We are assured that no part of the Library of our late valuable friend Mr. Ashby is bequeathed to St. John's College; but that the whole has been purchased by a Bookseller at Bury. We know that it is a very valuable collection.

P. 661. The late Andrew Caldwell, of Rutland-square, Dublin, was the eldest son of Charles C. esq. an eminent solicitor; and was born in the year 1732. He received part of his education in one of the Universities of Scotland; from whence he removed to London; and, after a residence of about five years at the Temple, returned to Dublin, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1760; but his father being possessed of a good estate, fully adequate to his son's wishes, he never paid much attention to the profession of the Law, and for several years past had entirely quitted it. His literary and studious disposition, and his love of the fine arts, for many of which he had an excellent taste, always afforded him sufficient employment: nor was he content with a cold admiration, but was a liberal patron and encourager of all those who excelled in any of the various branches of art. He had studied Architecture with particular attention; and about the year 1770 published anonymously some very judicious Observations on the public Buildings of Dublin, and on some edifices which at that time were in contemplation, and about to be erected in that city, at the expence of the State. The only other known production of his pen, that has been published, is a very curious "Account of the extraordinary Escape of James Stewart, esq. (commonly called Athenian Stewart) from being put to Death by some Turks, in whose Company he happened to be travelling;" the substance of which had been communicated to Mr. C. by the Bishop of Dromore, as related to his Lordship by Stewart himself. Of this narrative, of which only a small number was printed at London in 1804, for the use of the Writer's friends, it is believed not more than a dozen copies were distributed in this country. Mr. Caldwell's love of literature naturally led him to collect an ample library, which contains many curious articles, and is particularly rich in botany and natural history. It would be great injustice to this worthy and amiable man not to add, that his manners were gentle and pleasing; and that, as his benevolence and other virtues made him generally respected through life, so his urbanity, various knowledge, and cultivated taste, extremely endeared him to the circle of his friends, by whom he will be long and deeply regretted. He died at the house of his nephew, Major-general Cockburn, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow, on the 2d of July, in the 76th year of his age, after an illness of about three months duration. Having never married, his estate devolves in succession on his brothers; —— Caldwell, of Liverpool, esq.; and Admiral Caldwell, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Births.

Lately, in Merrion-square, Dublin, the Countess of Meath, a daughter.

At Sir Hercules Langrishe's, on St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Dean Langrishe, a daughter.

In Frederick-street, Dublin, the wife of George Brown, esq. a daughter.

At Howth castle, Lady Mary Trotter, a dau.

At Helstone, the wife of Col. Sandys, a son.

At Norwich, Lady Bedingfield, a son.

The wife of Geo. Windham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk, a son and daughter.

At Ossington, the wife of John Denison, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Calvert, a daughter.

At the Earl of Tankerville's, in Privy-gardens, Lady Ossulston, a daughter.

July 14. In Upper Seymour-street, the Hon. Mrs. Baird, a daughter.

24. At Plymouth, the Hon. Mrs. C. Paget, a daughter.

27. The wife of B. E. Hall, esq. of Hill-house, near Swansea, a son.

At Binfield-grove, Berks, the wife of Lieut.-col. Buckeridge, a son.

31. Viscountess Marsham, a son and heir.

Aug. 1. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Thomas-Peregrine Courtenay, esq. a dau.

2. In Seymour-place, Curzon-street, the wife of Thomas Raikes, esq. a daughter.

3. At his seat at Chaddesden, near Derby, the lady of Sir Robert-Meade Wilmot, bart. a son.

6. At Ealing, Middlesex, the Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

8. At Windsor, the wife of James Ramsbottom, esq. a daughter.

10. In Russell-square, the wife of Cha. Augustus Tulk, esq. a son.

At his house at Chichester, the lady of the Hon. Col. King, a son.

11. At West Ashling, the wife of Capt. Douglas, R. N. a daughter.

12. In Portland-place, the wife of H. Vos, esq. a son.

13. At Launde abbey, co. Leicester, the wife of John-Finch Simpson, esq. a daugh.

14. At Beaumont-lodge, Viscountess Ashbrook, a son.

15. At Highgate, the wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, a daughter.

At

At Chessell cottage, Southampton, the lady of Sir T. Tancred, bart. a son and heir.

17. In Montague-street, Portman-squ. the wife of Bell Lloyd, esq. a daughter.

20. Viscountess Anson, two sons; one of whom died shortly afterwards.

In Chester-street, Grosvenor-squa. the lady of the Hon. W. H. Gardner, a daugh.

21. In St. James's-square, the Countess of Bristol, a son.

At Mask-hall, in Cleveland, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a son.

At Tichfield, the lady of Sir A. C. Dickson, bart. a daughter.

24. At Farnborough, co. Warwick, Lady Mordaunt, a son.

At his Lordship's house, in Grosvenor-square, Lady Petre, a daughter.

25. In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of H. T. Hardacre, esq. R. N. a son, after having had eight daughters in regular succession.

27. At Walthamstow, Essex, the wife of Benjamin Pead, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. AT Bath, Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. to Miss Blacknall, of Parham, Suffolk.

27. At Little Thurlow, Suffolk, Sir John-Courtnay Honywood, bart. to Mary-Anne, eldest da. of Sir William-Henry Cooper, bart.

30. James Colthurst, esq. captain in the 3d Foot, to Miss Warren, eldest daughter of Augustus W. esq. of Warren court, co. Cork, and grand-dau. of Sir Rob. W. bart.

Aug. . . . . . At Apsley, co. Bedford, the Rev. William Dennison, rector of Cublington, Bucks, to Miss Avelin, of Apsley.

Aug. 1. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Lieut.-col. John Bladow Taylor, to Mrs. Elliot, daughter of the late Sir William Dunkin.

2. At Stratfield-lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. second son of Sir Thomas-Beauchamp P. bart. of Langley park, co. Norfolk, to Ellen, only daughter of Robert-William Halhed, esq. of the Priory, Berks.

Henry Thompson, esq. of Chiswick, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of Edmund Barber, esq. of Uggershall, Suffolk.

At Sandbach, George Ormerod, esq. late of Brazenose college, Oxford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Latham, of Bradwell-hall, Cheshire, M. D.

3. At Kensington, Capt. Forrest, of Binfield, Berks, to Mary, eldest dau. of Col. James Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland.

4. Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Burnham, Norfolk, and Long Melford, Suffolk, to Mrs. North, relict of the late Rev. Edward N. and daughter of the late Rev. Armine Styleman, of Snettisham.

7. At Cheltenham, Capt. Blake, of the 13th Foot, and of Belmont, co. Galway, to Mrs. W. Erskine, widow of Major-gen. E. of Cardross, co. Perth, and only daugh. of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Wm. Myers, bart.

8. At Harrington-house, St. James's, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Tavistock, to Lady Maria-Anne, daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

Sir Charles-Meyrick Burrell, bart. to the Hon. Miss Windham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Egremont.

At the cathedral at Cork, the Rev. John Leslie, dean of Cork, brother of Charles-Powell Leslie, esq. M. P. for the county of Monaghan, to Isabella, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, lord bishop of Cork and Ross.

9. At Stapleton, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, to Marianne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, esq. of Kymmin cottage, in Glamorganshire.

At Douglas, by special licence, William Scott, esq. receiver-general of the Isle of Man, to the Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry M. and niece to the Duke of Athol.

10. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Rob. Smith, esq. barrister-at-law, of Gray's-inn, to Miss Emma Smith.

Rev. Thomas Browne, D. D. master of Christ college, Cambridge, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Astley, of Thornage, Norfolk.

11. At Dublin, Viscount Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

12. William Saunders, esq. of Battersea-rise, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daugh. of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of Arlington-street.

15. By special licence, at St. George, Hanover-square, Sir John Gore, R. N. to the eldest daughter of Admiral Montague, commander in chief at Portsmouth.

16. At Chesham, Bucks, Mr. W. Street, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Moses Porter, of Clapham, Surrey.

17. By special licence, Rev. Wm. Huntingdon, of Cricklewood, to Lady Saunderson.

18. Thomas Addison, esq. of Ludgate-street, to Mrs. Coombs, of Addington-place, Camberwell.

20. At Dublin, by special licence, Capt. Coote, R. N. to Miss Barbara-Henrietta Saunders, daughter of Lady Martha S. and niece to the Earl of Aldborough.

21. At Gravesend, Walter Humphries, esq. of White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-str. to Miss Sarah Reynolds, of Billiter-square, only dau. of Sir Roger R. of Chatham, Kent.

22. Henry Adams Mayers, esq. of Barbados, to Caroline-Seyliard, 3d dau. of Jn. Perkins, esq. of Pendell-court, Blechingley.

23. At Ridge, Herts, Henry-Edgworth Bicknell, esq. of the Secretary's office, Customs, to Mary, eldest daught. of Cha. Arnold, esq. of Shenley-hill, Herts.

At Bramham, co. York, Grosvenor Perfect, esq. of Boston, near Thorp-Arch, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Richard Asheton, rector of Middleton, and warden

warden of Christ's college, in Manchester.

24. At Lewisham, Kent, Thomas Downward, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Shuter, esq. of Southwark.

S. Barrow, esq. of Bedford-place, to Tryphina, fourth daughter of L. De Symons, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

25. Peter Power, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Marianne Havard, daughter of William H. esq. of South Lambeth.

Rev. Henry Penny, of Ealing, to the only daughter of John Harwood, esq. of Chiswick.

At East Knoyle, Wilts, Sir William-George Parker, bart. R.N. to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of J. C. Still, esq.

DEATHS.

March 1. IN Old-street-road, aged 46, Mr. Nathaniel Stokes, lately a banker in Lombard-street, of the firm of Brown, Cobb, Stokes, and Co.

5. At his house on Kew green, Surrey, aged about 65, of a carbuncle in his cheek, J. Saporta, esq. a respectable merchant, of the Jewish persuasion, in Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

7. At Wingham, Kent, aged 89, Mr. Henry Neville, formerly an apothecary at that place.

8. Captain Hardinge, commander of his Majesty's frigate St. Fiorenzo. He fell at the close of his gallant and successful action with the Piedmontaise, a large French frigate, which had long been the terror of the Indian Seas (see p. 735). His death is a great loss to the Service. It was he who boarded and carried with his boats a large Dutch man of war brig on the coast of Holland; for which gallant enterprize, conducted and headed by himself, Lord St. Vincent gave him the rank of Post Captain; and there is a circumstance attending this Officer's report of the action which ought not to be kept from the Publick, as it shews how much modesty is ever attendant on true courage. On his landing at Sheerness, and reporting to the Port Admiral (Rowley) the arrival of the capture, he forbore to speak of himself; nor was it until the Admiral questioned him as to what officer conducted the attack that he acknowledged, with a manly blush, that it was himself, although the Dutch Captain (to whom he had offered quarters on boarding him, and who returned this generous offer with the discharge of a pistol), actually fell by Capt. Hardinge's sword. He was the godson, the nephew, and the adopted heir of Mr. Hardinge, the Welch Judge. He was 27 years of age when he fell; and his name has four times appeared in the London Gazette, graced with high panegyrick: 1. in the enterprize against Granville, under Admiral Sir James Saumarez; 2. in the capture of the Atalante; 3. at the Cape of Good Hope; 4. in the action of the St. Fiorenzo with La Piedmontaise, which terminated his career. An officer more beloved, as well as admired, never adorned his profession. He had the most engaging manners, and the most benevolent heart, which accompanied a sound judgment, a cultivated mind, and the zeal of a patriot for his Country; a high sense of honour in every thing; and the most fervent but unaffected piety.

20. In the Lower-street, Islington, of a fever, aged 38, Mr. John Damant.

23. At Canterbury, in his 83d year, Mr. William-Henry White.

24. At the Cape of Good Hope, after a few days illness, William-Henry-John Murray, only son of the Commissary-general to the Army in that colony; and, on *April* 7, Mrs. Murray, his wife, of a nervous decline, during which she lost her infant child, and which, in two months, terminated her life, at the age of 31.

25. At Goodnestone, near Wingham, in Kent, in her 101st year, Mrs. Catharine Stokes (not *Stocks*, as erroneously printed in most of the news-papers), widow. She was born at Wingham, Jan. 25, 1708.

26. In Old-street-road, aged 50, Mr. John Dupuy, formerly a lieutenant of the Westminster Militia.

April 5. At his lodgings, No. 31, Evesham-buildings, Somers-town, aged 54, of a pulmonary consumption, *Messire* Marie Anne Auguste Loaisel, Vicomte de la Villedeneu, formerly major of the Regiment of Condé, knight of the Order of St. Louis, and page of honour to the Prince of Condé. He was born Oct. 13, 1753, at Gaële, in Britanny; and was lineally descended from Robin de Loaisel, whose name occurs in a Register of the associated Nobility of that province in 1374.

24. In the Lower-street, Islington, aged 46, Mr. John Davall.

28. At Dover, in Kent, in her 70th year, Mrs. Pleasant Hannam, widow of the late Mr. George H. surgeon, of that town (see vol. LXXVII. p. 1173), and daughter of the late Mr. Edward Pett, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet.

May 7. At Folkestone, in Kent, aged 60, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Janneway, of the Folkestone Arms inn.

8. At Quebec, in Upper Canada, Mrs. Sarah Mountain, sister to the Bishop of that province.

12. At St. Petersburg, aged 18 months, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Alexandrowna, his Imperial Majesty's only daughter.

At Sandwich, in Kent, after a short illness, aged 65, Mrs. Anne Garrett, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Samuel Silver, bookseller in that town, and relict of the Rev. George Garrett, M. A. (also a native of the town of Sandwich), late vi-

car

car of Horsford, and perpetual curate of Horsham St. Faith's, Norfolk.

20. At Deal, aged 55, Mr. John Enston, riding-officer, formerly of Sandwich.

26. At the house of Hew Dalrymple, esq. at Barbados, after a short illness, Robert Dalrymple, esq. of the Custom-house in that island.

29. At Demerara, in South America, in his 48th year, James Ogle, esq.

June 12. At Barbados, Lieut.-colonel William Bowyer.

16. After a very short illness, aged 63, John Ryle, esq. of Macclesfield. Every property that constitutes a good, a useful, and a virtuous character, was centered in this man. He acquired an opulent fortune with a character that Calumny itself could not stain; affectionate to his relatives, charitable to the poor, and liberal to all, his best monument is engraven on the hearts of those who had the happiness of knowing him. There is one point of view in which the character of the deceased may be contemplated, with no small advantage, both by the successful tradesman and the more wealthy part of the community; and it is one, confessedly so rare, that it deserves, on that account, the more particular attention. It may, perhaps, be very justly ascribed to the benignant influence of that Religion with which his mind had been early imbued, and to a disposition naturally modest and retired, that, during a long succession of years, in the possession of an ample fortune, which was uninterruptedly accumulating, he still preserved a simplicity of manners, and an unaffected courteousness and humility of disposition, equally remote from pride and low servility. The cup of prosperity, which it pleased Divine Providence to put into his hand, seemed to have lost the intoxicating qualities which it so generally possesses; and, in the course of our acquaintance with mankind, we shall, perhaps, find few persons who, with even much smaller inducements to vanity than those which he had, are so unassuming in their deportment, so entirely removed from the slightest approach to boastful ostentation, and so uniformly governed, both in public and private life, with a spirit of unaffected modesty and humility.

21. At his house on Snow-hill, Mr. John Browne, apothecary and chemist, 25 years editor of the Law List, Browne's Master Key, and other Masonic works; and many years a trustee and director of the British Assurance Society.

28. Rev. Joseph Johnston, minister of Innerleithen, in Scotland.

At Alexandria, in America, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, late Mrs. Merry (formerly Miss Brunton), eldest sister of the Countess of Craven; an amiable woman, and an excellent actress. By the excellencies of Mrs. Warren's theatrical characters, her celebrity has long since diffused itself over both her native and her adopted country (America). In her the American Stage has been deprived of its brightest ornament; not more conspicuous from her unrivalled excellence in her profession, than from her having uniformly preserved a spotless and unsullied fame; proving, by her fair example, that an unblemished reputation is by no means incompatible with a theatrical life. In the circle of her intimate friends her loss will be most poignantly felt; for to them the many virtues and accomplishments which adorned her private life were best known. To a warm, feeling, and affectionate heart, were added that fascinating ease and grace in conversation, which, regulated by an excellent understanding, delighted, at the same time that it improved. But that eye is now dim and closed for ever which has so often communicated its magic influence to the heart; and mute is that tongue whose flexible and silver tones so sympathetically vibrated upon the ear of an enraptured audience. (See our Poetical Department, p. 728.)

July . . . . Madame Gautherot, the celebrated professor of the violin.

Sir Andrew Ferguson. Returning homeward, after having dined in the neighbourhood of Derry, and driving with incautious rapidity over a bridge wanting some repairs, the vehicle was unfortunately overturned, and Sir Andrew precipitated from it with such fatal violence that he lived but till his arrival at his own residence. His son, by whom he was accompanied in the carriage, escaped unhurt.

By a fall from his horse, the Rev. Timothy Carey, P. P. of Golden, co. Tipperary, in Ireland.

Aged 83, the Rev. Robert Breton, vicar of Boughton Aluph, Kent.

At Partney, co. Lincoln, the Rev. William Tyler, rector of Bratoft and Ashby, near Spilsby.

Aged 80, the Rev. James Trebeck, vicar of Chiswick, Middlesex, and father of the Rev. T. Trebeck, rector of Wath, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

At Itchen-Stoke, Alresford, Mrs. Mary Long; and, previously, two of her domestics, whose ages together amounted to upwards of 340 years.

At Colchester, in the prime of life, David Dixon Lloyd, esq. second son of the late Rev. Dr. L. of Lynn.

At Malton, advanced in life, Mr. Serjeant Tate; whose death is supposed to have been caused by having drunk a quantity of skim-milk while in a state of profuse perspiration.

William,

William, only son of Mr. Arkell, of Brockhampton, co. Gloucester. He was thrown from a poney he was riding, and, his foot becoming entangled in the stirrup, was dragged a considerable distance, and so miserably lacerated and bruised that he died on the spot.

Aged about 4 years, a poor boy, named Foster, living at Beaverhall, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle. While gathering rushes, he trod upon an adder, which coiled round his leg and bit it. The limb immediately swelled to a great size; and the *virus* introducing itself into the body, the child soon after died.

At the Hendre, near Usk, aged 86, Mrs. Jones, mother of Thomas and Alexander J. esqrs. of Usk.

At Horncastle, co. Lincoln, Mr. James Harrison, who had acquired a property of several thousand pounds as a pig-jobber.

At Louth, aged 90, Mr. J. Beatnief.

At Bolingbroke, Mr. John Porter; who suddenly dropped down dead as he was returning from work.

Mr. David Hubbert, of Hagworthingham. Whilst giving instructions to his son about some work, he suddenly expired.

At her house at Epsom, Surrey, Mrs. Hodgson, relict of the late Robert H. esq. formerly a captain in the first Regiment of Dragoon-guards, who served at the battle of Minden with Lord George Saekville. Mrs. H. was first married to Thomas Wintringham, esq. descended from the same ancestor, in the reign of Elizabeth, with the late Sir Clifton W. She was of the respectable family of the Halls of Colchester, and nearly related to the late Rev. John Halls. The bulk of her fortune she has bequeathed to Mr. Brown, a near kinsman of her first husband.

July 2. In the 64th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Arnot, D. D. minister of Kingsbarns, professor of Divinity in St. Mary's college, and rector of the University of St. Andrew, in Scotland.

4. At Head-quarters, Belfast, aged 46, Derby-James O'Grady, esq. captain in the Limerick Regiment of Militia.

5. At Camnethan-house, James Lockhart, esq. of Castle-hill.

Aged 77, Mr. J. Littleton, sen. of Kenilworth. In the early part of his life, by indefatigable application, he established and brought to perfection the most extensive comb-manufactory in England; and, although not furnished with a scholastic education, by intense study he arrived at a considerable knowledge in the different branches of literature and sound erudition, particularly Mathematicks.

At Tupholme, Mrs. Bell, a maiden lady, sister to Paul B. esq. of that place.

6. At Mere, co. Wilts, the Rev. Harry Grove, rector of Staplehurst, Kent.

Mr. Connor, box-keeper of the Manchester theatre, formerly joint-manager, and long much esteemed as a respectable comedian. He had experienced both the smiles and frowns of Fortune: when a boy he was taken into the service of that celebrated comedian Edward Shuter, with whom he lived several years with fidelity and affection. His remains were attended to the grave by Messrs. Cooke, M'Ready, Barrymore, &c. &c.

At Sutton, on her way from Brighthelmstone, aged 15, Miss Tibbits, only daughter of Charles T. esq. of Barton-Segrave, co. Northampton; and, on the following day, at his house in Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 74, Richard Tibbits, esq. of London, banker, her grandfather.

Mr. Tyrrel, master-rigger at Deptford dock-yard. Going along the Isle of Dogs, from Blackwall, on his way home, it is supposed he was seized with a fit, and fell into a ditch, where he was suffocated.

The infant daughter (only a year and a half old) of Mr. Murray, hair-dresser, a lodger of Mr. Coles, opposite the New Church in the Strand. Through carelessness she fell into the privy, and was almost instantly suffocated.

7. At his house on Kennington common, John Owen, esq. of Upper Thames-street, hop-merchant, late of Thames-Ditton, Surr.

At Hampton court, aged 78, Mrs. Secker, widow of the late John S. esq.

Aged 72, Matthew Newbatt, a labourer, of Boston, co. Lincoln. He was found dead on the highway, supposed to have died of excessive heat.

8. Drowned, while bathing, Francis Julian, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Christopher J. The unfortunate young gentleman was on a visit at Derryquin, the seat of F. C. Bland, esq. near Tralee, Ireland, when the accident happened.

At Wharton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. T. B. printer, of Doncaster, co. York.

At Ramsgate, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost patience and resignation, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late W. T. esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At Highgate, Middlesex, aged 84, David Duveluz, esq. a native of Switzerland. He had resided there upwards of 40 years; and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

9. At Hull, the widow Pinder. By the register of her baptism it appears that she was born at Louth, co. Lincoln, in July 1704; so that she had attained the very advanced age of 105 years.

Aged 63, the Rev. James Sommerville, upwards of 24 years pastor of a large Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Branton in Northumberland; a man of rare and unaffected piety; of great natural abilities, and liberality of mind; eminently

nently fitted by education and long experience to fulfil the various important duties of a Christian Minister. The vast extent of his reading, and the insatiable thirst of his mind after useful knowledge, gave him a remarkable insight into the original meaning of the Holy Scriptures: of which he regularly expounded some portion every Sunday, in a most lively and interesting manner. In him were remarkably united the affectionate husband, the tender father, the assiduous and faithful instrument of much good to his people; by whom his death is as sincerely deplored, and as keenly felt, as it can be by his nearest relations. He bore a tedious illness with the patience and resignation of a most exemplary Christian.

10. Much respected, the Rev. E. Whitaker, pastor of the General Baptist Church at Melbourn, in Derbyshire.

11. Aged 59, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Dr. M. prebendary of Ely, and rector of Streatham. She was one of the daughters of the late Mr. Joseph Gibbs, many years organist of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; and was author of "A Tour to Milford Haven, in 1791." The uniform tenor of her conduct through life conspicuously shewed what a grace, what an odour of sanctity, the practice of domestic virtues, and the duties of religion and humanity, diffuse over a vigorous understanding, a brilliant genius, an elegant taste, and a lively wit. The lamentations of rich and poor, at the time of her decease, and at her funeral, bore unequivocal testimony to her affectionate disposition towards her friends, and her attention to the wants of the distressed. The cheerufiness with which she supported a long illness, and the tranquillity with which she resigned her soul to her Creator and Redeemer, are decisive proofs of the sincerity of her piety and the firmness of her faith. The following Lines, which she wrote in a moment of emotion to a friend at a distance, but which her modesty would afterwards have recalled, are characteristically descriptive of the peculiar delicacy of her mind:

"All-bounteous Heaven to me has given
An open heart, a temper even,
And sense to value wit and worth,
And prize the soul that gives it birth.
It added to this generous store
A taste for literary lore;
And gave a tuneful Muse command
In Helicon to dip my hand;
Without suspicion thence I drew
A cup surcharg'd with sparkling dew.
I eager drank.—But ah!—too late
I found 't was dash'd by envious Fate,
And tinctur'd, in a high degree,
With painful Sensibility.
It gave a spirit like that morn,
When cheerful, jocund May was born;
A liberal hand, a guileless soul,
And passions under due controul;
Yet with all these I am not blest—
A thought can rob my mind of rest;
A word, a look, from one I love,
Like magick can my peace remove;
Can fill my tender breast with care,
And plant a thousand daggers there;
And, oh! unless I may resign
This cup, that 's falsely call'd divine,
I fear my heart will ever be
Too full of Sensibility.
It fondly bade me erst attain
The prize of love devoid of pain;
And gave a soul from envy free,
Without a spark of jealousy;
A breast as faithful as the dove,
Alike in friendship as in love;
For others' griefs bestow'd a sigh—
A soul that stands in either eye;
When man to suffer is decreed,
When Justice sleeps, or Heroes bleed.
Ye Pow'rs, who rule o'er human weal,
And human frailties often feel,
Resume your gift, and set me free
From too much Sensibility."

12. In his 49th year, by a fall from his horse, William Morris, esq. of Blaenniant, in Breconshire.

At Exmouth, Devon, after a short and sudden illness, aged 23, Mrs. Miller, wife of T. E. M. esq. of Buckleton, co. Worc.

At Dumfries, William Wilson, esq. in the commission of the peace.

At Newburgh, in Fifeshire, Mr. Andrew Pirie, a very able and successful teacher of vocal musick.

13. At Croyland, in Lincolnshire, aged 85, the Rev. Moore Scribo, a native of Gedney, in that county. He was entered of Sidney-Sussex coll. Cambridge; B. A. there 1745; and in 1747 was appointed curate of Quorndon and Woodhouse, in Leicestershire. In 1763 he was presented, by the late Charles-Orby Hunter, esq. to the rectory of Croyland aforesaid. He was the last of seven brothers and sisters, who all lived to be old, and died without issue; the last four that died being within the last four years, their ages making 335 years. Mr. Scribo was very rich; and, by his will, and the wills of preceding relations, the bulk of his and their property is left to a son and daughter (the one 16 the other 17 years of age) of the late Jacob Scribo, esq. of Parson Drove.

Found drowned in his fish-pond, into which he had accidentally fallen, Mr. King, of Iron-Acton, Somerset, an infirm gentleman, aged upwards of 80.

In Percy-street, Bedford-square, aged 60, John Crompton, esq. many years chief clerk to the Deputy Collector of the Coast Business in the Custom-house, London. He had been some months ailing; but his death was sudden, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Francis Jackson, formerly a master printer at York.

14. At Durham, aged 78, Gen. Montgomery Agnew, governor of Carlisle.

At Springfield, James Mowbray, esq.

Aged 90, Mrs. Lewis, of Stoke's-croft, Bristol. After a very handsome remembrance of a servant who had lived with her 50 years, and some legacies to a few particular friends, she has bequeathed her property in the following manner: To the Bristol Infirmary (independent of 200l. left by her husband to become payable at her decease) 1000l. 3 per Cent. Consols. Annuity; 1500l. ditto to the Bristol Dispensary; 400l. ditto to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. James's parish, the interest to be annually applied in the distribution of shoes to the poor of that parish; 200l. ditto to the Asylum for poor Orphan Girls; 200l. ditto to the Sunday School of St. James; 200l. ditto to the Blind Asylum; and the residue of her effects, which is considerable, to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. James, the interest to be applied to twelve poor widows of that parish not receiving alms.

At Thetford, Mr. G. W. Marshall, clerk of the three parishes in that town. Having occasion (in his situation of Serjeant-major of the Thetford Volunteers) to assort some damaged cartridges, a spark from a hearth-brush, which had just been used in sweeping up the embers of a wood fire, and was procured by his son for the purpose of gathering up some scattered powder, accidentally communicated with a barrel of gunpowder standing near, which exploded, and blew up him and his youngest son a considerable distance. The workshop in which they were instantly took fire; and from its communication with the house and adjoining buildings, at first occasioned considerable alarm; but the flames were soon subdued, from the ready assistance afforded by all classes of the inhabitants. Poor Marshall and his boy languished until the following evening, when they died, in consequence of their having been most shockingly burnt and maimed. It is not unworthy of record, that this man had, for a considerable period, filled nearly 30 situations in the borough of Thetford, and his loss is much deplored there. The father was 40, and the son 11 years of age. A subscription for his widow and six surviving children has been set on foot by Major Gill, and the other Officers of the Volunteers, which has already received a considerable addition from the inhabitants in general. Their remains were interred in St. Mary's church yard, Thetford; when the Officers and whole Volunteer Corps attended them to the grave, with a great number of the principal inhabitants, and the largest assemblage of persons ever witnessed there on such an occasion. After the funeral, Major Gill addressed the Corps in a manly and impressive speech, pointing out to them, in the most feeling terms, the great loss they had sustained; when the non-commissioned officers and privates, to a man, participating in the same feelings, desired they might be permitted to add three days' pay to the subscription.

Suddenly, at Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Alexander Charnley, inspector of taxes.

Rev. ——— Middleton, vicar of Penn, Bucks, and chaplain to Viscount Curzon.

At her house on Hampton-court-green, aged 85, Mrs. Carr.

In Craven-street, Mr. C. P. Bateman.

In Great Portland-street, aged 74, Mrs. Pate, late of St. James's palace.

At her house at Brighthelmstone, Henrietta-Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath in her own right, and wife of Sir James-Murray Pulteney, bart. the present secretary at war. She appeared to have had a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, from the following words which she uttered to her attendant soon after taking some refreshment: "Mary, I am better to-day, and I shall not give you much trouble to-morrow; but watch constantly by me to-day, Mary; for to me it will be a day of great consequence." Her Ladyship was the last representative of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath; and dying without issue, her title becomes extinct. On the death of her father, Sir William Pulteney, without a will, Lady Bath paid the sum of 6000l. stamp-duties, for letters of administration, his property having exceeded 500,000l. and that being the largest duty on any sum. Her remains were removed, on the 23d, from her house in Piccadilly to Westminster Abbey, for interment. At one o'clock the procession moved in the following order:

Two porters on horseback.
Eight horsemen.
Two porters on horseback.
State lid of feathers, with black velvet drapery and heraldry.
A man on horseback, bearing a velvet cushion, with a coronet.
The state-coach, with six horses, decorated with coronets and escocheons.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six horses, covered with fine black plumes, and adorned with rich black fringed draperies.

Fourteen mourning coaches and six; in the first were, as chief mourners, Sir John Johnstone and Mr. Murray.—In the other carriages were the Earls of Darlington and Stair; Lords Kinnaird and Sidmouth; Sir David Wedderburne; Colonel Molesworth; Doctor Dyer; Messrs. Hall, Johnstone, G. Ferguson, Jones, Alexander, Adams, James, Morland, Herries, Cockrell, Hammersley, Bailey, Mason, and Sundies; after which followed

Nineteen

Nineteen private carriages, each with two servants, with black silk hatbands and black gloves; amongst them were those of the Countess of Bath, Sir James Pulteney, Lady William Pulteney, Sir David Wedderburne; the Earls of Darlington and Stair; Lord Kinnaird; and several carriages of the gentlemen who attended.

At 2 o'clock, the coffin was lowered into the new vault, close to the late Sir William Pulteney, in the West Cloisters.

15. At Roughton, near Horncastle, aged 52, William-Hirst Simpson, esq. major-commandant of the Horncastle Volunteer Infantry, and principally instrumental in promoting the establishment of that corps.

Mrs. Gurley, wife of Mr. G. of the Star and Garter inn, Windsor.

At Camberwell, Surrey, after a few hours illness, the wife of Thomas Plummer, esq.

16. At Sunbury, in his 50th year, Sir John Legard, bart. of Ganton, co. York. He is succeeded in title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas Legard, bart.

Suddenly, as he was returning to town in a coach, Mr. Mountain, proprietor of the Saracen's Head inn, Snow-hill.

On Turnham-green terrace, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Bunting.

After a severe indisposition, Mrs. Marshal, wife of Mr. G. M. of Pond-street, Sheffield, merchant, to whom she was married at Darlington on the 29th of June last.

Mr. T. Holmes, merchant, of Bristol.

Rev. R. Lock, vicar of Long Bennington, co. Lincoln, and of Farndon cum Balderton, Notts.

Aged 54, the Rev. John Harrison, rector of Wrabness, Essex.

This afternoon, between the Flat-house and the magazine of Pipher, Portsmouth, two boys, one named Gilchrist, the other Whiting, waded over to Whaley island, and loitered about till the flood-tide was so much increased that, in endeavouring to return, they were both drowned.

17. At Maidstone, in Kent, in her 73d year, the wife of Sir William Bishop, knt. surgeon.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in Kent, in her 68th year, Mrs. Pain, second wife of Thomas P. author of "The Rights of Man;" from whom she separated, on account of ill-treatment, three years after marriage; since which period she has lived, much respected, with her family. Her father, Mr. Ollive, was a respectable shopkeeper at Lewes. (See the Life of Pain, by Oldys.)

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, after three weeks illness, Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart. His remains were interred in the family burial-place at Dalham, Suffolk.

At Oxford, aged 27, Edward-Metcalfe Wardle, esq. youngest son of J. M. W. esq. of Wardington.

18. Rev. Mr. Edwards, master of the Free Grammar-school at Marlborough.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Rebecca Waterfield, of Derby.

Thomas Crawley, esq. of Welwyn, Herts.

Mrs. B. Levy, of Mount-street, Whitechapel. Her death was occasioned by incautiously eating ice-cream when overheated, which brought on an inflammation, and suddenly terminated her life, having scarcely attained her 21st year.

19. At her cottage at Lewisham, Kent, aged 57, Miss Eliza-Anne Castell, eldest daughter of the late Samuel C. esq. formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

At St. Asaph, Dr. Robert Barker, physician to the Chester Infirmary.

At Oxford, where he was suddenly taken ill, on his way to South Wales, Major Jas. Harnill, late of Alderney.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Addison, surgeon, formerly of Whitehaven. He was found lying by the side of the road, between Cockermouth and Bridgefoot, with little signs of life, and expired while some humane people were carrying him to an adjoining public-house.

At Uppingham, Rutland, in her 70th year, the widow of the late Edward Sanders, gent. of that place. She was daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Woolston, of Northampton, and mother of the Rev. Mr. Sanders, of Stamford.

In St. James's-street, Mrs. Anna-Maria Brudenell, widow of Lieut.-gen. B.

20. The wife of the Rev. Edward-South Thurlow, nephew of the late Lord T. and prebendary of Norwich. Her remains were privately interred in Norwich cathedral, near the monument of Dr. Moore.

Drowned, while bathing, Joshua Hancock, of Minchinhampton.

At Sedgeford, the Rev. Thomas Weatherhead, vicar of that parish, and of Rougham and Easton, all in Norfolk.

A young man of the name of Dooly, who resided in Dunbar-street, Cork, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat; no cause is assigned for this rash act, as he was in comfortable circumstances, and was always considered amiable and unoffending in his manners. It was said that he gave an intimation of his intention to some of his friends in the preceding part of the day; and they had in consequence removed a musket, a case of pistols, and every other weapon which they considered might be employed by him to carry his intention into effect. However, he asked, towards supper-time, for a little cold meat; which being presented to him with a knife and fork, he seized that opportunity of committing the deed, of which he lingered until 7 o'clock the next morning, in perfect possession of his faculties, it is said, when he expired.

Previously

Previously to executing this act, it is reported, he had made his will, and distributed his property with sanity and discrimination.

21. At Tockington, aged 84, after labouring several years under the effects of a paralytic stroke, John Player, an active and honourable member of the Society of Friends.

At Poplar, Essex, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Sherwood, of the East India Company's Service.

A Coroner's Inquest was held in one of the Commissioner's Rooms, in the Custom-house, on the body of Mr. Edward Jones, one of the gentlemen employed in the office of the Secretary-general of the Revenue. It appeared that the deceased had come to the office at ten o'clock in the morning, the usual hour. About twelve o'clock, a noise, like the report of a pistol, was heard through the Custom-house; a short time after, one of the clerks having opened a water-closet door, he perceived a man leaning back, apparently with a red silk handkerchief on his face; he stopped at the door, when a second clerk came up, and perceived the blood flowing; they were both so frightened that they ran away and gave the alarm. On the body being brought to the light, horrid to relate! the whole face was blown off. The pistol had burst, supposed from being overloaded. The breech of the pistol was clenched in his hand, from which position it has been impossible to remove it. Two razors and a parcel of bullets were found in his pocket. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was about 70 years of age, and had been upwards of 50 in the Secretary-general's office; had the most respectable character; and was beloved by every person in the department. Some of the gentlemen of the office said, that for two years past they had perceived him do childish acts, such as sing foolish songs, and get on the desk and dance. A gentleman who had been in the habit of walking with him for an hour every morning, deposed that he seemed to be of as sound mind as men generally of his age; but in conversation with him it seemed to prey upon his mind his not having got farther forward in the office after his long services; fear of poverty could not be the cause; he had no children, and his wife had a jointure of 500l. a-year settled on her.—The Jury, after considering a short time, returned a verdict, "that he had taken away his life in a fit of Insanity." Through the whole of the evidence there never appeared to be a man more respected or more regretted.

22. Aged 65, Mr. William Cocks, druggist, of Nottingham.

At Sutton Courtney, Berks, in his 62d year, Mr. Robert Hoare.

In Great Surrey-street, Surrey-road, in her 84th year, Mrs. Bunn, wife of Henry B. esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey.

23. At Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Evening, of Cheapside, London.

After a very short illness, Mrs. Arthur, wife of Nicholas A. esq. of Exeter.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 85, Mrs. Mary King.

At Barnes Common, Surrey, in his 74th year, Bernard Holbrooke, esq. of Lambeth. He was descended from a very respectable family; and born near Manchester, in 1735. His genius leading him, early in life, to embrace a military profession, he purchased a commission in the Army, and was a Lieutenant in the 97th Regiment of Infantry at the siege of Belle-isle, in 1761; which Regiment having been reduced at the Peace in 1763, he was placed upon half-pay: in which situation he remained till his death, and was one of the very few survivors of that memorable campaign. In 1771 he married Mary, only daughter of Thomas Jemmitt, esq. of Lambeth, Surrey; by whom he had three sons: 1. Frederick, of the Inner Temple; born in April 1776; entered of Magdalen, but afterwards removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1796. He married, in November 1803, Emma, youngest daughter of the Hon. Philip Roper (fourth son of Henry tenth Lord Teynham); by whom he has issue, Emma, born September 1804, and Eliza, born June 24, 1808 (see p. 556.) 2. Bernard-Thomas, of Lambeth; born in January 1778. 3. George, in holy orders; born in December 1779; educated at Westminster school; of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1801, and M. A. 1805. His remains were interred, on the 30th, in the private burial-ground of the New Chapel, City Road, near to those of his much-valued friend the Rev. John Wesley, according to a particular wish expressed by him to his family many years ago.

At his house in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Thomas Place, esq.

In Cripplegate work-house, aged 103, Mrs. Mary Carey.

24. At Groves, in the parish of Staple, in Kent, aged 73, Dame Mary Lynch, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir William Lynch, K. B. envoy extraordinary at Turin, and eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Coke, esq. of Canterbury.

Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Richards, sen. dancing-master, of Maidstone, in Kent. While walking in his garden with his daughters, he complained that he was not so well as he had been, and must go in doors; which he did, sat down, and expired immediately.

At Chew-Magna, in her 74th year, Mrs. Philipps, wife of the Rev. Rowland P. and relict

relict of the late Henry Willoughby, esq. of Northwick; a gentlewoman whose rich and cheerful mind, amiable disposition, and benevolent heart, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

Mrs. Adderly, wife of Charles A. esq. of Hams-hall, co. Warwick.

Nathan-James Wendover, a young gentleman 19 years of age, was drowned in the New Canal. He was of very reputable parents in London; had been on a visit to the house of Mrs. Wills; and, after dinner, he, and two other young gentlemen of the party, went to bathe in the canal. Mr. W. got out of his depth in the current; and, although he never could swim, he contrived to balance himself above water for the space of 20 yards, when he sunk. A labouring man, who was on the spot, jumped into the water to rescue him, but unfortunately lost his life in the humane endeavour.

25. Aged 70, the Rev. Richard Waddington, M. A. rector of Cavendish, Suffolk, in the gift of Jesus College, Camb.

At the Trinity-house at Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Captain Richard G. of the Olive Branch, of Liverpool. About ten days before, while eating a crab, a piece of the shell ran into her thumb; her arm soon after began to swell; a mortification ensued, and occasioned her death.

Accidentally rode over by a horse, and killed, Mrs. Vanovan, of Newington, an elderly gentlewoman.

Mrs. Roche, milliner, of Bruton-street, Bond-street; who, in crossing the coach-way in Swallow-street, Warwick-street, was run over by a coach, and killed on the very same spot where her husband, about a year and a half ago, was also killed by a horse running over him.

26. Found dead in his bed, whither he went in good health, at the Portland Arms, in Gr. Mary-la-Bonne-street, — Hanham, a gentleman's servant out of employment.

Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. S. of Willingham, near Gainsborough.

At the Grange, near East Grinstead, in Sussex, in his 47th year, the Rev. Johnston Towers.

At Camberwell, in his 41st year, after a long and severe illness, much respected, Mr. James Tait, perfumer, of Cornhill.

27. In Dublin, John-Thomas de Burgh, thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, and Baron Dunkellin, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 66th Regiment of Infantry, Governor of Hull, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland. His Lordship was born Sept. 22, 1744; succeeded his brother, Henry Marquis of Clanricarde, in the earldom, Dec. 8, 1797, when the marquisate became extinct; married, March 1799, Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, bart. of Marblehill, co. Galway; by whom he has left issue one son, Ulick-John, Lord Dunkellin, now Earl of Clanricarde; and two daughters. Few men are more deservedly regretted than his Lordship; descended from an illustrious line of ancestors, celebrated for their unshaken loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to the liberties of their country. Ulick, the fifth Earl of Clanricarde (who was created Marquis of Clanricarde in 1644, and who also enjoyed the English honour of Earl of St. Alban's), who flourished in the reign of Charles I. and II. was perhaps as able and distinguished a patriot as that æra produced, so celebrated for great men. A branch of this illustrious family enjoyed the title of Earl of Ulster from 1243 until 1352, when the title was carried into the Royal Family by the marriage of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, sole heiress of William third Earl of Ulster (by Maud Plantagenet, great-granddaughter of King Henry III.) with Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. who in her right was created Earl of Ulster, and by her was father of Phillippa wife of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, whose son, Roger Earl of March and Ulster in the Parliament of 1385 was declared heir-apparent to the Crown of England. From younger branches of the House of Clanricarde, the following noble families have descended, *viz.* the Earls of Mayo; the Viscounts Mayo; the Viscounts Clanmorris; the Viscounts Galway; the Lords Castle Connel, Brittas, Leitrim, and Bophin.

At Petworth, in Sussex, in his 73d year, sincerely regretted as he was respected, and feelingly lamented by his family and connections, William Johnson, esq. an eminent Solicitor; who, among other official appointments, held the office of Coroner for the Western Division of the County for upwards of forty years. To great abilities he united a liberality of mind, and a strict integrity of conduct, which deservedly placed him among the first of his profession.

In Keppel-street, Eliza, second daugh. of W. Waller, esq. of Fingrath-hall, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Ross, late purser of the Woodford East Indiaman, and only son of the late David R. esq. secretary to the General Post-office there.

Suddenly, H. Wilkes, esq. son of Heaton W. esq. and nephew to the late celebrated John Wilkes.

28. In Bold-str. Liverpool, Mrs. Saure, wife of Mr. John S. merchant.

At Islington, aged 79, Mr. Andrew Wilkie, of Wheeler-street, Spital-fields.

At Randolphfield, near Stirling, Major Thomas Sparr, late in the East India Company's Service at Bengal.

At

At the house of his father, at Shrawley, co. Worcester, the Rev. George Bourne, M.A. fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and vicar of Steeple-Barton, co. Worc.

At Knightsbridge, in her 54th year, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with truly Christian patience, Mrs. Mary Morgetroy, widow of the late Mr. John M. of Great New-street, Fetter-lane.

29. At Stoke-Newington, in his 69th year, Thomas Crompton, esq.

In Lancaster, aged 61, Mrs. Mary Rawlinson, youngest daughter of Thomas-Hutton R. esq.

30. Mrs. Gomm, wife of the Rev. W. G. rector of Bransdean, Hants.

At Gainsborough, in her 104th year, Mrs. Grace Revill.

At Sodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, relict of Henry B. esq. late of Bristol.

At the parsonage, Sutton-upon-Derwent, near York, the Rev. John Sarraude, rector of that parish, vicar of Bossall, in the commission of the peace, and formerly fellow of Exeter college, Oxford; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1780. He succeeded his father in both his livings. Sutton is in the gift of Sir Thomas Clarges, bart.; and Bossall in that of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

At Clifton, the Rev. Mr. Sowerby, fellow and tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge.

31. At Northolme, co. Lincoln, Stephen Kershaw, gent. Feeling himself unwell, he said he would try to take a little sleep, and was soon afterwards found dead.

At Clifton, the dowager Lady Dunbar, of Mochrum, in Scotland.

At Birchanger, Essex, Mrs. Hippuff, wife of Charles H. esq. of New Ormond-street.

At Walthamstow, Essex, in his 80th year, Solomon Barent Gompertz, esq.

John Wilcocks, esq. youngest son of the late William W. esq. of Norwich.

In New Broad-street, in his 83d year, George Giberne, esq.

Lately, the Rev. J. Barnes, rector of South-town, and vicar of Gorleston, next Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Aged 55, after having been 20 years severely afflicted with paralysis, the Rev. W. Willan, of Melford, Suffolk. His misfortune deprived him of the power of moving his feet from the floor; nevertheless he bore his affliction with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

Rev. A. Cockrigg, of Saxilby, in Lincolnshire.

Aug. . . . Lady Diana Beauclerc, relict of the Hon. Topham B. and sister to the Duke of Marlborough and the dowager Countess of Pembroke. Her Ladyship was first cousin to Aubrey fifth Duke of St. Alban's, father of the present Duke, and of Lord William, the present high sheriff for the county of Lincoln. She was first married, in 1757, to Frederick St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke; from whom she was divorced in 1768; and married, secondly, in the same year, the Hon. Topham Beauclerc (son of Lord Sydney B. and grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's), well known by his intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other men of learning and genius of his time. He died in March 1780.

At Horsham, Sussex, Agnes, wife of Charles Aldrich, esq. captain in the East Middlesex Militia, and sister of the late Lord Wallscourt.

At Margate, Edward-Vaughan Williams, esq. of St. George's-place, Surrey road.

Aug. 1. At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Penn, an eminent iron-founder, much respected.

At St. George's, near Bristol, aged 78, Thomas-Wilkins Morgan, esq. upwards of 50 years in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset.

Aged 77, Mr. Henry Stratton, of Westerham, in Kent.

2. In Gloucester-place, Camden-town, aged 61, Thomas-Astley Maberly, esq. of Bedford-row, solicitor to Christ's Hospital, in which appointment he is succeeded by his son.

At Kentish-town, Elizabeth, relict of Jn. Downes, esq. of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Hendon, Middlesex, aged 19, Jane-Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. James Goodyer, of the academy there.

Miss Mudie, sister to James M. esq. manager of the Windsor theatre.

Rev. Benjamin Ingham, vicar of Ardsley, in Yorkshire.

At Stromness, aged 41, Capt. James Story, of the Gardiner and Joseph, of Hull.

On-board the Port Mahon gun-brig, lying-to off Brighton, Mr. Thorn, the surgeon of the vessel, who had long been in a deranged state, committed an act of suicide, by cutting his throat. He had retired to rest in the vessel about nine o'clock in the evening, having previously observed to his servant that he was ill, and desired him to procure an opium-pill from the medicine chest; which the man accordingly did, and then left him. On the following morning, on entering his master's room, he found him dead.

3. Mr. Stuart, of Brompton crescent, in Chelsea. He walked to Brompton-row, and called a coach from the stand, but the coachman refused to take him; when he returned home, and shot himself.

In Ludgate-street, after a long illness, Mr. Wilkinson, woollen-draper.

4. Mr. James Stewart, of the St. James's hotel, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

On St. Peter's-hill, Doctors Commons, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Mountaine, late of Portsmouth.

Mr. John Holland, of Gray's-inn-lane.

5. At Hendon, co. Middlesex, aged 48, Mr. John Peltro, engraver. This excellent

Artist

Artist has been chiefly employed, for the last 18 years, in engraving the beautiful Miniature Views of Gentlemen's Seats, after the designs of Mr. Repton, which are published in Mr. Peacock's "Annual Polite Repository." He lived respected, and died lamented, by all who knew him.

At Stanmore, Mrs. Learmouth.

At East Barnet, William, youngest son of Henry Davidson, esq.

Mrs. Ashmore, wife of Mr. Joseph A. of Newgate-street.

In his 61st year, Mr. Thomas Churchyard, of White Cross-street.

In Castle-street, Canterbury, aged 79, Gilbert Knowler, esq.

At Crayford-house, Kent, Anne, wife of the Rev. Robert Nixon, B. D.

Mr. —— Knott, son of a Dissenting Minister at Chatham. Bathing in the Medway, near St. Margaret's, after having swam across the Thames, and returning, he became so much exhausted by fatigue that he sunk and was drowned.

6. At Blackwood, near Dumfries, W. Copland, esq. of Collieston.

At his father's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut.-gen. Churchill, who distinguished himself in many engagements in Flanders, and in St. Domingo, where he had a chief command many years.

7. Two young men, named Pain and Moor, in the employ of Mr. Golding, perfumer, Cornhill, went to bathe at Galley-quay, Lower Thames-street; but, not being expert swimmers, were both drowned.

8. At her house, near Ellesmere, after a lingering illness, Mary dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of the late Ld. Chief Justice K. She was third daughter of George Kenyon, of Peele, esq.; and was cousin to her Lord, to whom she was married Oct. 16, 1773.

At Southnall-green, aged 54, Mrs. Elizabeth Home, sister to Mr. H. of Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

In Tavistock-street, in his 72d year, Mr. Moses Lany.

At Manby, near Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 62d year, Samuel Welfitt, esq.

9. At Maryborough, near Cork, Helen, wife of Richard-Devonsher Newenham, esq. and sister of Lord Viscount Bantry.

10. At his house at Camberwell, Surrey, aged 69, Jacob Wrench, esq. deputy of the ward of Bridge Within, and nearly 42 years a very useful and active member of the Common Council of the City of London, of which respectable body he was (with one exception) the senior member.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 27, Matthew-Richard Onslow, esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard O. bart.

At his house, at Eastry, Kent, in his 76th year, after an indisposition that had for some years past confined him chiefly to the circle of his own family, Mr. Thomas Pettman, of that place, formerly steward to the late Archbishop of Canterbury; and much employed in the county in which he resided in the valuation of estates. To those under whom he accepted any agencies he fulfilled his engagements with the strictest honour and fidelity; to such as needed his assistance or advice, he was ever ready to give it to the utmost of his power: to the poor of the parish in which he resided, he was an uniform and constant friend; and he hath left behind him a character for piety, integrity, and uprightness, that may have been equalled but seldom excelled.

11. Suddenly, in a fit of coughing, Mr. Jonas, of Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, formerly head cashier to Abraham Goldsmid, esq. of Leman-street.

At Cottingham, near Hull, the Rev. Thomas Thirlwell, M. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford, and vicar of Cottingham.

At his lodgings in Yarmouth, the Rev. William Leigh, dean of Hereford, and rector of Plumstead, with Witton and Brundale annexed, Norfolk.

12. At Islington, aged 60, Mrs. Pepper, second wife and relict of John P. esq. who died at Cromer, in Norfolk, in October 1806. She was daughter of the late Rev. Rowland Sandiford, M. A. more than 25 years vicar of Christ church, Newgate-street, whose death, on April 13, 1800, is recorded in our vol. L. p. 283. She was buried at Christ Church with her father.

In the King's Mews, Mr. Phipps, one of his Majesty's coachmen, and formerly in the service of the Earl of Chesterfield.

13. In Bridge-street, Westminster, Mrs. W. Hustler.

Aged 66, Jacob Holme, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

At Isleworth, Middlesex, aged 13, Julia, second daughter of Mr. Cherry, manager of the Swansea theatre. Her sister died in January last (see p. 93).

Of a decline, aged 22, Rebecca, wife of Mr. George Lowe, of Newington-Butts.

At her house, in Belmont, Shrewsbury, aged 74, after a very long illness, Mrs. Mercy Blakeway, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late John Brickdale, esq. of Knowle, co. Somerset, and relict of the Rev. Edward Blakeway, formerly rector of Filton, co. Gloucester, vicar of Neen-Savage, co. Salop, and minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

14. Aged 3 years, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Trollope, of Christ's Hospital.

In Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, of the palsy, aged 49, Mr. Henry Rawlins, surgeon, late of Prescot-st. Goodman's-fields.

In Devonshire-place, Catharine, lady of Sir Charles-William-Rous Boughton, bart. She was the only daughter and heiress of William Pearce Hall, esq. of Dauntonhall, Salop; and was married June 3, 1782.

15. In

15. In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Cary, widow of Geo. C. esq. of Torr abbey, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of the Hay, Brecknock. He was thrown from his horse, and so very much injured that he died immediately.

In Laura-place, Bath, aged 15, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Hill Wallace, esq. of Belfast, major in the 14th Foot.

At his house at Islington, aged 71, John Jones, esq. formerly an eminent optician in Holborn; whence he retired near 15 years. He possessed an uncommon portion of health and vivacity of manners. Though, during the greater part of his life, he was daily accustomed to the social intercourse and convivial society of his neighbouring friends, it is remarkable that, to the time of his death, he was never known to have a day's illness, or to complain of the head-ache. The virtuous and honest man, whether highly or lowly circumstanced, he always made an object of his warmest attention and regard; and many a base, designing, and hypocritical one, has by him been ferreted and sent growling out of his company. He had a rooted idea, that the future welfare of mankind required no other or better precepts than what are laid down in the Bible; and that the ceremonial difference of opinion among Sectarists did more injury than service to the cause of Christianity. He also strongly maintained that all the Writers upon Moral Philosophy published only superfluous and perplexing dissertations upon one only essential, and evident proposition: "Be an honest man." The interest of his property, which consists chiefly in estates, he has bequeathed to his wife, to whom he had been married 50 years. The principal, with the exception of only a few small legacies, at her demise, to his two only sons, William and Samuel, who now reside in Holborn, practising with the highest celebrity in his profession.

16. In his 62d year, Mr. Robert Jones, of Hampton, Middlesex, late high constable of Westminster.

At Lisson-green, Mr. William Wastell, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

Aged 49, Mrs. Barron, relict of the late Mr. Tho. B. of the Land Revenue office.

17. Aged 77, Mrs. Patchet, wife of Mr. John P. of Beaumanor park, co. Leic.

18. At Southcote-house, near Reading, aged 86, the Comte d'Hector, a commander of the Order of St. Louis, and one of the oldest officers of the Navy of France under the Monarchy.

At Kenyon-house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 58, Mr. James Yeoman, steward to Col. Thornton.

At his house, in Pullin's-row, Islington, aged 47, Mr. John Campion.

19. At Wilmington, near Dartford, in Kent, aged 70, James Cumming, esq. admiral of the White. He was born at Sandwich, in Kent; and was one of four sons of Mr. James Cumming, many years one of the lieutenants of Greenwich hospital. He went round the world with Commodore Byron, as first lieutenant of the Dolphin, in 1764—6; and is mentioned in that part of the Narrative of the Voyage which describes the Commodore's first interview with the Patagonians, in the following words: "I could not but smile at the astonishment which I saw expressed in his (Mr. C's) countenance upon perceiving himself, though six feet two inches high, become at once a pigmy among giants." Admiral C. though never called into actual service as such, supported, through life, the character of a brave and able officer, and of a truly honest man.

In Newgate, Edward Gilson, the man who, about 9 months ago, was tried and convicted of setting fire to his house, in Boswell-court, Carey-street, but whose judgment was respited on a point of law.

20. At York, aged 34, John Moore, esq. late captain in the 3d Dragoon-guards.

At Wandsworth, in Surrey, in his 59th year, William Mercer, esq.

21. In London, Sir Walter Ogilvy, bart. of Innerquharity, in Scotland.

At Brighthelmstone, aged 21, Mr. Samuel Hough, jun. of Cornhill.

22. Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Stapleford, Wilts.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, president of Guy's hospital, and late sub-governor of the S. Sea Company.

23. In the prime of life, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Tho. O. esq. of Blackfriers-road.

24. Mr. Clegg, the worthy and respectable landlord of the Welch Harp public-house, White Friers. He dropped down without previous illness, and died instantly.

28. In Hans-place, Knightsbridge, in his 81st year, William Daw, esq. barrister, 48 years clerk of the King's Silver in the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the Honourable Societies of the Temples. He succeeded his father, in the year 1760, to the office, who had himself enjoyed it since 1720.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 26, to August 23, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.					
Males - 859	1639		Males - 727	1378		2 and 5	168	50 and 60 104
Females 780			Females 651		Between	5 and 10	39	60 and 70 87
Whereof have died under 2 years old				506		10 and 20	45	70 and 80 69
Peck Loaf 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 2d.						20 and 30	86	80 and 90 26
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.						30 and 40	118	90 and 100 4
						40 and 50	126	105 0 110 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 20, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	84	10	49	10	46	2	48	11	64	11
Surrey	84	6	50	6	47	6	45	9	68	0
Hertford	75	10	43	0	45	9	38	8	53	6
Bedford	75	11	00	0	00	0	45	6	69	8
Huntingd.	77	8	00	0	46	6	41	8	60	0
Northam.	76	1	46	0	43	0	40	0	64	0
Rutland	84	0	00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0
Leicester	80	8	00	0	41	0	40	0	59	3
Nottingh.	85	10	61	6	47	0	39	0	62	9
Derby	89	0	00	0	00	0	41	0	64	6
Stafford	82	4	00	0	50	4	36	10	65	4
Salop	86	3	60	6	52	8	37	10	00	0
Hereford	78	4	44	8	34	11	34	11	57	3
Worcester	84	2	00	0	39	11	42	4	64	7
Warwick	84	0	00	0	46	3	42	9	69	6
Wilts	82	0	00	0	41	10	40	10	72	4
Berks	84	11	56	0	43	6	44	6	70	0
Oxford	80	8	00	0	42	0	40	7	63	6
Bucks	79	4	00	0	50	0	47	2	66	0
Brecon	80	0	54	4	41	7	28	8	00	0
Montgo.	82	4	00	0	00	0	36	6	00	0
Radnor	78	9	00	0	37	8	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

81	3	55	0	44	0	38	3	64	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

76	11	60	8	45	1	38	10	62	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	80	0	15	6	46	6	44	3	66	6
Kent	82	0	00	0	48	0	44	3	62	6
Sussex	75	10	00	0	00	0	44	6	00	0
Suffolk	77	2	00	0	42	2	40	5	62	5
Cambrid.	76	8	44	0	44	0	31	9	58	9
Norfolk	73	6	00	0	40	6	32	0	00	0
Lincoln	83	1	61	0	45	6	38	1	62	1
York	84	6	69	4	44	3	37	10	68	8
Durham	89	0	00	0	00	0	36	7	60	0
Northum.	76	11	64	0	52	10	42	0	66	2
Cumber.	86	10	62	0	46	11	40	4	00	0
Westmor.	95	6	69	0	42	10	38	8	00	0
Lancaster	81	9	00	0	51	0	34	10	68	0
Chester	79	1	00	0	00	0	32	10	72	6
Flint	00	0	00	0	44	2	28	10	00	0
Denbigh	89	1	00	0	46	4	38	3	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	85	4	00	0	43	0	30	8	00	0
Merioneth	88	4	00	0	45	6	30	4	00	0
Cardigan	81	2	00	0	44	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	67	8	00	0	44	7	31	10	00	0
Carmarth.	81	4	00	0	44	10	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	78	4	00	0	40	0	29	4	00	0
Gloucest.	85	4	00	0	38	11	38	11	66	10
Somerset	80	5	00	0	42	3	37	7	62	4
Monmo.	80	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	76	10	00	0	33	10	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	74	10	00	0	39	10	35	1	00	0
Dorset	79	6	00	0	00	0	39	0	64	0
Hants	77	4	00	0	41	6	41	9	68	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
80	3	55	8	44	3	36	5	64	3	72	1	47	2		

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 22:

Fine 68s. to 70s.—Seconds 55s. to 67s.—Bran 14s. to 15s. 0d.—Pollard 27s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, August 6 to August 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 18,910 Sacks. Average 67s. 8d.—2¾d. per Sack higher than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, August 8 to August 13, agreeably to the new Act;

Total 4,221 Quarters. Average 81s. 1¾d.—5¼d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, August 20, 51s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending August 24, is 36s. 10d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, August 23:

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 3s. to 4l. 6s.
Suſſex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.
Eſſex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 23.

St. James's—Hay	5l.	5s.	0d.	to	6l.	15s.	0d.	Average	6l.	0s.	0d.
Straw	1l.	19s.	0d.	to	2l.	5s.	0d.	Average	2l.	2s.	0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l.	10s.	0d.	to	6l.	18s.	0d.	Average	5l.	19s.	0d.
Clover	6l.	10s.	0d.	to	7l.	14s.	0d.	Average	7l.	2s.	0d.
Straw	1l.	18s.	0d.	to	2l.	8s.	0d.	Average	2l.	3s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, August 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 20,000.	

COALS, August 19; Newcaſtle 44s. 6d. to 52s. 9d. Sunderland 44s. to 46s.

SOAP, Yellow, 100s. Mottled, 110s. Curd, 114s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's Market 5s. 3d. Clare 5s. 3½d. Whitechapel 5s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1808.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Cons.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchqu. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	——	68 1/4	68 1/8 a 67 5/8	81 2/3	98 3/4	——	18 3/4	——	4 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	73 3/4	——	67 3/8	1 1/4 a 2 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	2 per Ct. disc.
29	——	68 1/4	67 5/8 a 7/8	85	99	——	18 2/3	185	6 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	2 a 2 1/4 pr.	——	67 3/8	22 6 0	Ditto.
30	——	68 1/4	67 1/8 a 68	85 1/8	99	——	19	185	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 6 pr.	——	——	67 5/8	2 pr.	——	67 1/2	22 6 0	Ditto.
31	Sunday																	
1	——	68 5/8	68 1/8 a 67 7/8	85 1/8	98 7/8	——	18 7/8	——	4 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	68 5/8	——	2 pr.	——	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
2	——	68 3/8	68 a 67 3/4	84 7/8	98 3/4	——	18 7/8	——	4 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	68 5/8	——	2 a 1 1/4 pr.	98	——	22 6 0	Ditto.
3	——	68 1/2	67 3/4 a 7/8	84 7/8	98 7/8	——	18 7/8	——	5 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	68 1/2	——	1 1/2 a 2 pr.	——	67 3/8	——	Ditto.
4	243 1/2	68 3/8	67 3/4 a 5/8	84 3/4	98 3/4	——	18 7/8	——	5 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	67	1 3/4 a 1/2 pr.	97 1/2	——	——	Ditto.
5	——	68 1/4	67 1/2 a 5/8	84 5/8	98 1/2	——	18 7/8	——	5 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	68 1/4	——	1 1/2 a 1/4 pr.	——	67 1/4	——	Ditto.
6	——	68 1/4	67 5/8 a 1/2	84 1/4	98 1/2	——	18 3/4	——	4 a 6 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	1 1/4 a 1 pr.	——	67	——	Ditto.
7	Sunday																	
8	——	68 1/8	67 3/8 a 1/2	84 3/4	98 1/2	——	18 7/8	——	6 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	67 1/4	1 1/2 pr.	——	——	——	Ditto.
9	243 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/2 a 5/8	84 1/2	98 3/8	——	18 7/8	——	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	1 1/4 pr.	——	——	——	Ditto.
10	243	67 7/8	67 1/4 a 66 7/8	83 3/4	98 1/4	——	18 5/8	180	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 4 pr.	——	67 5/8	——	1 pr. par	——	66 7/8	——	Ditto.
11	241 1/2	66 5/8	66 1/8 a 65 1/2	82 1/4	97 3/4	——	18 1/2	——	4 a 6 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	65 5/8	par 2 1/4 dis.	——	65 5/8	——	Ditto.
12	——	66 3/4	65 3/4 a 66 1/8	82 7/8	97 3/4	——	——	——	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	1 a 1/2 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
13	——	67 1/4	66 1/4 a 5/8	83 1/2	98 1/4	——	18 5/8	——	4 a 5 pr.	4 a 2 pr.	——	——	——	1/4 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
14	Sunday																	
15	——	66 2/3	66 1/8 a 1/8	83 1/4	98 1/8	——	18 5/8	176 3/4	4 a 5 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	1/4 a 1/2 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
16	240	66 3/4	66 1/4 a 1/8	83 1/8	98 1/8	——	18 2/3	176 1/4	4 a 2 pr.	4 a 2 pr.	——	——	——	1/4 a 1/2 dis.	97 1/4	65 7/8	——	Ditto.
17	240	67	66 1/2 a 1/4	83 1/2	98 1/4	——	18 2/3	179 1/2	3 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	——	——	66 3/8	par 1/2 dif.	——	66	——	Ditto.
18	240	67 1/8	66 1/2 a 3/8	83 1/4	98 1/8	——	18 2/3	178	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	1/4 dis.	——	66	——	Ditto.
19	——	66 7/8	66 1/2 a 1/2	83 1/8	98 1/4	——	18 2/3	180	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	66 1/2	66	1/2 dis.	——	65 7/8	——	Ditto.
20	——	66 3/4	66 1/4 a 66 1/8	83 1/2	98 1/8	——	18 2/3	——	3 a 5 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	66 3/8	——	1/4 a 1/2 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
21	Sunday																	
22	——	66 1/8	66 a 65 1/2	82 5/8	97 7/8	——	18 1/2	——	5 a 3 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	——	——	1 a 1/2 dis.	——	65 1/4	——	Ditto.
23	240	66	65 7/8 a 66	83	98	——	18 1/2	179	4 a 2 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	——	66 3/8	65 3/8	1 dis.	——	65 3/8	——	Ditto.
24	240	66 1/4	66 1/4 a 1/8	83	98 1/8	——	——	——	4 a 2 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	3/4 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
25	239 1/2	66	65 7/8 a 66 1/8	82 7/8	98	——	18 1/2	179	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	——	——	——	3/4 dis.	97 1/4	64 1/4	——	Ditto.
26	239	66	66 1/4 a 66	83 1/4	98	——	18 1/2	——	3 a 4 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	——	66 3/8	——	1 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.
27	239 1/4	66 1/2	66 a 66 1/4	83 1/4	98 1/8	——	18 1/2	179	4 a 2 pr.	5 a 3 pr.	——	——	——	1/4 a 1 dis.	——	——	——	Ditto.

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THE

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Embellished with Perspective Views of Knowle Chapel, Warwickshire; and of Mounteagle House, Southwark.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for August, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	65	75	29- 2	mostly cloudy, some rain and thunder
2	67	75	29- 8	mostly cloudy
3	66	75	29-14	cloudy at times
4	65	74	29-12	ditto
5	65	77	29-12	ditto
6	65	74	29- 5	mostly cloudy, some rain
7	67	76	29- 7	mostly cloudy, some heavy rain
8	67	72	29- 7	cloudy, much heavy rain, some thunder
9	64	73	29- 4	cloudy at times, some light rain
10	63	70	29- 8	mostly clear
11	65	72	29- 6	ditto
12	62	75	29- 7	ditto
13	64	72	29- 4	steady drizzling rain most of the day
14	67	70	29- 4	mostly cloudy, some rain
15	60	70	29- 6	mostly clear
16	62	71	29- 9	cloudy
17	64	71	29-10	cloudy at times
18	63	71	29-13	mostly cloudy
19	65	73	29-13	ditto
20	63	73	29-15	mostly clear
21	67	76	29-14	clear
22	62	72	29-14	cloudy
23	59	69	29-15	cloudy at times
24	61	67	29-15	mostly cloudy
25	56	68	29-14	cloudy at times
26	62	71	29- 8	cloudy at times, evening rain
27	57	65	29- 4	cloudy at times
28	55	66	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light rain
9	57	67	29-10	clear in general, windy
0	65	68	29- 4	cloudy, rain, high wind
31	62	65	29- 2	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, high wind

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 3 65-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807, were 63 17-31; in 1806, 62 7-31; in 1805, 63 1-3d; and in 1804, 60 1-3d.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 6-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 2 inches 55-100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 25-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 26-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 81-100ths.

St. James's-square, Bristol, 9th mo. 7th, 1808.

Meteorological Table for September 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1808.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1808
Aug.	o	o	o			*Sept.*	o	o	o		
27	58	66	56	29, 65	cloudy	12	56	60	54	29, 68	rain
28	56	68	55	,75	fair	13	55	65	57	,70	stormy
29	56	69	55	,88	fair	14	56	66	60	,82	fair
30	66	72	61	,72	cloudy	15	61	68	57	30, 11	fair
31	60	68	57	,60	cloudy	16	57	64	54	,29	fair
Se. 1	59	68	56	,67	showery	17	54	64	57	,21	fair
2	56	64	54	,82	showery	18	55	64	58	29, 96	rain
3	55	67	56	,85	cloudy	19	60	66	57	,97	fair
4	56	64	54	,86	fair	20	58	66	54	30, 26	fair
5	55	64	55	,78	rain	21	51	66	53	,30	fair
6	56	64	56	,75	showery	22	51	67	57	,01	fair
7	55	66	60	,78	showery	23	53	54	49	29, 68	rain
8	59	65	52	,52	fair	24	46	54	50	,95	fair
9	58	63	57	,31	stormy	25	50	58	54	30, 08	cloudy
10	58	65	53	,32	stormy	26	49	63	57	29, 99	fair
11	59	64	55	,48	stormy						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

FOR some time past, among other pursuits, during my leisure hours, I have tried a variety of experiments respecting the various and least expensive articles from which Paper can be made; and, partly with a view to this, I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The result of my experiments and observations is, that by far the cheapest and most ready articles from which Paper can be made, are the refuse of Hemp and Flax; and the hempen particles of the Hop and Bean plant.

It is a fact that about the generality of mills for beating and dressing Hemp and Flax, a large proportion, in some inland places amounting to nearly one half what is carried thither, is either left there to rot under the name of refuse, or thrown away as of no use; because too rough and short for being spun, or converted into Cloth. Now, from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found that though too tough and short for being converted into Cloth, even of the coarsest kind, the refuse of Hemp and Flax, on being beat and shaken so as to separate the strawy from the tough stringy particles, which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, steam, or even by an old blind horse, becomes thereby as soft and pliable, and as useful for making Paper, as the longest and what is reckoned the most valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural state, it is true, the refuse of Hemp and Flax is generally of a brown and somewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol, and other cheap ingredients well known to every bleacher, such refuse, without being in the least injured for making paper, can in a few hours, if necessary, be made as white as the finest Cambric. By being beat when wet by a mill or otherwise, it also acquires a considerable degree of whiteness.

There are at a medium published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers; and, every evening, about 14,000; of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers, making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 *per* week. At a medium, 20 newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about 5 tons *per* week, or 260 tons *per annum*. But though this is not perhaps the one half the Paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications, and what may be called fugacious literature; and not one fourth of what is otherwise consumed in printing-houses in the country at large; yet there are materials enough in the refuse of the Hemp and Flax raised in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all; for the bine or straw of Hops contains an excellent Hemp for making cloth, canvass, ropes, cables, and a thousand other articles; also the very best materials for making all kinds of Paper. And it is a fact, that were even one half of the bine of the Hops raised in the Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, instead of being thrown away after the Hops are prisked or burnt, as is commonly done, steeped for five or six days in water, and beat in the same way as is done with Hemp and Flax (independent of what might be got from scarlet runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.), there would be found annually materials enough for three times the Paper used in the British dominions.

While

While we admire the rapid progress that is making in Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, Architecture, Coach-building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being astonished at the slow progress that is making in discoveries of the useful kind, in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor, so far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its size, every Bean plant contains from 20 to 35 filaments running up on the outside, under a thin membrane from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of the four corners being thicker and stronger than the rest. It is also certain that, next to Chinese, a sea-grass, in other words the material with which hooks are sometimes fixed to the ends of fishing-lines, the filaments of the Bean plant are the strongest and most durable yet discovered. These, with a little beating, rubbing, and shaking, are easily separated from the strawy part, when the plant has been a few days steeped in water, or is damp, and in a state approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully observing the medium number of stalks, or bean plants, in a square foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying these by 4840, the number of square feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of stalks, I find that there are, at a medium, about 2 cwt. of hemp on these filaments in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage, and a thousand other things where strength and durability are of importance; as well as, with a little preparation, into Paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Now, as there are, at least, 200,000 acres of ticks, horse and other beans, in Great Britain and Ireland; and since, where there is not machinery for the purpose, the poor of each workhouse, and others, both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having risen lately from 60 to 100 pounds *per* ton) be advantageously employed, and gain something handsome for themselves, in peeling or otherwise separating the filaments from the strawy part of the Bean plant, after the beans are threshed out; I leave it to you, Mr. Urban, to judge of the importance of the idea here held out, not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And, as the insertion of the above in your useful Miscellany may be the means of preventing many, perhaps some thousand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making Paper, &c. from being thrown away as usual; your giving it a place, as you lately did the result of my experiments on the Pruning of the Vine, will much oblige him who has sent you *a specimen of Bean Hemp*; and who is, with respect and good wishes,

Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

WHEN the happy exertions of Genius or Industry have succeeded in completing important discoveries, a considerable period must generally elapse before the real value of these discoveries can be duly appreciated. On their first promulgation, the truth is liable to be obscured, both by the misguided enthusiasm of their honest advocates, and also by the violent malevolence of interested opponents. The dispassionate and penetrating mind may indeed, at all times, discriminate between reality and misrepresentation; but to convince the multitude is no easy task. The generality of the world are far more influenced by ridicule than by reason. Scurrility and Invective carry greater weight than solid arguments; and vulgar jokes are more forcible than irrefutable facts. The most beneficial inventions are hence retarded in their progress, and the vilest impostures are not unfrequently received with the warmest encouragement.

These observations have been occasioned by the consideration of the rise and progress of a modern discovery, which has justly excited an unexampled interest. I allude to the the system of Inoculation for the Cow-Pox, which Dr. Jenner introduced into the world. The merits of this discovery have been discussed with an earnestness and solicitude proportionate to its confessed importance; and innumerable publications have appeared on the subject. The advocates of Vaccination have exulted in the prospect of exterminating the

Small

Small Pox from the face of the earth; while its opponents have framed their tales of horror, replete with stories of novel diseases and unheard-of plagues. So much had been said, so much had been written, on both sides of the question, that the subject was involved in an almost impenetrable mist. At this time the Reports of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons opportunely appeared; and these, united with the second Remuneration of Dr. Jenner, might reasonably have been expected to settle the public opinion. Still, however, objections to the Vaccine Practice are raised; there are still some who doubt the propriety of adopting it.

When I consider the many evidences in favour of Vaccination, which the public documents of almost every nation afford, I am at a loss to conceive from what cause such doubts can have arisen; for I think, if an unprejudiced mind will fairly consider the question, it must be convinced that Vaccination has answered the promised end. As this is not a topick of barren speculation, but one with which the dearest interests of our nature are connected, I should like, Mr. Urban, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, occasionally to make public a few remarks upon it. I am connected with no party; I am influenced by no prejudice. I promise, in all the remarks with which I may trouble you, to abstain from all personality, and to consider the subject in a cool, dispassionate manner, desirous alone to detect imposture, and to establish truth. The principal points to be discussed are these:

I. Whether Vaccination is a preservative from the Small Pox?

II. Whether it excites any other diseases in the constitution, or entails any new maladies?

III. Whether, in the present improved state of Small Pox Inoculation, any substitute is necessary or expedient?

And it may not be amiss to add a word or two respecting the alledged *bestiality* of the matter employed in Vaccine Inoculation, and the supposed difficulty of ascertaining the characters of the genuine Vaccine vesicle. I do not pretend to have any thing new to say on these subjects; yet, if I can arrange old ideas in a succinct and luminous manner, my observations may not be unacceptable to your Readers.

"*Is Vaccination a Preservative from the Small Pox?*"

It would be impossible to answer this enquiry in a more forcible and satisfactory manner, than by making an extract from a recent publication on this subject, by the very ingenious Dr. Scully, of Totness in Devonshire.

"In the first place, of several thousand persons, who, after having passed regularly through the Cow-Pox, have been *purposely* inoculated for the Small-Pox, and exposed to its contagion, under every conceivable circumstance of aggravation, *not a single instance* has occurred of Vaccination having failed to afford a complete security against the Small-Pox, even after an interval of 40, 50, or 60 years.

"Secondly, the instances in which it is asserted that Vaccination did fail to afford the desired security, occurred not in the practice of able or experienced Inoculators, who have vaccinated the greatest numbers, nor within the knowledge of any physician or surgeon eminent for professional skill or general talent; but uniformly to those very persons, who opposed the practice before any failures could have existed, and when every known fact was favourable; who decried Vaccination among all their acquaintances; who never adopted it, and consequently have seen little of the practice; or to country practitioners, whose opportunities of observation are very precarious.

"Thirdly, Almost every one of those cases which have been published, of Small-Pox succeeding to perfect Vaccination, has been actually found to have been either misrepresented or misconceived. It has appeared that they were either *cases in which there never was genuine Cow-Pox at first, or cases in which there never was genuine Small-Pox at last.*

"And, on the whole, admitting for a moment that a few cases have actually been seen of Small-Pox after perfect Vaccination, it is to be observed, that they are not more numerous than those of Small-Pox occurring a *second* time in the same person, of which there are many distinct instances upon record, each of them far more completely authenticated than any one that has yet been produced by the enemies of Vaccination; and it appears that there have been already nearly as many persons vaccinated in this kingdom, as ever were inoculated for the Small-Pox."

These arguments might easily be amplified; but, of themselves, they are

are conclusive and irrefragable; yet it may not be amiss, in confirmation, to adduce an epitomized account of the opinions of the principal Medical bodies, both in this country and in the other nations of Europe, upon the subject. So much, however, for the present. By your permission, Mr. Urban, I shall trouble you with a series of Essays in continuation, for the succeeding numbers of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA.

(Concluded from page 599.)

OUR business again at Batavia being only to receive stores, which were soon procured, the gentlemen who had resided in that city returned to the ship. Their most sickly condition called for every medical exertion; yet comparative success hitherto had so puffed me up, that, could the same call be made at this hour, after a long and painful experience in East India complaints, I should hardly feel more self-confidence.

Lo! the froth of youthful vanity, how soon put down.—Three of that party died presently, and the two principals escaped but by an hair's breadth. The recovery of these was, questionless, not less owing to good stamina in themselves, than to my utmost efforts. Acknowledgment, however, warm in gratitude, ended but with the life of one; and the other, distinguished with the highest favour in the realm, would have served me materially; but, as he presides in the Chair of Science, instead of the Admiralty Board, I have of course missed of that assistance the shipmates of Lord Anson in the Centurion always found. Good wishes of this Right Honourable Gentleman often expressed are some gratification: and I hold it no trifling advantage to know *where* we may knock, and be sure to find in the master of the house an effectual friend.

The printed voyage speaks of a fatal flux on-board shortly after leaving Prince's Island. A parcel of turtle bought of the natives was the cause, aggravated in virulence by many days rainy chilling Westerly winds off Java Head. Every morning the ceremony of a knife drawn across the throat of the turtles which had died in the night, or were thought dying, consigned some to the ship's cook; and this food hastened through the bowels like quicksilver, leaving as little nourishment. All who had other than ship's provisions escaped the flux.

The damp and wet weather was brought by the foul Westerly wind; and our ship made miserable work in plying to windward. No medicine I could give had the least effect—a despondency gained ground; and the Captain seriously lamented, upon perusing my sick list, this probable finish; *the vessel will shortly be left without hands to navigate her*. I could make no consoling reply.

The turtle got expended, and the bad weather wore out, both together. A blessed S. E. trade reached us: its dry clear sky and vivifying breeze gave a comfort only to be understood after feeling the difference. Several of our crew, apparently dying at the moment of this change of weather, were snatched from death and gradually recovered. One gentleman only, Mr. Booty, afterwards fell a sacrifice, struggling hard through two the last days of a most miserably painful existence. His loss I accounted for from the *Parmarant* imprudence, (See p. 299.)

Here it may be objected, why did I not represent the mischief of such improper food? That mischief was all done, and more years served at sea, before I could decide upon this point. Indeed the ignorance that prevailed in the ship as to India among so many people on-board the Endeavour, I mean locally, was remarkable. The Gentleman's Magazine has beguiled many a painful hour in distant parts of the world; and this charge, protracted so long, against turtle, as considered a diet wholesome after being kept ashore in a starving state, may save some other ship's company from such a mistake.

We sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, committing afterwards an error so nearly fatal to the ship, that its entire suppression in Hawkesworth's book can never be reprobated enough amongst seamen. Whilst yet above sixty leagues from land by reckoning, the ship was found at day-break stemming in upon breakers, and the shore so close that little chance appeared of clawing off.

Our

Our steering had been large all night, and now, by bracing up to the wind, that became a-head. Luckily it did not overblow; the ship, instead of drifting to leeward upon the breakers, as we had feared, proved, by our shutting-in the land to the North, to be in the stream of a current sweeping round the coast. This happened near Terra de Natal, and relates to a matter of much more consequence for a Nation so connected with India, than all our researches in the South Sea.

It was once fashionable to read Capt. Cooke's Voyages. Had this circumstance been properly represented, might it not have saved the Grosvenor? Her fatal wreck, and the more miserable plight of Capt. Coxon, &c. possibly at this moment, are owing to the same mistake of reckoning. Now Sparrman, in his account of Africa, gives us reason to believe that this coast stretches out more Easterly than is laid down in the charts: he shews where the Doddington was lost, clearly by that fault in the geographical descriptions.

Sparrman speaks of the Endeavour's danger here: he learnt it doubtless by conversation on-board the Resolution, and the world are obliged to him for his repetition. It will for ever remain a curious distinction, that a fact of such importance in a nautical view should have struck Sparrman forcibly, and yet not have merited from Capt. Cooke one word of caution. FINIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

THE following is the concluding part of Mr. Justice Hardinge's most eloquent Address to the Grand Jury at Brecon, at the late Assizes:

"Here, at this period of our intercourse, I should part with you, but for the times. They call upon me, with an imperious voice, to animate the high spirit of the day, under your wing, if it should be the last breath of my life. That high spirit beams upon us with a golden ray of hope; that we have a deliverance at hand from the base Impostor, as well as the usurping Tyrant, of the Continent, and who would have degraded us and you—even you, the Welsh—if the hand-writing on the wall had not convinced him, that slavery and life never can be reconciled in British adversaries. The most enlightened City of the civilized earth, which is, in other words, to name the City of London, has countersigned, with all the sanction of its proud name, and with all the eloquence of its public spirit, our interesting appeal to the God of Battles in the Patriot Army of Spain. Upon similar occasions I have attested your zeal for your King, and for his Government, when your independent mind has approved their conduct. In honour to that independence, I dare not recommend, but I have the courage to express a sanguine hope, that you will not part, before you shall have pledged congenial sentiments in your address to the King, and through him to the Country, which I will gratefully and proudly forward into his Majesty's hand. We are not only enlisted in the same host, but we are enrolled in the same principle, which is British at the root, British at the heart's core. It is the cause of native rights, and of national independence; it is the generous hatred of a Tyrant, whom nothing but the sword can meet—who violates every engagement—betrays every confidence—has polluted every thing he has touched—and is, in a human shape, the pestilence not only of the legitimate Government, but of the moral world. He has been compared, by depraved or timid sycophants, to Alexander and Cæsar. The compliment isbasely false; thos ecriminal Heroes, in their frenzy of ambition, had *lucid intervals* of clemency, of graceful conduct, and of social virtue:—nothing of the kind has ever yet escaped from him. His resemblance to our Usurper Cromwell is a little more close; but *he* was an observer of treaties, and kept his enemies at bay by his arms—not by the terror of his *friendship* (the worst of all *this* Tyrant's *enmities*).—Amongst his accumulated perfidies, let me offer to your notice (in a bird's-eye view) his conduct in Spain:

"Shew me his picture! let me see his eyes!
That when I note another man like him,
I may avoid him."

He was the Ally of Spain—he was debtor to that power for important services—he obtained its confidence. He disunited the King from the Heir-Apparent,

Apparent, his own son—he made that son his hero—he fomented this family discord into a civil war—he then took upon himself the office of a mediator, with an army at his heels—erected an intermediate Government in a subordinate Janissary's hand, and poured his French troops into the Capital of the Empire. He took the King, the Heir-Apparent, the Queen of Spain, with him; he bound them hand and foot—he made the King and his Heir successively abdicate their Crown, when they were as free as the felon who is confined in your gaol; he made—oh, infamy of horror! this Queen bastardize her own legitimate son, and brand herself as a degraded Prostitute!!!—He then quoted those very infamies against them in Spain, as proving them unworthy to return, and base to their Country. Opposed in these detestable perfidies, he murdered thousands of Spaniards in cold blood, and at last insulted that high-spirited Nation with his infamous brother's election, by him, to the vacant throne! It is this man we are to fight; our deliverance and that of Europe are combined—we are to fight him locally in Spain. But I address men of good sense, equal to their high spirits; they will follow me in the sentiment that Spain is Britain; that her cause will be felt in every inch of your coast, and of the Island we inhabit.—Struck to the heart by a domestic visitation * (which the duty of a resigned Christian could alone have enabled me to survive) I am still animated with zeal for of me so dear a sacrifice."—The Grand Jury voted the sacred cause of public spirit, which has claimed a congratulatory Address to his Majesty.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 21.

I CANNOT think that the construction your Correspondent Amic. p. 696, has put upon the 20th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, accords with the meaning of the inspired Writer of the Pentateuch. The most proper method of illustrating Scripture is, by comparing it with the context. In the 22d verse it is said, "And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth." And in the second chapter, which gives a more particular account of the manner of the Creation, we have these words, "And out of the *ground*, the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every *fowl* of the air." These passages need no comment; they are full to the purpose.

If the meaning of Amic. is just, no reason can be assigned, why the Almighty should command Noah to take with him into the ark, "of *fowls* also by sevens, the male and the female, to keep seed alive upon the face face of all the earth;" (ch. vii. v. 3) when the fowl of the air were, by their peculiar formation, enabled to exist under the waters as well as in the open firmament of Heaven. But this is, in the strongest language, contradicted in the 21st, 22d, and 23d verses, where the sacred Author tells us, "All flesh died, that moved upon the earth, both of *fowl*, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man—all in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died. And every living substance was destroyed, which was upon the face of the ground, both man and cattle, and the creeping thing, and the *fowl* of the Heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth. And Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark." There can be no occasion to enlarge farther upon the subject.

Yours, &c. Tahsar.

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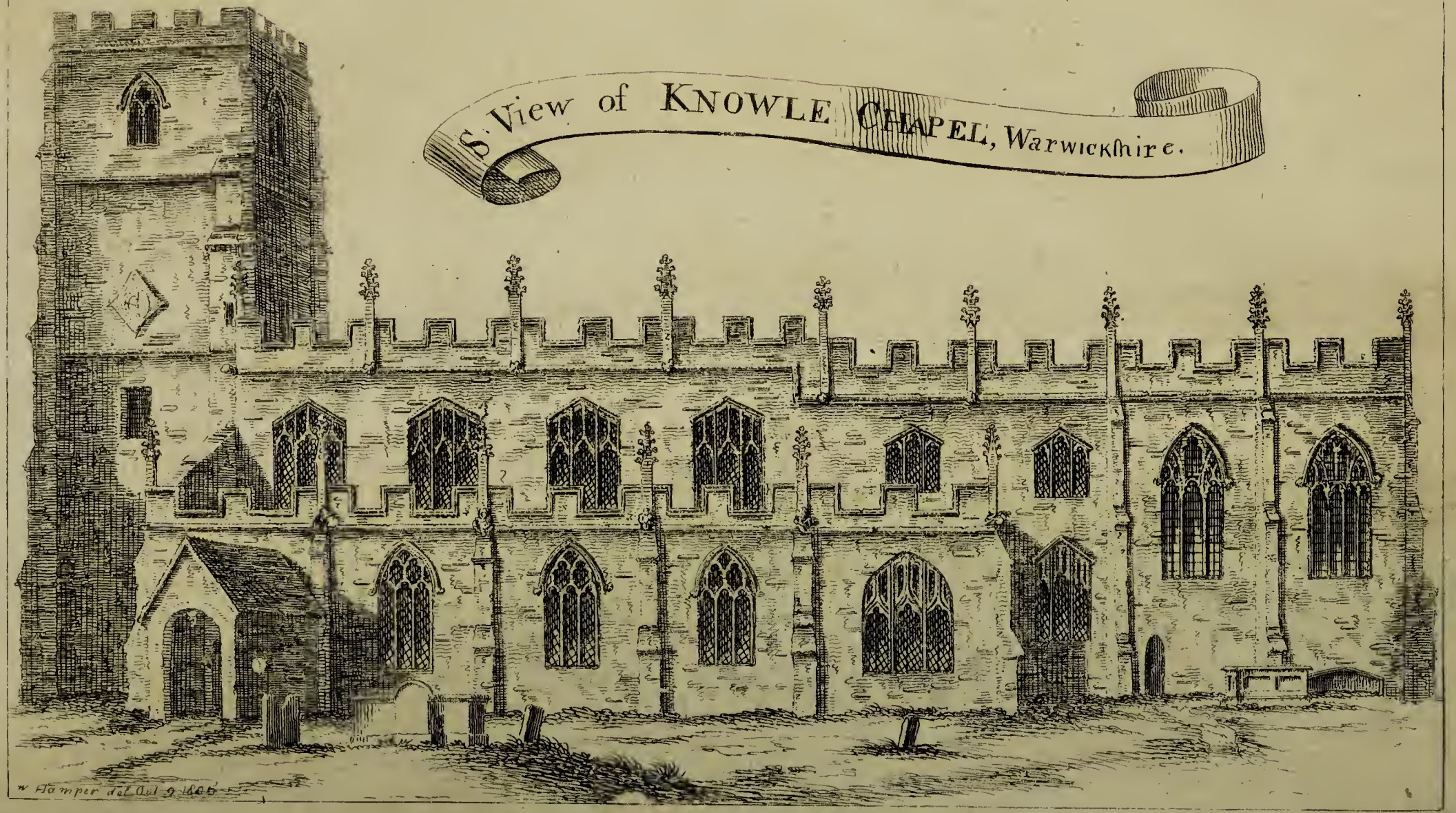
* The death of Capt. Hardinge, Captain of the St. Fiorenzo, his nephew and his adopted son, killed in the ever-memorable action with La Piedmontaise.—The account given of this meritorious Officer in our last, p. 748, requires some corrections. Captain Hardinge's modesty is recorded by Lord Keith in the Gazette, and was adopted by him from Admiral Thornborough's letter, which is also in the Gazette. It has nothing to do with Sheerness, or with Admiral Rowley. The ingratitude of the Dutch Captain, and his death by Captain Hardinge, are both of them fictions. We have great pleasure, on this occasion, in referring to the letter addressed by Captain Hardinge to his respectable Relation (printed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 461; which is generally considered as the most interesting paper of the kind that ever was penned; and which we would now reprint, if it were not already in the possession of the generality of our Readers. Edit.

Mr.

S. View of KNOWLE CHAPEL, Warwickshire.



W. Hamper del. Oct. 9 1806

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Aug.* 10.

THE annexed (*Plate I.*) is a South view of the Chapel at *Knowle*, or *Knoll*, co. Warwick, though on too diminutive a scale to do justice to that beautiful structure.

I refer to your vol. LXIII. p. 419, for a full description of it, together with the history of its foundation and guild; though the writer of that account commits a small error in supposing Dabridgecourt's brass to be stolen, as it still remains in the Chapel, though torn from its slab. Dugdale's transcript of this inscription [History of Warwickshire, p. 961, ed. Thomas] is so very incorrect, that I hope you will insert the following accurate copy.

Of yo' charite praye for ye sowlle of maister John dawbes courtt, esquer, who decessed the xvj daye of July, An'o M. v. c° xliij°. and for ye sowlles of Katrine and Elsabeth his wyves, on whose sowlles Jh'us have mercy, A. M. E. N.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, Aug.* 23.

A SHORT account of the principal Founders and Restorers of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Laws may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to the numerous Readers of your intelligent Magazine.

The chief were Ina, Alfred, Edgar, and Edward the Confessor. When Alfred succeeded to the Monarchy of England, founded by his grandfather Egbert, he collected the various customs he found dispersed in the kingdom, and reduced and digested them into one uniform system or Code of Laws in his Dome-book, or *Liber Judicialis*: this he compiled for the use of the Court Baron, Hundred, and County Court, the Court Leet, and the Sheriffs Tourn; tribunals which he established for the trial of all causes, civil and criminal, in the very districts wherein the complaint arose; all of them subject, however, to be inspected, controlled, and kept within the bounds of the universal or Common Law, by the King's own Courts; which were then itinerant, being kept in the King's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made from one end of the kingdom to the other. And this book is said to have been extant so late as the reign of Edward IV. but is now unfortunately lost. 1 Black. 64; 4 Black. 404.

This Code was called the *West Saxon Lage*, or Laws of the West Saxons, and obtained in the Counties to the South and West of the Island from Kent to Devonshire.

The local constitutions of the antient kingdom of Mercia, which were observed in many of the Midland counties and those bordering on the principality of Wales, and probably abounded with many British or Druidical customs, were called the *Mercen Lage*, or Mercian Laws.

The customs which had been introduced on the Danish invasion and conquest, and which were principally maintained in the North, in the rest of the Midland counties, and also on the Eastern coast, went under the name of *Dane Lage*, or Danish Laws.

These three Laws were, about the beginning of the eleventh century, in use in different counties of the realm; but King Edgar, observing the ill effects of these three distinct bodies of Laws prevailing at once in separate parts of his dominions, projected and began one uniform Digest or Body of Laws, to be observed throughout the whole kingdom.

Edward the Confessor, his grandson, afterwards completed this design; but probably this was no more than a revival of King Alfred's Code, with some improvements suggested by necessity and experience; particularly the incorporating some of the British, or rather Mercian customs, and also such of the Danish as were reasonable and approved, into the *West Saxon Lage*, which was still the groundwork of the whole. This was the rise and original of that admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the *Common Law*, as extending its authority universally over all the realm; and which is doubtless of Saxon parentage. 4 Black. 404.

At the time of the Conquest the Laws of Edward the Confessor were the

the standing Laws of the Kingdom, and considered as the great rule of the rights and liberties of the English, who were so zealous for them that they were never satisfied till the said Laws were reinforced and mingled for the most part with the Coronation Oath. Hale's Hist. p. 85, 86.

Accordingly, we find that the Conqueror, at his Coronation, on the Christmas day succeeding his victory, took an oath on the altar of St. Peter, Westminster, in sense and substance the very same with that which the Saxon Kings used to take at their Coronations; adding further, that he would make no distinction between the English and French. Fort. Pref. 26. Arg. Ant. p. 12.

William having now solemnly bound himself to govern chiefly by the Laws of Edward the Confessor, it became necessary, as his followers were foreigners, and strangers to the Laws and Customs, to have them ascertained; and for this purpose he summoned twelve Saxons from every County, to inform him and his Lords upon oath, what the antient Laws were; and Alured Abp. of York, who had crowned William, and Hugh Bishop of London, by the King's command, wrote down with their own hands the return made by these Jurors; and Ingulphus, who was an Englishman, who had been Secretary to the Conqueror, and afterwards made by him Abbot of Crowland, has transmitted to posterity this account of his Laws: "I brought this time with me (says he) from London to my Monastery the Laws of the most just King Edward, which my Lord William, the renowned King of England, had proclaimed to be authentic, and to be always inviolably observed through the most grievous penalties, and commended them to his Justices in the same tongue they were set forth, lest through ignorance we or ours might happen to offend." Ingul. Hist.; Seld. Ead. p. 172; Whelock's edit. of Lambarde's Archaion, 158, 159; Wilkins, Leg. Saxon. 216.

Littleton distinguishes, in every section of his work, what the Common Law is; that is, the Law established by William the Conqueror, from that which has been ordained by Charters or Statutes since his time. Disc. Prel. D. 42.

The Laws of William I. are, in general, little other than transcripts of the Saxon Laws or Customs. Sullivan, Lect. xxviii. p. 288, 292.

The great Selden, in his notes on Eadmer, was the first who attempted to render these Laws into Latin; but he left many parts of them (on account of the rudeness of the Norman tongue) untranslated as he found them. The very learned Ducange, at the instance of Gabriel Gerberon, of the Benedictine Order, who published the works of St. Anselm, translated the whole of these Laws into the same language, which translation is added at the end of Gerberon's edition. Dr. Wilkins, in his Code of Antient Laws, amongst which he has inserted these of William, has likewise translated them into Latin, neither entirely adopting the version of Selden or Ducange; but frequently varying from both.

The principal Founders and Restorers of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Laws, from whose Codes William compiled his Laws, were the following:

The Laws of *Æthelbirht.*—He was King of Kent, and the first Christian King of the Saxons. He began his reign in 561, and died in 616.

The Laws of *Hlothare* and *Eadric.*—They were Kings of Kent; the first began to reign about 673, and died in 685; the other was his nephew, and reigned but about a year and a half after him.

The Laws of *Wihtræd.*—He succeeded his brother Eadric as King of Kent, and died in 725.

The Laws of *Ina.*—He was King of the West Saxons: began his reign in 688, and died about 728.

The Laws of *Alfred.*—He was grandson of Egbert, and King of the West Saxons; succeeded to the throne in 872, and died in 901.

Fœdus Alfredi & Guthruni.—Guthrun, the Danish General, was invested by Alfred with the title of King of East Anglia about 878.

The Laws of *Edward* (the elder).—He succeeded his father Alfred, and ascended the Throne in 901, and died about 924.

Fœdus Edwardi & Guthruni.

The Laws of *Athelstan.*—He succeeded his father Edward in 924, and died in 940.

Judicia Civitatis Londoniæ.—These Laws were published under the reign of Athelstan.

The

The Laws of *Edmund.*—He was nephew to Athelstan, who died without issue, ascended the throne in 940, and died about 948.

The Laws of *Edgar.*—He was youngest son of Edmund, and succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, and died in 975.

Supplement to the Laws of *Edgar.*

Laws of the *Northumbrian Presbyters.*—Mr. Johnson is of opinion these Laws were made under a Danish King, between the years 949 and 952.

The Laws of *Ethelred.*—He was the youngest son of *Edgar*, and succeeded his brother Edward in 979, and died about 1016.

Book of Constitutions.—These were ordained in the reign of Ethelred.

Council of Ænham.—This was a general Council, held between the 28th and 35th years of the reign of Ethelred, at Ænehám, probably now Ensham in Oxfordshire.

Senatus Consultum de Monticolis Walliæ.—This is placed by Dr. Wilkins under the reign of Ethelred.

The Laws of *Canute.*—He was King of all England, and of Denmark and Norway. He ascended the Throne after the death of Edmund Ironside, eldest son of Ethelred, in 1017, and died in 1035.

Book of Constitutions.—This is supposed to have been composed about the time of the Conquest.

Book of Ecclesiastical Canons.—These Canons, or Rules rather, are imagined to have been made about the time of the Conquest.

The Epistles of *Ælfric.*—This Ælfric was both a Bishop and Abbot, and is the same person who composed the Book of Canons.

Book of Ecclesiastical Laws.—Spelman conjectures that this book or capitulary was compiled by some Bishop.

The Laws of *Edward the Confessor.*—He was youngest son of Ethelred by Emma his second wife, and Ethelred was the youngest son of Edgar; he ascended the throne after the death of Canute II. the last Danish King in 1042, and died in 1066. These Laws are supposed to have been collected after William Rufus's time.

The Laws of *William the Conqueror.* — William Duke of Normandy, having gained a complete victory over King Harold, the second son of Earl Godwin, on the 14th of October, 1066; he was crowned the Christmas-day following, and died on the 9th of September, 1087.

The Laws of *Henry I.* — He was youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother William Rufus on the 2nd of August, 1100, and died on the 2nd of December 1135.

If your learned Readers wish for further information on this curious topic, they may consult Seld. ad Eadmerum 172. Wilk. 211. Notes on Fortescue de Laudibus Leg. Ang. c. xviii. p. 47. London, 1775; the Red Book of the Exchequer; Whelock's Lamb. Archaion, p. 159; Houard Avocal, &c. 2 vols. in 4to. à Rouen 1766. Yours, &c. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*

I WAS much pleased with the old house engraved in p. 401; though it is not the identical birth-place of my good old friend, the worthy Alderman. It was, however, some time the residence of his father; and a brother of the Alderman, I believe, was born there.

As an accompanying curiosity, I send you some verses, which the Alderman circulated among his friends.

"The following verses, which, I believe, were never before printed, were written more than a century ago by my grandfather, the Rev. John Boydell, Vicar of Ashborne, and Rector of Mappleton, in Derbyshire. Perhaps they will not be thought inapplicable to the series of engravings, on the subjects of PROVIDENCE, INNOCENCE, CONJUGAL AFFECTION, WISDOM, and HAPPINESS, which are now nearly ready for publication. Some allowances will be made for the time at which they were written;—and if any apology be thought necessary for now printing them, I shall only plead that partiality, which it is allowable, and perhaps laudable, for me to feel for the memory of one whom, from my very early years, spent with him, I have ever recollected with affection and veneration, and for lines which have often beguiled and cheered my way by the repeating of them."

JOHN BOYDELL, Alderman.

Nov. 12, 1799.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

NOW, young man, thy days and thy glories appear,
Like sunshine and blossoms,—the spring of thy year;

Thy

Thy vigour of body, thy spirits, thy wit,
Are all in perfection, and flourishing yet.
Now then, O now then, if safety thou love,
Mind thou, O mind thou, thy Maker above.

Mis-spend not a morning so bright and so clear;
If happiness ever be found, it is here;
Thy noontide of life hath but little delight,
And sorrows on sorrows will follow at night.
Now then, &c.

That strength, and those beauties which grace thee to-day,
Full shortly will perish, and vanish away;
Thy wealth, or thy pleasures, the friends you now love,
May waste, or deceive, or perhaps traitors prove.
Now then, &c.

Thy joints are yet pliant, thy sinews not slack;
Of vigour, or spirits, thou yet hast no lack;
Unwasted by sickness, a stranger to pain,
And thy blood with free current now flows through each vein.
Now then, &c.

But trust me, it will not for ever be so;
Those arms that are mighty shall soon feeble grow,
And those legs, though so firmly supporting thee now,
With age and diseases will stagger and bow.
Now then, &c.

Those features so lovely, so graceful in thee,
Deep plough'd with Time's furrows ere long they shall be,
And those that admir'd and lov'd thee so much,
Shall loathe, and forget thou hast ever been such.
Now then, &c.

Those tresses of hair, which thy Youth do adorn,
Will look like to meadows in winterly morn;
And where now intermingled appear white and red,
Wan disease shall ere long deadly paleness o'erspread.
Now then, &c.

That forehead imperious, whereon we now view
Such smoothness and whiteness enamel'd with blue,
Will lose all that dignity Youth now maintains,
And change it for hollowness, wrinkles, and stains.
Now then, &c.

Those ears which sweet music did erst entertain,
And charm with so many a delicate strain,
Will miss all those pleasures with which they 're now fed,
And never hear song more, when Youth once is fled.
Now then, &c.

Those eyes which so many were wont to admire,
Which with winning allurements enkindled desire,
Clos'd up in the darkness of age must remain,
And never—no never see mortal again.
Now then, &c.

Those lips where now beauty so richly discloses
The colour and fragrance of rubies and roses,
Instead of those charms, will such ghastliness wear,
That none will believe once such beauty was there.
Now then, &c.

Thy teeth that stood firmly, like pearls, in a row,
Shall loosen, decay, and disorderly grow;
And that mouth, whose smile once with such sweetness was fraught,
Will, robb'd of that sweetness, be prized at nought.
Now then, &c.

Thy gait, and thy gesture, that won thee such grace,
Will turn to a feeble and staggering pace;
And thou, who o'er mountains ran'st nimbly to-day,
Will stumble at every rub in thy way.
Now then, &c.

All these imperfections Old Age will entail;
Thy marrow, and spirits, and sinews will fail,
And nothing be left thee, when these are once spent,
To give to thyself, or another, content.
Now then, &c.

Those fancies that lull'd thee with streams of delight,
Will vex and alarm through the comfortless night;
And thou, who now sleepest thy sorrows away,
Wilt hear ev'ry cockerel give warning for day.
Now then, &c.

Then thou, who wast lately to thousands so dear,
Despis'd and neglected of all wilt appear,
Which when thou perceiv'st, though now pleasant life be,
It then will be grievous and loathsome to thee.
Now then, &c.

Those desires which thy youth can so hardly restrain
Will leave thee to sorrow, distraction, and pain;
And then in thy folly no joy thou wilt have,
Nor hope other rest, than what 's found in the grave.
Now then, &c.

At the close of this scene of disease and decay,
Thy breath it shall fail, and thy flesh turn to clay,
And those thou hast lov'd most, who share all thy store,
Will leave, and forget thee, and mind thee no more.
Now then, &c.

But if Him thou mind'st not, mostassuredly know,
All this is the slenderest part of thy woe,

For

For thy soul to a torture more fearful shall wend,
That never—no never—no never shall end.
Now then, O now then, if safety thou love,
Mind thou, O mind thou, thy Maker above."

Mr. URBAN, *September* 2.

WHEN an inquiry was made in p. 809, col. 1, of your last September Magazine, after another volume of the "Biographia Britannica," who could foresee the lamentable event so feelingly described in pp. 99, 100, of that for February last? That event cannot but excite the condolence of every humane friend of literature, who must consequently be the friend of your liberal, benevolent, and learned Printer, whose fortitude and magnanimity upon this trying occasion show the Man.

The following observations, which result from a review of your *last* volume, not having been anticipated by other correspondents, may prove not unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

P. 310. With regard to the author of the "Turkish Spy," the following memorandum was taken from a copy of the original conveyance in the hands of the late Mr. Charles Bathurst, bookseller in London, May 1767: "Dr. Robert Midgely, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, conveys, 27th December, 1693, to Jos. Hindmash, Richard Sare, and Henry Rhodes, all the copy-right in the *Turkish Spy*, in eight volumes. He first says: translated, written, and composed, by himself. Afterwards: written originally in Arabick, translated into Italian, and from thence into English. Last of all, he calls himself the sole author of these copies or books. He sold the copy for £209. 11*s.* 9*d.*" Mr. Bathurst is noticed in your subsequent p. 621, col. 1.

P. 387, col. 2, l. 15, 16. Is not "Mr. Burt" here erroneously described? Was not he possessed of considerable property in Glamorganshire, now devolved to the eldest son of Mr. Jenner, of Doctors' Commons, whose second wife was one of his daughters?

P. 536. The account of the Cope family is still sadly confused. The heirs of the late Sir Richard (it is hoped) will enable you to supply one more satisfactory.

P. 556, col. 1. The 18th verse should run thus: "Go forth, and bid the *bolts of fate*."

P. 583, col. 1, l. 19, 25. "Cathedral" is the wrong term here.

P. 632. The "family mansion" of the Lyttons, in Hertfordshire, is described at large in 1790, p. 983.

P. 727, col. 2. Of "John Kemp" mention is made in 1802, p. 718, col. 2, and p. 911, col. 2. See also 1803, p. 419, col. 1.

P. 738. Of the price paid for "the Houghton collection of Pictures," a somewhat different account is given in 1779, p. 270, col. 2.

P. 753. The celebrated lines, to which "Oberon" is "in answer," have not hitherto been admitted among the select Poetry of your Magazine. Another answer is noticed in your subsequent p. 1130, col. 1; and is there attributed to Lady Carlisle: but it does not seem to be the same as that in p. 162 of your volume for 1800; in p. 437 of which a reference is made to an exquisite Ode on the same subject in a former volume.

P. 808, col. 2, l. 51, we should read "Rom. viii. 11."

P. 823. Dr. Short was also the author of "A Dissertation upon Tea: explaining its Nature and Virtues by many new Experiments; and demonstrating the various Effects it has on different Constitutions: to which is added, The Natural History of Tea; and a Detection of the several Frauds used in preparing it: also, a Discourse on the Virtues of Sage and Water; and an Enquiry into the Reasons *Why the same Food is not equally agreeable to all Constitutions.* The Second Edition. London 1753. Price 2*s.*" 4to. The Dedication to Thomas Lord Malton is dated "Sheffield, 1739."

P. 887, 888. Mrs. Elizabeth Denward is represented in your preceding p. 785, col. 2, as "dead before 1790."

P. 905—908. Several of the epitaphs here introduced, as also in p. 1101—1104, were already preserved in Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 1029—1039.

P. 926, col. 2. Your intelligent Correspondent's suggestion of a common glossary to Shakspeare cannot but occasion regret that the ingenious Mr. Richard Warner, whose "Specimen" of "A Glossary to the Plays

Plays of Shakspeare on a more extensive Plan than has hitherto appeared" is annexed to his Letter to Garrick in 1768, did not execute the Plan, which from the "Specimen" appears unexceptionable. This is undoubtedly a great desideratum with regard to an Author who has engaged the universal attention of his countrymen, and will ever engage it.

P. 1074, col. 2, l. 51, for "Gloucester" substitute "Oxford;" and p. 1084, col. 2, l. 47, for "Nottinghamshire" substitute "Northamptonshire;" and p. 1239, col. 2, l. 8, for "Berks" substitute "Herts."

P. 1099, 1100. There seems to be some confusion with regard to "Cats, a Dutch poet;" as one of that name, who is described by Granger as "*Jacobus* Cats Browershavius Ord. Hall. Advocatus Sigillorum Custos, &c." came into England, in quality of an ambassador, in the reign of Charles I, and in the protectorate of Cromwell;" and "is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and a poet." He died in Sept. 1660.

P. 1129, col. 1, l. 4, and p. 1130, col. 1, l. 45. By what authority does Mr. Park assign to the Author, whose work he republishes, a name never assumed by himself? His own publications uniformly announce him "Horace," not "Horatio." A similar liberty of altering the Christian name of two Prelates is noticed in your preceding p. 294.

P. 1185. Your "Supplement" appears to be "for the year 1805" instead of "1807."

P. 1203. Your *Suffolk* Correspondent may be referred to A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." II. 883—885, for an ample account of David Lloyd; who is there represented as "a conceited and confident person; who took too much upon him to transmit to posterity the memoirs of great personages in his *Statesmen and Favourites*, and in his *Memoirs of the Lives*, &c. without quotation and authority; wherein he hath obtained, among knowing men, not only the character of a most impudent plagiary, but a false writer and mere scribbler; especially upon the publication of his *Memoirs*, wherein are almost as many errors as lines.—Many of these *Favourites* are remitted into the *Memoirs*, Lond. 1668, fol."

P. 1204. Of "Richard Bernard" a short account is given by Granger in the second volume of his "Biographical History:" wherein it appears that he "was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe in the county of Somerset," and that his "Thesaurus Biblicus" is "a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance." There is a second edition "enlarged by William Retchford. Lond. 1661," fol. in the Bodleian and Sion College Libraries; where are also many more of his publications than those noticed by Granger.

P. 1207, col. 2, l. 29. We should surely read "360 houses;" and, in the next line, "1800 inhabitants." This will clear up the blunder pointed out in this page by your Correspondent in p. 103, col. 2, of your Magazine for February last.

P. 1213, 14. These *two* inscriptions are printed in Mr. Addison's "Remarks on several Parts of Italy, &c. in 1701, 1702, 1703;" and instead of "præstantissima," in the latter part of the *first*, he reads "mœstissima;" and he observes that "*Ludlow* was a constant frequenter of Sermons and Prayers, but would never communicate with them either of Geneva or Vevy." He adds, with regard to the *second*: "The inhabitants of the place could give no account of this *Broughton;* but I suppose, by his Epitaph, it is the same person that was Clerk to the pretended High Court of Justice, that passed sentence on the Royal Martyr." The Epitaph on *Ludlow* was referred to in 1793, p. 123, col. 2, and p. 355, col. 2.

P. 1214. "A contemplative Observer" may not dislike to be referred to 1773, pp. 463, 4; 652, 3.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR *.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

I SEND you a key to the Spiritual Quixotte. I had it from a respectable quarter, and have reason to suppose it genuine. If you have not already noticed it, perhaps you may deem it worthy a place in your Magazine. Yours, &c. Q. F.

Geoffry Wildgoose and *Miss Townshend.* Feigned characters.

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* This signature is occasionally used by other Correspondents. See p. 287, &c.

Mr. Graham. The late Dr. Cholmondeley, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxon. His sister married Sir William Kyte.

Lavinia. Mrs. E. Lowe of Worcester.

Ophelia. Miss Eutrecia Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Mickleton, in the county of Gloucester.

Mrs. Booby. Formerly Miss Brace.

Mr. Clayton. The late Morgan Graves, Esq. of Mickleton, who married the daughter of James Walwyn, Esq.

Lady Sherwood. The Countess of Huntingdon.

Mr. Rivers. The Author of the Romance, formerly fellow of All Souls College, Oxon.

Mr. Woodville. Mr. Bartholomew, of Alder, near Reading.

Mr. Hammond. Mr. Bernard Kirkman.

Mr. Wylmot. The late Rev. Mr. Walker, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Gregory Griskin. The Rev. Mr. Boyce, Rector of Berkeswell in Staffordshire.

Sir W. K. Sir William Kyte of Horton, near Campden, co. Gloucester; after whose death the estate was purchased by Mr. Dudley Rider, father of Lord Harrowby.

Mr. Aldworth. The late James Walwyn of Longworth, co. Hereford.

Sir William Forrester. Richard Fitzherbert, Esq. of Tissington in Derbyshire.

Molly J——n. Molly Johnson, lately dead.

Jerry Tugwell. William Taylor, a shoemaker at Mickleton.

A sequestered village. Mickleton, near Campden, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Urban, *York, Aug.* 27.

IN your last, p. 694, is a Letter from Dr. Harrington of Carlisle. In it he informs us, that every sensible Chemist in the kingdom is perfectly convinced of the truth and correctness of his (Dr. H's) theory of Chemistry, and of the falsity and futility of the theory of the French Chemists. He largely declaims against the philosophy of these times, and charges Professor Davy with having employed the basest artifices in support of the declining French system. Now, Mr. Urban, I never have seen or heard any thing whatever of this all-prevailing system; but, from the style and manner of its Author, I think I can form a pretty correct idea of its general nature. As, however, all sides of the question ought to be examined before any determination is made, I should be glad of further acquaintance with the system in question. I therefore beg you would inform me, where I can meet with any correct account of it? Has any such account been published*? In the edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," at present coming out, no mention is made of this new doctrine. I find you also in your Literary Intelligence, speaking with much respect of Professor Davy; I therefore conclude, you are not among the *Converted* †. E. P.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 5.

THE Charade below was put into my hands as written by Professor Porson, and the elegance of the Latin proves an excellent scholar in that language wrote it.

I have sent a translation, because I think your Miscellany should never even quote a passage in a foreign tongue, without an English version at the bottom of the page. Forgive me for this hint.

The Charade is on the word "*Cornix.*"

"Te Primum incauto nimium propiusque tuenti,
Laura, mihi furtim surripuisse queror;
Nec tamen hoc furtum tibi condonare recusem.
Si pretium tali solvere merce velis:
Sed quo plus candoris habent tibi colla Secundo,
Hoc tibi plus Primum frigoris intus habet.
Sæpe sinistra cavâ cantavit ab ilice Totum
Omina, et audaces spes vetat esse ratas."

Translation.

Whilst thoughtless, all too near I gaz'd on thee,
Laura, you stole my Heart; for this I grieve:
Yet to forgive's not difficult in me,
Would you an equal pledge but deign to leave:
But, as the Snow thy whiter neck transcends,
Thy heart, still colder, harbours no amends.

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* Several Letters on this subject have appeared in our former volumes, long prior to the establishment of the Royal Institution. Edit.

† We hope ever to be found amongst the *Impartial.* Edit.

These,

THESE, a dissyllable in Latin, hold
Many quite purpose-stay'd by left-hand croaks [told)
(Of raven, rook, and crow the same is
Foreboding nought but harm from hollow blasted oaks.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

I HEREWITH send you a few notes relative to the Parish Church of Blythburgh, in the hundred of Blything, in the county of Suffolk, to which I hope you will afford a place in your Miscellany.

Blythburgh is a village, situate on the great Yarmouth road; and, according to the returns under the Population Act of 1801, contained 54 houses, inhabited by 310 persons.

The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a very fine structure: the Tower is square and plain, but the body is much ornamented; it consists of a Nave, Chancel, and Side-ailes, covered with lead and embrasured; at the East end of the Chancel is placed a well-executed crowned figure, in stone, intended to represent the Trinity. The Church is kept in a very bad state; many of its fine windows are closed with red bricks; the carvings on the roof, consisting of Angels bearing shields, on which are painted the arms of divers benefactors to the Church, are in such a condition that they are continually falling. An altar-tomb in the Chancel (one of those engraved for Gardiner's History of Dunwich) now serves as a base for two or three clumsy square columns of bricks: so that the deceased, whatever he might have been in his life-time, is now unquestionably a firm supporter of the Church. The other tomb, engraved by Gardiner, is at the East end of the North Aile, and seems now to serve as a depository for filth and dirt, for the upper slab has been broken across in two places, and the middle piece lost.

In the front of two pews, near the last tomb, are little figures, eighteen in number, representing the Apostles, &c.

At the West end of the middle Aile is an old dial, with the little figure of a man who used to strike time on a bell (now cracked), in the manner the figures do at St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street. Under the dial is this, painted on wood:

"As the hours pass away,
So doth ye life of man decay.
1682."

On the walks near this town, Toby Gill, a black drummer belonging to Sir Robert Rich's regiment, was executed for the murder of Ann Blakemore, for which he was tried at the Bury Assizes in August 1750.

Yours, &c. D. DAVIS.

A MODERN DEFINITION OF A DANGEROUS MAN.

A DANGEROUS Man is one who is continually endeavouring to prevent mankind in general from being injured by the stratagems of the selfish, and the knavery of the fraudulent. A Dangerous Man is one who sets his face against deceit; and without deceit it is impossible for the majority of mankind to prosper. A Dangerous Man is a friend to truth; and without falsehood it is oftentimes impossible to obtain what we wish for. A Dangerous Man is an advocate for sincerity; and if we were all to be sincere we should have no enemies to encounter with. A Dangerous Man is an enemy to slander and defamation; and without slander and defamation the pleasures of life would be few and uninteresting. A Dangerous Man employs his pen for the public good, and will detest a bad action (one intentionally so) in a neighbour, as much as he would in a stranger. A Dangerous Man advocates the cause of justice and equity; and by doing this he makes all bad men his enemies. A Dangerous man acts according to his own judgment, and exalts himself above the influence of wealth, of power, and of patronage. A Dangerous Man is afraid of nothing but acting wrong; and for this very fear he is reprobated by those whose feelings are too much animalized to admit of so childish a sentiment. A Dangerous Man smiles at the unjust censures of the world; and when he is disposed to feast on satisfaction, he takes a review of his own conscience. A Dangerous Man spares the weak, the ignorant, and the helpless; but the proud, the ambitious, and the tyrannical, he notices only to reform, to correct, or to mortify. A Dangerous Man is independent. He supports what he feels to be right; and his feelings must be altered before his conduct can be

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

near St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

changed. A Dangerous Man carries his head above the frowns of the world; and none but those who are determined to act uprightly can approach him without wishing to avoid him.- Buonaparte is said to be a Dangerous man—never was the term more grossly misapplied. If there was virtue in his heart, there would be danger in his transactions. But the vicious ruin themselves by their own victories, as the fraudulent do by their own rapacities. It is goodness that makes men dangerous; for good men are enemies to all unjust proceedings; and while proceedings of this description abound in the world, good men must be dangerous men. The appellation is therefore an honourable one.

Yours, &c. PHILAGATHUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

MONTEAGLE House, *Monteagle Close*, Southwark, an antient and extensive building, *(see Plate II.)* was undoubtedly the residence of the Lords *Monteagle*, or *Mount-Eagle*, (which title still continues in the Irish Peerage, bearing for their crest, an eagle mounting); and is the house where the anonymous letter was sent to Lord Monteagle, which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, by his shewing the letter to King James *.

The place on which it stands bespeaks it to have been what it is called; a close, field, or lawn, and, in all probability, then open to the Thames.

The various traces of antient buildings in that neighbourhood, above the common standard, evidently prove that it has been the residence of many persons of rank. In the Borough High Street, Nos. 19 and 20, near this spot, is a large house, the front of which is richly carved, with ornaments, and a coat of arms, and crest; and, till the front was repaired, various other curious devices, a castle besieged, &c.

An old house, likewise, which leads from the Borough High Street to Tooley Street, and sometime the King Harry the Eighth's Head tavern, was formerly the inn, or residence, of the Abbot of Battle (from which Battle-bridge in Tooley Street takes its name). It has capacious and extensive vaults, consisting of several rows of Gothic arches, supported by pillars, of late very perfect.

But, to return to Monteagle House. The inside denotes it to have been the habitation of splendour. The rooms are large and lofty. The remains of rich mouldings were visible some years since, but now destroyed. The fire-places are very large. The centre of the house has the remains of a handsome entrance, having an ornamented circular projection over the door, in the carved form of an escalop-shell. The door rises on a flight of stone steps; and the wings, which project considerably, were evidently built irregular, as was frequently the antient practice.

It is now in the possession of Mr. Davis, a cooper, who has converted the extensive back yard (probably formerly the garden) into a cooperage.

The remains of Winchester House, of which a plate and some description were given in vol. LXI. p. 1169, are very near this house; and it nearly joins St. Saviour's church-yard.

Yours, &c. T. P.

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* The letter is inserted in an old book in the possession of a family who has had it many years, and can trace their having lived near the spot up to the time alluded to; and it has been handed down to the present generation as a fact, of Lord Monteagle living there when the letter was sent him.

LETTER LIV. ON PRISONS.

"Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux, l'ennui, le vice, et le besoin *."

VOLTAIRE.

HOWEVER important it may be to the security and prosperity of mercantile relations; to reduce a freeman to the subjection of incarceration; a variety of contingencies, independently of dishonourable principle, may reduce a person to a state of bankruptcy; yet, admitting of misconduct, or even criminality, it is difficult to explain the utility of a tedious confinement, after every thing has been delivered up to the creditor. It cannot improve morals, but may promote degeneracy; and, in many instances, locks-up industry, which might be exercised to the benefit of the creditor, and to the protection and support of an innocent wife and

* Labour rids us of three great evils, irksomeness, vice, and poverty.

helpless

helpless children. Dr. Johnson, in an excellent essay in the Idler, Howard on Prisons, and Beccaria, with the Commentary of Voltaire, have forcibly exposed the impolicy and cruelty of this practice, beyond the powers of my pen; whilst the creditor in this polished nation continues, in many instances, an object of greater severity of treatment, than the worst criminal. Even the prison of Horsham, in some respects highly to be approved, extends no medical aid to the sick debtor, although a regular establishment is afforded to the felons! Let it be recorded, however, to the honour of the Surgeon who attends them, that he humanely and gratuitously devotes his professional aid to the neglected debtor, which could not escape the notice of the benevolent Neild. But it is no longer a matter of surprize, that medical relief should be withheld from those to whom bread is denied, unless upon supplication as a pauper; and then the pittance of one pound of bread a day is allowed, to keep body and soul longer united in a miserable existence! To have rendered this less miserable, one laudable plan yet remained, in the exercise and indulgence of labour; but this is prevented by magisterial power; and thus idleness and its consequent vices are substituted for industry and its usual attendant morality. What a climax is presented! The poor debtor wants food; the means of acquiring it is labour; but labour is denied, and want confirmed. Idleness is the root of evil, and industry its antidote; but employment is prevented, and thus vice and immorality are promoted!

Sussex affords many sources of high gratification. Its coast is the resort of the wealthy invalid, as well as of the gay and the voluptuous. In this county, horse-races, and various modes of dissipating *ennui* and fortunes, are presented. But, amidst these recreations, does the state of the poor debtor ever intrude on the mind of the affluent? or is his single loaf seasoned and meliorated by the superfluities of satiety and luxury?

I cannot conclude this letter without noticing the confinement of a debtor for the space of 41 years, for a debt of fifteen pounds. It is said, that he is insane. Is there any thing wonderful, that treatment of this character should produce insanity?

This instance of wretchedness seems to equal, if not exceed, that of Hugh Robert Evans, in the Gaol of Dolgelly (Letter IV. on Prisons), whom Mr. Neild got liberated from that wretched prison, after twenty years confinement! J. C. Lettsom.

Horsham, Sussex. The County Gaol and Bridewell. Gaoler, *Samuel Smart*. Salary, £120. Three turnkeys are also assigned him, to each of whom the County pays 13*s*. *per* week. Fees of every kind are very laudably done away.—Garnish, prohibited, but not yet abolished; as sometimes *debtors* exact of newcomers a pot of Beer, or a pint of wine. Shall felons teach debtors reason, prudence, and œconomy, in the hours of poverty and distress?—Chaplain, Rev. *William Jameson*. Duty, prayers every day, and a weekly sermon. Salary £50.—Surgeon, Mr. Dubbins, for the felons, and other criminal prisoners. Salary, £20. ☞ As medical assistance does not yet here extend to *poor debtors*, this humane *practitioner* has hitherto attended them *gratuitously*.

"*Hic vir, hic* Homo *est; alibi videte, Chirurgi.*"

Number of prisoners, May 24, 1807, ten debtors, twenty-seven felons, &c. and one lunatick. Allowance, debtors, none; except to paupers, who, upon application, have one pound of bread *per* day, sent in loaves from the baker's, and weighed by the Gaoler. Felons, and other criminal prisoners, two pounds of bread, in loaves, which I have always found to be of full weight. Transports have the King's allowance of 2*s*. 6*d*. *per* week.

Remarks. The situation of this Prison, judiciously chosen, is a little way out of the town. In the door of the Keeper's house is placed a "Poor's Box," for obtaining small or other donations, in aid of prisoners' sixpences. A small garden extends along the front of the building.

Here are two spacious court-yards, of about half an acre each, with gravel walks surrounding a fine grass-plat; both courts are well supplied with excellent water; and the wall which encircles them encloses the whole Prison.

It has two floors, built over arcades;

cades; and the ascent to each is by a stone staircase, skirted with iron rails. On each floor, both on the debtors' and felons' side, are distributed ten rooms, five on each side a passage five feet wide: a day-room also to each, of 28 feet by 12 feet 8 inches; and a lodging-room for the turnkeys.

Each debtor and felon has a separate room of 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet high, to the crown of the arch. They are all arched over with brick, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire; and to each room are two doors, one of wood, the other iron-latticed; a shutter for the window, with a pane of knobbed glass in it, a wooden bedstead, a straw-in-canvas bed, and two blankets. The County likewise is so considerate as to allow each common room of both descriptions half a bushel of coals *per* day during the six winter months, two tin kettles, and a wooden scuttle.

A turnkey, paid by the County, goes twice a-day to purchase provisions and liquors for the debtors; and it is very properly fixed, that they shall not exceed each one pint of wine, or a quart of strong beer a day. The magistrates have supplied the Prison with scales and weights, for the use of its inhabitants; and I have always found the loaves of full weight, as sent in from the baker's.

Here is no regular infirmary; but two apartments, with fire-places, are set apart distinctly for the respective sick.

The Chapel, which is in the Keeper's house, has a gallery for the Gaoler and his family. The pulpit is on the same level: the area below is 17 feet by 15, and has parallel benches for the prisoners; so that debtors and felons of both sexes sit opposite each other, but almost close together. Every prisoner absent from Divine Service without a proper cause is punished either by close confinement, or short allowance. Religious books, at the county expence, are distributed by the worthy Chaplain; and when I was there in July 1806, not only all the prisoners attended Chapel, but their deportment was orderly and attentive.

The Gaoler's house does not seem to command a proper view of the court-yards; this might be remedied, however, by a window made in his kitchen, towards the debtors' court, and also in his parlour, next to that of the felons'. Sitting benches also in the day-rooms would be very convenient, and shelves for depositing the prisoners' plates and provisions; instead of which, at present, there are only the naked walls.

Felons, at their entrance, are washed with warm water, and each man is clothed with the gaol uniform coat, waistcoat, and breeches; also two shirts, two pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a hat, and a woollen cap. Here is likewise an oven to purify offensive clothes, and a place to hang them up till the prisoner is discharged.

At my two or three former visits, the County allowed those debtors to work who could procure employment, by which many not only supported themselves comfortably, but gave some assistance to their poor families. I was sorry to be informed in 1806, that this salutary indulgence was withheld, and the whole number (28) in a state of idleness, no work whatever being permitted in the gaol.

In many of our best-governed prisons it is a maxim, that every attention possible should be paid to the means of labour.

Sir George Paul very justly observes, that "*Debtors*, and the *unconvicted*, should, doubtless, be allowed to employ the wages of their own industry, to make life more comfortable; but *under such restrictions as the good government of the prison renders indispensable.* What is it less than a palpable absurdity to commit a pennyless offender *till he pays a fine*, and deny him the exercise of his art and industry to enable him to redeem his liberty?"

Since writing the above, however, candour obliges me to add, that I have been informed some debtors in Horsham Gaol had heretofore attempted to escape; and that some others would not conform to the Rules and *Restrictions* of the house, which caused the above prohibition of work, as the most effectual mode of correction.

Every Christmas a man goes about the county to collect donations for the relief of poor debtors here confined. The money thus procured is distributed amongst them at 2*s. per* week, till the whole net produce is expended.

expended. In 1805, the contribution amounted to £67. 2*s.*; and in 1806, to £84. 11*s.* 11*d.*; out of which the collector had one fourth for his expences, time, and trouble.

At my several visits here, I recollect to have seen one *Simon Southward*, a debtor, who is said to have been committed to Horsham Gaol so long since as the 22d of February, *One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven*, for a debt of £15. He styles himself (if still alive) *Simon Earl of Derby, King* in *Man;* and is very orderly and inoffensive, though evidently deranged. He is now allowed 6*s.* a-week by the parish.

There are excellent *Rules* and *Orders* for the government of this Gaol, printed and hung up; as are the Clauses against Spirituous liquors; but not the Act for Preservation of Health.

The sewers throughout are very judiciously placed.

The *Lent* assizes for Sussex are held at East Grinstead; and the *Summer* alternately at Lewes and Horsham. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AS I am in the habit of taking rides this beautiful time of the year, my eyes were struck, the other day, with a board on a smart-looking house near a town in Essex, containing the following inscription:

"Young Gentlemen boarded and educated by the Rev. ————."

As I know the names of most of the Clergy in the neighbourhood, I inquired who this reverend newcomer was, thus to instruct the rising generation? I fortunately met with a gentleman, who had known him keeping a country shop in a small town in Wiltshire. He is now one of the Sectaries with which this county abounds, tacks Reverend to his name, and is come to open a school, and give instruction *above that which is written.*

Now, Mr. Urban, this is, I think, not one of the least evils in this leveling age; *Reverend* used properly to be applied to the Established Clergy. It is now used by every mechanic and shopkeeper who sets up for a *Teacher.*

I do not despair of seeing the time when it will be left off by our own Clergy; when I suppose coloured clothes and laced hats will follow; indeed, now it is the etiquette in letters to address them with plain *Sir;* and, as this is observed by the Pillars of our Church the Bishops (with due respect be it spoken), it must of course be right.

There are also equal irregularities crept in, as to Degrees. A. M. it has been humbly thought, was appropriated to Cambridge and Oxford men; but, on looking over a new publication the other day, in which the Author calls himself A. M. I enquired of which University he was, and was answered "of Glasgow;" so that I see the Medical leveling principle is coming into Arts and Divinity, which has long been in Physic. If the two Universities are, as they are called, the two eyes of the kingdom, their sight must be much affected at seeing their privileges invaded in this manner.

Now I am complaining of grievances, I shall mention one more; the University of Cambridge conferring degrees on any man who has his name on the books a certain number of years, without even seeing the University: I think it is fifteen years; and they are called "Fifteen-year men." They have equal privileges with others who have kept their regular terms. The Oxford men justly laugh at this. One may, in this leveling age, say with the Poet, *vix ea nostra voco;* but I think, when parents have spent so much on their children's education, and their children have dedicated so much time to the pursuit of learning, it is very hard they should not have the exclusive *privileges*, which they may be said to have earned, if they have not the emoluments, the *opima spolia.* But others creep in, in this irregular way, and enjoy the same privileges and advantages with them.

Yours, &c. NORMALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

AMONG the sciences that occupy the attention of mankind, few offer greater attractions than Natural History. The inexhaustible treasures of Creation are every where spread before our eyes, to command our admiration, and invite our investigation. They are sought out, to use the language of a Sacred writer, by all those who have pleasure therein. The admirer of Nature derives from this source a pleasure peculiar to himself.

self. His rural excursions become doubly interesting. To what point soever his rides or his walks are directed, entertainment attends his path. The mountain, the valley, the forest, the river, the morass, the shores of the Ocean, all cont in objects worthy of his research; varying with the varying seasons of the year. In walking upon the Durham coast, during the month of May, one may observe, among shells scattered on the sand, the bone of that singular production, called by Naturalists the Cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis* of Linnæus. The inhabitants of that coast term the bone a May-shell, because cast up by the sea only or chiefly in the month of May. It is there used to remove the roughness sometimes found on the surface of parchment. Combined with antiseptics, Cuttle-bone is sold in the shops as a dentrifice. Upon the Continent they hold it in high esteem for the same use. An experienced fisherman tells me, he suspects the bone of the Cuttle-fish is annually renewed; the old bone being then set at liberty, in the same manner as the slough of serpents floats upon the waves to the shore. This supposition receives support from the circumstance of Cuttle-bone being found on our Northern shores only at one season of the year. If these bones are the rejected remains of Cuttle-fishes, whose flesh has been devoured by fishes of prey, why are they not observed through the whole year? I wish for the opinion of some of your Northern Correspondents on the subject. Mr. Pennant does not propose any solution of the difficulty in his British Zoology. The whole genus is furnished by the Creator with glands, which supply a liquor of pitchy blackness. When in fear of being devoured by fishes of prey, the Cuttle immediately ejects the liquor. The surrounding water thus obscured, interposes an impenetrable veil to the sight of the pursuing enemy, and the Cuttle escapes unhurt. Pennant observes, that the antients sometimes made use of this liquor instead of ink. Of its use in modern times he takes no notice, an unaccountable omission in so intelligent a writer. The Chinese, it is certain, make the liquor of the Cuttle-fish the basis of their ink, the Indian ink used in this country to shade drawings. The genuine Indian ink is an inspissated substance or glue prepared from the very species under consideration. They mix the liquor, fresh drawn from the fish, with the starch of rice, or some other legumenous vegetable. Prepared in this manner, it is exported into all parts of the world, under the name of China ink. In Italy, and in the Southern provinces of France, they employ the liquor of the Cuttle-fish for the same purposes, and with a success equal to that of the Chinese. Should these few remarks afford any entertainment to your numerous Readers, it will gratify

A Student of Nature.

Mr. Urban, *August* 2.

In turning over your valuable Miscellany, I observe in vol. LXIV., p. 783, a Letter from Leominster, signed Samuel Nicholas, describing a leaden urn in his possession, the inscription on which seems to indicate that it once contained the heart of Sir Henry Sydney. I have no doubt of the fact. We have the concurrent testimony of several respectable historians that Sir Henry Sydney died at the Bishop's palace at Worcester; that his body was buried at Penshurst; and his heart sent to Ludlow to be interred in his daughter Ambrosia's tomb. It is, therefore, likely that this leaden Urn, in Mr. Nicholas' possession, was purloined from the tomb at Ludlow, by the sacrilegious hand of some rapacious sexton, and conveyed to Leominster (a neighbouring town) for the convenience of sale; purchased, perhaps, by Dr. Coningsby, the Antiquary mentioned in Mr. Nicholas's letter. However these conjectures may be founded, I would wish to know, by means of some one of your Ludlow Correspondents, whether there is any vestige of Lady Ambrosia's tomb at that place; or any mark or remembrance of its having been so violated.

In the same volume, p. 976, your old Correspondent, B. I. B. speaks of a mountain ash tree in the forest near Bewdley, *bearing pears*. It does not appear in my researches, that B. I. B. was ever satisfied in his enquiries as to the name of this remarkable tree. A lapse of twenty years may either have enlightened his mind, or blunted his curiosity. But I will take the chance of finding him *an evergreen*;

and

and inform him, that this identical tree was described by Alderman Pitts of Worcester, in the Philosophical Transactions, as long ago as the year 1678: that it still flourishes in the forest of Wyre, near Bewdley, in full strength and beauty. A few years ago it was accurately and scientifically described by Mr. Sowerby in his *English Botany*, under the name of the *Pyrus Domestica*. The plate 350 of that useful and elegant work represents a branch of the tree bearing fruit and flowers, which was sent to the editor, as a specimen, by Lord Viscount Valentia, who then resided in the neighbourhood at his seat at Over Asley. This tree is, I believe, quite a rarity, and I think likely to remain so, as every endeavour to propagate it has hitherto failed of success. The country people call it the "*Witty pear tree.*"

I ought to apologise to Mr. Urban for reviving these neglected articles; but it seems we are something like the Anglo-Americans (as they are described by modern travellers), eternal in our questions, but sparing in our answers. Q. F.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

IN April, p. 288, there is a tribute to the memory of the Rev. D. Watson, Vicar of Middleton Tyers in Yorkshire; with his Epitaph in the Abbey Church, Bath. Will you permit an old Correspondent to enquire, through your Magazine, whether Mr. Watson's Historical Catechism on the Progress of *Revealed Religion*, *the Authority of the Scriptures*, *and the Principles of Christianity*, is in print? It was written by him for the young people of his parish; and printed, as I imagine, only at Newcastle, and probably is little known. It is addressed to his parishioners in a manner at once impressive, pious, and plain. The Catechism, or Discourses, as they are also called by him, are worthy the writer, and above the eulogium of my pen; and the sole motive of my addressing you on the subject is, to call the attention of those to this work, who are interested for the rising generation; and that if it be out of print, whether it would not be doing a very acceptable service to reprint it? No doubt it is yet in the hands of many of those for whose use it was intended.

Permit me to say, Mr. Urban, that were similar pains taken by Clergymen to instruct the young people of their parishes, and religious knowledge diffused in the manner Mr. Watson has done, we should not hear so much of the alarming growth of Methodism; nor would young people thus rationally instructed in the divine authority of the Scriptures, if of enquiring minds, be endangered by the pert objections of Sceptics, nor, if their turn of mind is serious, will they easily fall into the snares of Fanaticism, who have been taught, by those whose peculiar business it is, in what true piety and genuine Christianity consists. The work was published in 1768. X. Y.

Mr. Urban, *August* 15.

FAVOURED as the inhabitants of this kingdom are, in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, it is the more to be regretted that such enjoyment should be embittered by the pernicious extremes to which the unrestrained freedom of speaking, thinking, and acting, too frequently lead; or that it should be necessary to put any check upon that freedom, which is found to produce (when enjoyed with moderation) such happy effects; yet such is the imperfect state of man, and so apt is he to abuse every blessing, that uncontrouled Liberty becomes too often a curse, and leads to evils of the most alarming nature. Of all the privileges that Englishmen possess, there seems no one of which they are more jealous than what is termed the Liberty of the Press; they can submit to a Licenser of the Stage, who is vested with a power subjecting every dramatic piece to be prohibited, which contains immoral or seditious sentiments; yet to put the Press under a similar controul, would be held a very serious infringement on their freedom. If, however, we consider the extent of the mischief which may be produced by the licentiousness of the Stage, how trifling must it appear, in comparison with what may be produced by the licentiousness of the Press! How few persons are likely to be contaminated by the performance of an immoral play, compared with those who may be rendered vicious by the publication of an immoral book, which can be circulated throughout the kingdom, and may enter every house, from the mansion

mansion to the cottage. It will nevertheless be urged, that so much real benefit is derived from a free Press, that the restraint of its freedom would produce more lasting mischief. Allowing this to be the case, might not some salutary regulations be adopted, with regard to those whose employment consists in the dissemination of the works of the Press? I more particularly allude to the keepers of Circulating Libraries. These institutions have increased for some years in a very extraordinary degree, and may, without any unnecessary severity, be said to encourage the production of such works as disgrace the English Press; not a vile contemptible novel, or romance, makes its appearance, but what will find its way to the circulating library. A fund of variety is all that the master of the shop finds requisite; and it would be vain to suppose he thinks it at all incumbent on him to enquire into the nature or tendency of the books he provides for the perusal of his customers, who thus, too often, swallow "The total grist unsifted, husks and all."

Juvenile Libraries have also, of late years, reared their heads in the Metropolis; and some recent circumstances have shewn us, that they are not always* the fountains of purity†; some of the books intended for the perusal of children being highly improper; and, under the semblance of instruction, conveying the subtlest poison.—As it is no less the duty than the interest of every government to watch over the morals of the people, and to prevent, as far as is consistent with the constitution, every increasing evil, it would surely be well worth the consideration of the Legislature, whether some enquiry should be instituted, into the character and principles of those whose employment has a tendency to affect in a very material degree the minds of the people; and more particularly of the rising generation. In matters of less consequence, a licence is required to be obtained, for the carrying on a particular trade, which licence may be withheld on complaint of improper conduct. This is done in the case of the occupiers of public-houses, to prevent the encouragement which such houses might afford to the dissolute and depraved; and surely to prevent dissoluteness and depravity by checking the cause, is a more rational policy, and more worthy of adoption.

I have understood that a Law was formerly enacted, which has probably become obsolete, obliging every schoolmaster, before he commenced his occupation, to apply for and obtain a licence, or testimonial, from the Bishop of the Diocese. Was such a regulation now in force (with a proper previous examination), we should not see and hear of so many ignorant and improper instructors of youth; and was it extended to the teachers of religion, we should have fewer enthusiastic bawlers of Methodism and absurdity.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

* Mr. Newbery's were always excellent.

† See Mr. Garrow's speech on a late trial in the King's Bench.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle Scotland-yard, September 4.*

ON the great road from London to West Chester, one finds at the principal inns the coats of arms of several Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland framed and hung up in the best rooms. At the bottom of these armorial pictures (as I may call them) is a full display of all the titles of the party, together with the date of the year when each Vice-Roy-ship commenced. I have often enquired the reason of this custom, but never could procure a satisfactory answer. I do not reprobate the idea of this relick of antient dignity, as these heraldic monuments were doubtless intended to operate as public evidences of the passage of each Lord Deputy to his delegated Government. They now seem only to be preserved for the gratification of the vanity of the capital inn-keepers, by shewing to humbler travellers that such and such Lord Lieutenants did them the honour to stop at their houses: and yet I will not say but that for half-a-crown handsomely offered to his Excellency's gentleman they might likewise have been part of the furniture of every ale-house in Dunstable.

After fruitless enquiry, accident furnished me with the ground of this custom, which now only serves to excite a little transitory curiosity. Having occasion to look into Sir Dudley Digges's Complete Ambassador,

dor, published 1654, I was obliged to the Editor for a solution, who (in the Preface, signed A. B.) speaking of the reserve of English Ambassadors in not making public their negotiations, has this observation: — "We have hardly any notion of them but by their *Arms*, which are hung up in *Inns* where they passed."

This paragraph, Sir, at once accounts for the point before us, and is sufficient at the same time to shew that the custom was anciently (and even in the last century) common to every Ambassador, though it now only survives with those who go in the greater and more elevated line of Royal Representation to Ireland.

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Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Aug.* 10.

AMONG the vast variety of important articles in a late number of your highly-entertaining Miscellany, nothing struck me more than the Rev. Mr. Hall's remarks on the prunings of the Vine. It is fortunate that some among us think for themselves; and communicate the result of their thoughts and experiments to others. I have tried the Tea from the leaves of the Vine, and find it by no means disagreeable; while, at the same time, it is better calculated (I speak from experience) for strengthening the nerves than that commonly used. I have also found much valuable juice in the prunings; and am glad to hear that at Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, and other parts, they are beginning to turn it to account. Your remarks on Mr. Hall's travels in Scotland, published last year, who, I suppose, is the same gentleman, made me enquire after them, and read them; which I did, on the whole, with a considerable degree of interest and pleasure. I have preserved some of the prunings both of my own and my next neighbour's Vines, and shall try what can be procured from them, after they have been laid up a month or two; at which period you may perhaps hear from me. JOHN JONES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

THE real admirers of Shakspeare must be highly gratified with the recent publication of their favourite Bard, reprinted from the first edition in 1623. Too long have the pages of Shakspeare been filled with the tedious dissertations on old customs, the long quotations from contemporary authors, the endless controversies on the comparative merit of rival readings, and the ridiculous projects of punctuation of purblind annotators and groveling transcribers of black letter. Instead of help, these *boasted* improvements have become serious hindrances and nuisances of the first magnitude. But as "a great book is a great evil," I am anxious for a republication of it in octavo *verbatim* and *literatim*. To which if a good glossary *only* were added, it would render this edition extremely desirable. I trust that some patriotic bookseller will ere long favour the publick with the genuine text of Shakspeare in an accessible and convenient form, and freed from that chaos of trifles which has distended thirty-five plays into twenty-one octavo volumes. AVON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Sept.* 6.

WITH respect to what your Correspondent, *A Constant Reader*, p. 671, says, relative to the *White Lead Manufactories*, I believe his observations are too true; and that the preventive which he proposes may be in some degree effectual.

But permit me to mention, that about forty-eight years ago, a considerable manufactory of this kind was established in my neighbourhood: and I was told that the workmen had strict orders to be particularly attentive to cleanliness when taking food after their employment, and to eat fat provisions. However, notwithstanding these precautions, several of the workmen were attacked with a dreadful disorder, commonly called the *Bellend*, which frequently proved mortal.

But, as I have not for a long time heard of any person in the manufactory being affected with this complaint, I was curious to know the reason of it; and, upon asking one of the workmen, who had been employed in the Manufactory above 20 years, he replied, "Sir, we work the lead wet, and nobody takes any harm from it." EDWARD GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

HAVING met with the following passage in a late publication against

against Capital Punishments, which appears to me to be founded on good sense and just observation; I shall beg the insertion of it in your next Miscellany.

"Another evil results from the extreme severity of Punishments; especially in cases of simple robbery. Humane and compassionate persons are reluctant to commence a criminal prosecution; and if they cannot avoid doing it, their feelings restrain them, in some cases, from bringing forward such evidence as would convict the offender, because they know his life is at stake. If the laws were more merciful, and the punishment adapted to promote the reformation of the culprit, there could be no reluctance, even in the breast of the most humane, to prosecute and convict him; and, in many instances, he would be stopped in the early part of his criminal career, and probably prevented from ever becoming a great delinquent. As things now are, pity restrains from subjecting the offender to the rigour of the law, until his crimes become flagrant. The consequence is, that petty villains are often suffered to escape, and commit greater depredation."

The above-mentioned book, which is intituled: "*Letters on Capital Punishments; addressed to the English Judges*," is well worth the attention of those who interest themselves about the important subject therein discussed. A Constant Reader.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book II. Epistle I.

To Augustus.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

On the unfortunate termination of the battle of Philippi, and the death of these last of the Romans, it was a matter of choice with Horace — whether, like many others, he should go over to the young Pompeius, or, as still a greater number did, enter into the service under Antonius and Octavius. For the latter he was too noble-minded, and for taking the former course too prudent; for, that it was now all over with the Republic, was, with a less accurate knowledge of the present posture of affairs than we may suppose him to have possessed, easy to have been foreseen. No other alternative was, therefore, left him, than in the first place to provide for his personal safety, and — we know not how, nor by whose mediation* — to obtain at least this boon from the Conquerors, that he might have leave to exist. The question, however, was on what? seeing his little patrimonial estate was sunk in the triumviral exchequer. For one of his cast of mind, and in his situation, it would have been difficult to have hit upon an expedient, had not the Muses, in whose service he had been brought up, taken him under their protection.

Whether any of the first essays, by which he produced himself at Rome, have reached our times, cannot easily be determined. We perceive, however, from one of his Sermones, that he was beholden for his friendship with the poets Virgil and Varius to his prior acquaintance with Mæcenas†. Nine months afterwards he found himself received amongst the more confidential clients, or friends, of that great personage‡: and probably within the space of a few years from that time, obtained from the liberality of that princely nobleman, whose affection he had won, the Sabine farm which he so often speaks of in his works.

It does not appear, that during the whole period of the triumvirate, he was admitted to an intimacy with Octavius or the afterwards Augustus; and, excepting one solitary, perhaps even doubtful passage, where he is

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* The generally received opinion indeed is, that Mæcenas, immediately after the battle of Philippi, asked and obtained the life of our Poet. I know not whether it has any other foundation than the slight testimony of Sidonius Apollinaris: but I have in behalf of my opinion the testimony of one who must have been the best informed of the matter, and that is Horace himself, who relates the history of his acquaintance with Mæcenas in the sixth of the Sermones of Book I. with sufficient perspicuity for leaving no room to doubt on that head.

† *Nulla—mihi te fors obtulit. Optimus olim*
Virgilius, post hunc *Varius, dixêre quid essem.*

We see by this, that it required more than one attack on the favourite and confidant of Octavius, before he could resolve on admitting to his presence, the Poet, who probably wished to recommend himself to him.

‡ —— revocas nono post mense, jubesque
Esse in amicorum numero. *Ibid.*

named among those whose approbation would be flattering to him *; nothing, in all that he wrote before the battle of Actium, has any particular reference to him, or gives any intimation that he interested himself in behalf either of the person or the affairs of that triumvir. The considerable though short character which he had acted among the Anti-Cæsarian Party, would alone, in the dependent circumstances in which he now was, have called for this reserve, simply in a view to his honour and safety. But a number of distant hints scattered here and there in his earlier performances, which cannot escape the attentive reader, make it credible, that his heart had at least as much share in it as his prudence; and that it was only with difficulty, and after a long time, that he could bring himself publicly to offer incense to the leader of that party for which the gods had declared themselves. I find even in the thirteenth epode a trait that cannot be construed otherwise than as a wish, involuntarily as it were escaping his breast, but pretty plain and not hopeless, to see the Republic again restored. He encourages one of his friends to pass a jovial day with him:

——— *rapiamus, amici,*
Occasionem de die,
Dumque virent genua,
Et decet, obductâ solvatur fronte senectus;
Tu vina Torquato move
Consule pressa meo!

And now, adds he, as it were to prevent any objection which his friend might alledge from the calamities of the times:

Cætera *mitte loqui! Deus* hæc *fortasse benignâ*
Reducet in sedem *vice:*
Nunc et Achæmeniâ
Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cylleneâ
Levare diris pectora
Solicitudinibus.

Words partly ænigmatical, which in our Poet's mouth could have no other meaning than this: "Discard all political affairs from your mind! Not a word of disagreeable matters! Perhaps the leaf is turning over, and a god, now declaring himself on our side, will replace all in its proper situation. Now, my friend, let us profusely anoint ourselves with nard, and with songs and the harp drive away sorrow, for which we have such prodigious cause, and which yet would be of so little use to us." — In the seventh epode to the Roman people, *Quo nunc, scelesti, ruitis?* and in the sixteenth,

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit,

he chides the Romans in such an acrimonious strain, as sounds not merely like poetic rage, but as flowing from a heart swollen with such emotions as defy the restraints of prudence. In neither, indeed, is there one word directly against Cæsar; but likewise not a syllable that discovers the smallest affection to his cause. In the latter he even goes so far as to urge his fellow citizens, or at least the better part of them, after the example of the Phocæans of old †, to abandon the city ‡ devoted to corrup-

* Cruquius and Baxter, indeed, find it not in the smallest degree doubtful: other expositors, however, to whom likewise Gesner accedes, cannot believe, that an *homuncio*, like Horace, would have mentioned the *Cæsarem divi filium* so *sans façon* amongst his friends, and still more slightly under the name *Octavius* — and chuse rather to have recourse to some unknown Octavius. Against this, however, it might be alledged, that the young Cæsar *divi filius* at that time was not yet called Augustus, and his family name Octavius would hardly have been taken as an affront; that moreover he was still in an undecided state, and notwithstanding he always retained the indefinite authority *triumviri reipublicæ constituendæ*, although, in order to mitigate the odiousness of that tyrannical authority, he affected great popularity, and in matters which had no relation to the government arrogated to himself no prerogative beyond other Romans of his rank; and lastly, that Horace, in the passage here in question, in all probability named the principal members of the society who used to frequent the house of Mæcenas, consisting of the most honourable personages and ablest heads of Rome, and that it was a very great honour to the young Cæsar, who had to acquire a reputation in point of understanding and manners, to appear in such company, and to be named among persons whose approbation it was Horace's ambition to obtain.

† On quitting their country for ever, and repairing to Gaul, where they became the founders of the long-flourishing republic of Massilia, which gave place to the modern Marseilles.

‡ *Eamus omnis execrata civitas*
Aut pars indocili melior grege: mollis et exspes
Inominata perprimat cubilia, &c.

tion,

tion, and go as far as their feet would carry them, or any wind should drive them, in quest of some new abode: but previously, like the Phocæans, by a solemn oath to deprive themselves of all liberty ever to return. The whole ode is composed in a style of dejection and spleen at the desperate situation of the Republic; by no means indicative of a poet who wanted to pay his court to Octavius! Even in the first epode, where he intreats his beloved Mæcenas with the utmost warmth of friendship to let him be his comrade in the battle of Actium, — nay even in the ninth, where he expresses his joy to the same friend on account of the victory obtained, he did not once think of seizing so fair an opportunity for saying somewhat flattering to him whom that victory had made master of the world. To be brief, as long as Octavius might be regarded as a mere usurper, Horace remained consistent with what he had been in better times; and not till after the former had solemnly restored all trimviral authority to the Senate and People of Rome, and was petitioned by all ranks, now longing for rest, with the warmest enthusiasm to accept again at their hands a legitimate authority — in the second ode of the first book does he unite his voice with that of the publick at large in acknowledging the new Augustus as him whom the gods had selected to console the world for the miseries it had suffered; and, as if seized with the fond epidemical enthusiasm of the Romans, he concludes with this strophe, so beautiful in the original:

Late may you rise to heaven again,
And long o'er Romé propitious reign;
Nor, at our crimes offended, fly
Too soon, to bless your native sky!
Here rather still great triumphs love;
Here your just titles still approve,
Of Prince and Father of our land!

From this time forward we find in the three first books of odes still some few, wherein honourable mention is made of Augustus, but not one addressed directly to himself, or that could be considered as a panegyric on him. For that the 12th in the first book is inscribed *ad Augustum*, Horace is as innocent of it, as that the fourteenth in the same book in some editions bears the unintelligible superscription *in Brutum bellum civile parantem*. That twelfth ode is properly nothing but a long enumeration of heroes partly mythological and partly old Roman, all of whom he would fain celebrate at once, and therefore celebrates none of them. He names Regulus, the Scauri, Æmilius Paulus, Fabricius, and Curius, &c. and finishes at last with the compliment:

——— *micat inter omnes*
Julium sidus, *velut inter ignes*
Luna minores.

But all that he adds in the three subsequent strophes, which are addressed to the father of the Gods, is the account, that the government of Olympus and of the Earth is divided between him and Augustus; and the latter, immediately on his having subdued the Parthians, Indians, and Seres, will, second to Jupiter alone, rule the wide world.

Te minor latum reget æquus orbem.

This was rather a matter of fact than a piece of flattery; and the whole ode loses, methinks, a good part of what might have made it agreeable to Augustus, by the uncertainty of the Poet whose praises he should sing, and by the bold passage:

——— *an quietum*
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbi
Tarquini fasces, *an* CATONIS
NOBILE LETHUM?

This ode in general, notwithstanding the fine Pindaric flight with which it soars, has pretty much the appearance as though it was intended to serve as a supplement to the apologies he makes, in the sixth of the first book, to the great Agrippa; and in the twelfth of the second book to Mæcenas, for his pretended inability to sing worthily the exploits of Cæsar Augustus: — apologies which in all appearance had a particular occasion, and are exactly the same with those which he passes upon Augustus himself in the present epistle. The true cause lay neither in the inability

* There might possibly have been something political in the proceeding, if by this affectation of frivolity, and the addition,

——— *Vacui, sive, quid urimur,*
Non præter solitum leves,

he wished rather to pass with Agrippa for a thoughtless, unsuspecting fop, solely in pursuit of pleasure, than for a malcontent.

nor

nor in the indolence of the Poet, nor in the frivolous pretext* which he was not ashamed to offer to a man like Agrippa —

Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus, —

but in the sentiment that it did not suit him to celebrate the achievements of the man against whom, as against the subverter of the Roman liberty, he had formerly fought, and from whose hands all the *aqua lustralis* in the world could not wash away the blood of a Brutus and Cassius, and so many other noble Romans, who had fallen as sacrifices to his ambition. It would have been preposterous to have openly and directly declared those sentiments; but on every occasion he gave more of them to be observed, even by the most distinguished persons in the government, than he would have done, if his sentiments on that point had been less habitual, and their vivacity had not occasionally hurried him beyond the bounds of timid prudence. Proofs of this, I think, are perceptible particularly in that elegant ode to the Consul Asinius Pollio (the first of the second book), where he speaks of the last triumvirate and the civil war it produced, the history whereof Pollio had it in contemplation to compose, in such a strain as by no means betrays a Cæsarian; and where that single strophe,

Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Præter atrocem animum Catonis,—

is equal to the finest monument that could have been erected to the uncontroulable Cato, and the other noble characters who bled for liberty.

It is easy to conceive, that our Poet — with such warm and little dissembled sentiments towards the champions of the good old cause, and with so much apathy and indifference for those whose crimes and good fortune had given them the upper-hand, — had need of all his *amœnity* in conversation, all his talents, and all the friendship of Mæcenas, which he had won by their means, in order to avoid falling under suspicion in one way or another of a secret disaffection to the new constitution. But we likewise conceive, how necessary it was for him to retire from social life and from Rome, to sequester himself at his Sabine farm, and acquire that absolute indifference towards any increase of fortune, and that readiness to relinquish even the pittance which he had, which he so often professed to Mæcenas, and which he particularly expresses in the following strophes of the 29th ode of the third book, with all the warmth and sincerity of a man, who had lived to see such striking instances of the inconstancy of human affairs:

Fortuna, sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.
Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et meâ
Virtute me involvo, probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

We shall scarcely be mistaken if in this temper and disposition of our Poet we seek the real cause of his declining the offer made him by Augustus, through Mæcenas, of engaging in his service and taking charge of his private correspondence*, under the specious pretext of his ill state of health. I think we cannot require a stronger argument that Horace wished not to be seen either by his contemporaries or by posterity so near to the person of the oppressor of

* *Augustus ei epistolarum officium obtulit, ut hoc ad Mæcenatem scripto significat: Ante ipse sufficiebam scribendis epistolis amicorum: nunc occupatissimus et infirmus, Horatium nostrum te cupio adducere. Veniet igitur ab istâ* parasitica mensa *ad hanc* regiam, *et nos in epistolis scribendis adjuvabit.* Sueton. in *vita Horat.* It cannot, perhaps, be ascertained at what juncture that proposal was made to Horace; there is room to conjecture, however, that it might have happened soon after the time that the heir of Cæsar was honoured with the glorious name of Augustus, somewhere about the year 729. It is not to be concealed, that the expression, "Let him therefore come from that (namely thy) parasitical table to this royal one," might throw suspicion over the whole transaction, on recollecting, that Octavius, ere the prædicate Augustus was conferred upon him, abandoned the idea of denominating himself Romulus, solely because he perceived how greatly he should displease the Romans by assuming a name whereby he would seem to affect the regal dignity, so odious to them. Dio, lib. liii. Where is the probability that Augustus should call his table a royal one; he, who by an especial edict forbad

of his former party and of the whole Republic; and that he was neither deficient in courage, to encounter the risk of incurring the displeasure and suspicion of Augustus, nor in virtue, to refuse a post, which, in all probability, would have procured him authority, influence, and opportunity for infinitely augmenting the splendour of his fortune. For, that he had no better motive to this refusal than the love of indolence and ease, no one will suppose, who has studied his character with any attention in his works, and who is sufficiently generous himself, to be just to an honourable man. He whose desires do not extend beyond the middle state between opulence and penury — the necessaries of respectable life — may, indeed, be very happy with that disposition; but nobody, in whose option the means of obtaining riches and authority are placed, has that disposition, unless a better principle of conduct presides in his breast, than indolence and pleasure.

Augustus, no doubt, was aware of Horace's real motive; but ever since he had peacefully and alone presided over the Roman world, he had made it an invariable rule, in all that concerned his private life, not to assume any superiority over other Romans, but to respect the liberty of individuals, to the end that the yoke which he laid on the nation at large might be the less sensibly felt. To reject a proposal of the nature of that which he made to Horace, from a Tiberius or Domitian might have been attended with danger: whereas Augustus not only took in good part the allegations of the poet, but affected from that time forth more than ever to shew him marks of esteem. In proportion as Horace respectfully retreated, the more engaging, and almost importunate was Augustus: it seemed as though something were wanting to the complete satisfaction which his elevation ought to give him, unless he could win the affection of that extraordinary character, who, under the appearance of a man of wit and pleasure, entertained in his breast sentiments and virtues, which carried the signature of the exalted friend of his youth, and rendered him worthy of better times. Augustus had artfully brought to compliance so many of the hot-headed Pompeians; and was Horace alone not to be brought over as a warm and zealous adherent to his person and government?—The three short letters of which Suetonius has handed down to us some extracts, evidently shew, that Augustus was by no means indifferent on that head. He is continually returning to the attack, plies him now in the affectionate, now in the jocular style; and, perceiving no ground gained, at last with a sort of sensibility, that leaves the Poet without a single evasion more, — "Think then," writes he to him, "that thou mayst take as much liberty with me, as though thou wert really one of my commensales; fain would I, thou knowest, have adopted this relation to thee, if the state of thy health had permitted it*." — Some time afterwards, in a jocular strain, he seems to give him to understand that he took his feigned excuse for what it was: "How I hold thee in my remembrance, thou mayest learn from our common friend Septimius, in whose presence I found occasion to mention thee; for thou must not imagine that because thou hast haughtily disdained our friendship, we therefore from just resentment should as haughtily look over thee*."

had any to give him the title of *Dominus*, and never would allow himself to be greeted by any of his nephews or adopted sons, either in jest or earnest, with the title of Lord? *Sueton.* Aug. cap. 53. I cannot, however, persuade myself, that the authenticity of the letter adduced by Suetonius is on that account questionable; and Augustus, who was always joking and punning with Mæcenas, might, with all his discretion, have employed this expression, perhaps however jocosely, and in order by the *mensa regia* to form an antithesis with the *parasitica*, especially in a careless letter to a confidant, which he certainly had no apprehension would ever fall into other hands, or at least was sure that during his lifetime it would never come before the publick. That Suetonius had in his possession a whole collection of Augustus's familiar letters (which perhaps were preserved in the *Bibliotheca Palatina*) is to be gathered from his life of that Prince — and the letter of which we are now speaking is moreover confirmed by another to Horace himself, which Suetonius has quoted in the following. What interest could any one have had in forging that letter? Or would not the fraud have already been detected in the time of Suetonius?

* *Sume tibi aliquid juris apud me, tanquam si convictor mihi fueris; quoniam id usus mihi*

thee*." This letter appears to be written during the sojourn of Augustus in Spain in the year 729. The stroke was felt; though it seems to have had no other effect upon Horace, than to squeeze from him possibly the fourteenth ode of the third book, wherein he urges the Romans to rejoice in the approaching triumphant return of their Prince from the expedition against the Asturians and Biscayans. During that campaign Augustus had been afflicted with a violent fit of sickness, and it was even current at Rome that he was dead. The fears and alarms which these reports disseminated amongst the people, and the demonstrations which Augustus on that occasion received of the affection of the Romans, gave the Poet a most favourable opportunity for moving descriptions; and in what a beautiful light might he, without drawing upon himself the slightest imputation of flattery and exaggeration, have placed the portrait of the Prince†. But Horace could not submit to act the Poet at the expence of his heart; or rather, his heart had so little share in that ode, that he even keeps far below the historical truth. What can be colder than this commencement:

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
Morte venalem petiisse laurum
Cæsar, Hispanâ repetit penates
Victor ab orâ?

And this is all that he had to say on so interesting a subject, considered simply in a poetical point of view! Was he wanting in capacity? That nobody who knows him will agree to. He was, therefore, only wanting in inclination. — In the whole ode, excepting the frozen and forced address to the Roman populace, there is nothing that looks like a compliment to Augustus, besides the fourth strophe,

Hic dies, vere mihi festus, atras
Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum,
Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
Cæsare terras.

It was hardly possible for Horace to have stated more clearly and precisely the sole reason why he and the rest of the former champions of the Republic were reconciled to their present condition — but was that enough, I will not say for the courtier, but only for the poet, who with a less repugnant heart might have said so many fine things on that head? — whereas he employs nearly one half of the ode in ordering his servants to make preparations for an evening's entertainment, and to fetch the songstress Neæra, if she was not already bespoke. And who should suppose, that even in this same piece, in an ode on Augustus's return — from the other world, to which common report had already translated him, he would find occasion to recollect the year when he bore arms against Augustus, with a species of exultation? — "If the porter at Neæra's door refuse to let thee in, says he, go thy way, and say no more. At my time of life all inclination to lewdness is gone by. I should not, indeed, have borne such treatment when under the Consul Plancus (in the year 712); I was still in all the fire of youth!" — Probably that ode was not intended for the eye of Augustus; or, if it ever came to his sight, he could scarcely have taken it for a particular proof of Horace's attachment to his person.

Let me be allowed — since the point I am here treating of concerns a very material feature in the character of our Poet not yet sufficiently understood, or rather placed in a totally false light by the preconceived opinions of expositors — to add only

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mihi tecum esse volui, si per valetudinem tuam fieri possit. *Sueton.* loc. cit. The last words give us clearly to understand, that he was determined, however, to leave the door open to him.

* *Tui qualem habeam memoriam poteris ex Septimio quoque nostro audire; nam incidit ut coram illo fieret à me tui mentio. Neque enim si tu superbus amicitiam nostram sprevisti, ideo nos quoque ανθυπερηφανευμεν.* Ibid. Ten English words would not suffice to express the comic import of this last Greek word.

† The author of the Memoirs of the Court of Augustus Cæsar thinks it was on this occasion, that Horace composed that fine ode, *Divis orte bonis* (the fifth of the fourth book). There is not, however, a word to be found in the ode itself, that has particular reference to that occasion; and we have, on the contrary, very good reasons for believing that it was written some years later, namely, prior to the return of Augustus from the journey he made to Gaul in the year 736.

this

this one consideration to the foregoing instances of his real disposition toward Augustus. In almost all his poems Horace swims against the popular tide. On every occasion, and even in some pieces particularly designed for that purpose, he inveighs against the corruption of the times, their excessive luxury, their degeneracy from the sentiments and virtues of their ancestors. Never is he more glowing, never more sublime, than when his heart swells with the contemplation of the illustrious personages of the old free Republic, the recollection of what Rome had been. In the very pieces that either begin or end with a cold, ambiguous, or hyperbolical encomium of Augustus, he gives scope to that genial inclination of his soul *, as he uniformly does in the pieces to Mæcenas, where he expresses in the most lively terms his passion for liberty, his indifference to a prosperity that depends on the opinion of another, and his contentedness with a poverty, in which he still felt himself rich beyond his wishes †. And these were not sentiments only for making parade of in verse: they were the copy of himself, the transcript of his life, and we must be wilfully unjust to him, if we persist in disavowing this fact. Do we suppose, however, that Horace meant thereby to pay his court to Augustus? Do we suppose that he who was so well acquainted with the world and with the human heart, was simple enough to be deceived by the apparent exertions of that politic Prince for reforming the Roman manners? Or can we imagine, that Augustus could have a real complacency in the old Roman spirit, which so frequently flashes from the works of our Poet, and account him a friend to his government, who took so little pains to conceal his republican sentiments, and so often gives it plainly enough to be understood, that it was only the just apprehension of still greater evils that compelled him to reckon the present state of things a benefit.

In the mean time, the Poet was sufficiently observant of the necessary decorum for not giving cause to a Prince, who was resolved as it were to reconcile the world to him by a mild and beneficent administration, to make an exception of him; and Augustus must naturally, amidst the cares of state, and the innumerable and almost boundless demonstrations of obsequiousness and adoration, which he received on all sides and from all ends of the earth, frequently overlook an individual of so little importance in the aggregate mass. But he did not entirely overlook him; and he could neither be in want of opportunity for observing how little solicitous our Poet was to attract his favourable regards, nor of reasons for being sensibly touched at it. That sensibility, — which in his billet to Horace last quoted from Suetonius, though in a jocular style, he shews with sufficient vivacity for enabling him to expect that Horace would feel the sting, — could not fail of being increased on perceiving from a copy of all the works then extant of the Bard, which the latter had sent him at his own request by Vinius Asella ‡, how little the Horatian Muse had done for him. Amongst so many Sermones, so many Epistles, not one — to Augustus. Amongst such a number of Odes — so few, where, as by constraint and with averted looks, as he passes by, he throws two grains of incense on his altar! Not a single work devoted to the fame of the Imperator and the celebration of his age; none, at least, that were at once worthy of him and of the Poet, and which had life enough to reach posterity! This was more than the vanity of Augustus could bear. He was angry in good earnest; and, in the first transports of his displeasure, the letter above quoted

* See, among others, particularly the fifth ode of the third book, where, after (as a good citizen determined not to act the nonconformist where it would serve no good purpose) he has in a couple of lines burnt the due incense to the new divinity of Augustus, as soon as possible turns away from him, and proceeds to fill almost the whole ode with the grand picture of the virtue and voluntary sacrifice of Regulus.

† *Hoc erat in votis, modus agri non ita magnus,* &c.

—— —— —— Auctius atque
Dii melius fecere. Bene est, nihil amplius oro, &c. Serm. ii. 6.

‡ See the Thirteenth Epistle in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 1100.

from

from Suetonius escaped him, wherein he makes a bolder thrust at the poet, and drives him to the necessity, either of altering his behaviour, or of tacitly consenting that Augustus had guessed the true cause of it.

Methinks this statement, founded on real facts, renders it very comprehensible, that Augustus, under these circumstances, and with a temperament which allowed him not always to be master of his first movements, was perfectly capable of employing an expression, which, offensive as it may sound, was yet the most direct and infallible means of effecting his purpose with Horace. The genuineness of the repeatedly-mentioned letter cannot, therefore, on account of that expression, be reasonably disputed; and it is absolutely not to be doubted, that the dangerous question, *an vereris ne apud posteros infame sit, quod videaris familiaris nobis esse*, forced from the worthy Poet the rather overstrained compliments in the present epistle, and in some odes of the fourth book (the first that were written after this epocha). He could not be blamed, even without any other motive than that, for not wishing to carry things to extremities with a Prince, whose milder and more affable character, now adopted, could not appear sufficiently natural in the eyes of him who had known him at the time of the proscriptions, to preserve him always from the secret horror with which we return the caresses of a tamed wolf.

Let us not, however, be unjust to Augustus, who so amply compensated and almost effaced the infamy of the first twelve years of his life by a mild and honourable reign nearly four times as long. Every successive year the charming part he acted became more natural to him; every successive year increased his merits in behalf of Rome, whose second founder in some degree he was, and which became always dearer to him, as he acquired a greater right to regard it as his own work. Horace — who, as the eye-witness of all these so great, so rapid, so surprising changes, could not, perhaps, always resist the illusion of the moment — must not have had the heart of a poet, not at times to be captivated by his present feelings, not at least for a few instants to forget the past, and in Augustus to perceive only the restorer of the public security and peace, only the beneficent genius of a new æra springing up and flourishing beneath his guardian care. In such moments of genial transport, without meriting the reproach of deliberate adulation, he could chaunt his praise in such strains as these*:

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

In some such moment might he even break out in this affectionate address†:

Quæ cura patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, *virtutes in ævum*
Per titulos memoresque fastos
Æternet? ——

However, the Odes to Augustus, which may be pronounced the most flattering in the fourth book, the fifth and fifteenth, consist in fact simply of an historically true relation of the several advantages which the world actually enjoyed under the new administration; and, if we even chuse to consider them as forced panegyrics, we must after all confess that Horace very well knew how to combine what he could no longer refuse to Augustus, with what was due to his own character. W. T.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXVII.

To the Author of the Projector.

Sir,

YOUR venerable predecessors in Queen Anne's reign did not think it beneath them to take notice of matters pertaining to the Church, as far as respected a proper behaviour in that place; from which I draw two inferences, first, that it was then the fashion to go to church, and secondly, that a becoming demeanour in that place was thought worthy of public notice. Now, Sir, as I have not such a bad opinion of the present age as to suppose that either of those practices are obsolete, I conceive that you will have no objection to introduce a few hints on the same subject, if I may trust the general tenour of your lucubrations. Having been long in the habit of going to

* Carm. lib. iv 2. † Ibid. iv. 14.

church,

church, and considering such habit as an indispensable obligation, (an opinion which in my youthful days was not thought so singular as it appears to some at present,) I flatter myself that I am qualified by observation and experience to furnish you with such information as will be authentic, and may be acceptable. But, as I have no inclination to dictate to you in your proper province, or to set up for a general reformer, I prefer throwing the few observations I have to offer into a form which I hope will be thought respectful and polite to all parties concerned, especially as I have good reason to suppose that the dictatorial manner will have no chance to succeed in a case where it is not in our power to follow it up with any degree of effectual discipline or lasting controul. Be pleased, therefore, Mr. PROJECTOR, to inform your readers that what I have got to say is submitted with all due deference to the opinion of those who may happen to think otherwise.

I would, then, observe, in the first place, that the compilers of the Book of Common Prayer, having prefixed a General Confession and Absolution to the morning and evening service, there appears no very urgent reason why the people should not come to church until a considerable time after these prayers have been put up. But I shall not enlarge on this part of my subject, because it would probably lead me into a long and perhaps unpleasant dissertation on indolence. I am aware that many entertainments which promise excess and midnight revelling, are appointed purposely to be held on Saturday, because Sunday is accounted a *Dies non*, and therefore a few hours may be borrowed from it, "without loss of time or hindrance of business." I allow, however, that what I complain of may not be practised out of any particular disrespect to the church service, but merely as a part of that general law which enjoins that all appointments should be kept *late*, or, in other words, that no person pretending in any degree to exist in genteel life, should ever be *in time* on any occasion whatever. Sanctioned, therefore, as this practice is by the highest authorities, it would ill become me to object to it, if I did not apprehend that the advocates for *lateness* have forgot that there is a material difference in the two cases which ought to suggest a different practice. If a party, for example, determine to keep a dinner engagement as late as possible, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the rest of the company must wait for them, and the dinner be nearly spoiled by the delay; whereas in the case now before us, the clergyman is under an obligation to begin at a fixed hour, and there is, I believe, no instance of putting back the prayers in compliment to those who are absent. Whether, if the same punctuality were observed in other engagements, any of the party would be willing to give up the first course, or be content to pop in one by one when the dinner is half over, I leave to their sober consideration, and proceed to other matters.

When for any reason persons are detained until the service is one third, or one half over, it is not absolutely necessary that they should, immediately on entrance, inform their friends why they were detained. The Rubrick has not appointed that the clergyman should make a stop for this purpose, and if he does not, there must be a clashing of subjects not of the most reverent kind. I do not say that apologies for such delays are unnecessary; but it is the general opinion that, if made in this way, they are not made in the proper time, or to the proper person.

There being in most cases a sufficient space allowed, either before going, or after returning from church, to make bows, throw nods, exhibit curtesies, and exchange compliments; these, it is presumed, may be dispensed with during the psalms or lessons, even if the curate's voice should not happen to be louder than the voices of two or three persons talking in a pew.

As disputes respecting hassocks, sometimes of a very serious kind, will peradventure occur, especially where these conveniences have been mislaid or misplaced either by design or accident; all such disputes, particularly if carried on with a peculiar elevation of the voice, and certain angry motions of the head, may be very safely adjusted before the service begins,

gins, and nearly as well as during the prayers, unless where it is necessary to assert one's dignity, by drawing public attention.

If any person comes from a considerable distance, he may be cordially forgiven, if he does not begin an account of his journey the moment he takes his seat. The violence of the shower, the identical tree he stood under, the starting of his horse at the lightning, the behaviour of the woman at the Bear's Head, or the man at the turnpike-gate, are all matters capable of being postponed without injury to the powers of narration.

Those who happen to have a voice peculiarly harsh and disagreeable, are respectfully requested to observe that they afford very little gratification to the hearers around them, by repeating the prayers in a louder voice than any one else; and some part of this intimation is particularly recommended to those *who think they can sing*.

If Mrs. Jenkyns sports a new bonnet, that does not become her face at all, or Mrs. Tomkins's fine lace veil be discovered during the sermon (although it be well known that she bought it of Lady Spendthrift's woman), there is no immediate necessity for disturbing any part of the congregation by remarks on those objects, or even by wondering where they get the money to pay for such articles. It is the opinion of very sensible persons that all matters of debtor and creditor may be advantageously discussed during the week.

When children are introduced, it has been supposed that it would be an improvement to teach them how to behave, especially as sleeping, snoring, and squalling, are amusements which might as well be enjoyed at home, and create much less disturbance to those who are of opinion that the quiet of a whole congregation is of more importance than the indulgence of one child, although it may be the "prettiest dear" that ever was spoiled.

If a new-married couple enter the church, and it be absolutely impossible not to stare at them, and point them out to others who happen not to know them, their characters may be spared until after the prayer against "envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness," is fairly got rid of. There will be time enough then to wonder how he should marry such a dowdy creature, or how she should think of a tradesman, when her father left her such a fortune!

Simpering and smirking behind a fan, yawning in the folds of a fine handkerchief, looking every way but at the preacher, whispering everything that comes uppermost, and smiling at something that "came in one's head that very moment," are not ranked by the ablest Divines among the infallible symptoms of devotion, even if the clerk should make a blunder, the beadle let drop his staff, a hat fall over the gallery, a dog bark in the aile, or any other occurrence take place of so much more importance than what is going forward in the desk and pulpit.

Although the clergyman be a bachelor, it is not indispensably necessary that every eye should be scrutinizing his person, and every speculation be exhausted on his probable choice of a wife. The looks he throws to Miss Longfort's pew may be merely accidental, and there is no occasion to whisper that he visits the widow lady in the grove, when that and a thousand similar reports may be circulated loudly for six days together.

It is a decided case in the ecclesiastical court, that a Sunday newspaper is no part of the furniture of the clerk's desk or the churchwarden's pew, even if it contains the preceding night's Gazette, and it "was just put into his hand." As to the Overseer's anxious enquiries about the Russian fleet at the vestry-door, they may as well be postponed; nor does there seem sufficient time, during the voluntary, to land an army at Naples, or any part of Italy.

Those who indulge themselves with a nap during the sermon, are respectfully informed that the pews were not built for that express purpose; and that sleeping, in the opinion of some very well-informed persons, is not a very striking proof of devotion, nor would be for a moment attempted or allowed in any other public place.

As to colds caught in church, which have been of such duration as to keep the patient away for nearly half a year after the cure was fully accomplished, I have been at some pains

and

and expence to consult the Faculty, who assure me that church colds always produce this effect; but that dramatic colds, Vauxhall rheumatisms, and ball-room hoarsenesses, are never attended by similar consequences. They add, however, that as to all the modes of cure, and all the symptoms upon dissection, the disorder appears in both cases to be the same; only that church coughs and colds, from the peculiar cautions adopted, and the care of the patient not to be caught a second time, have always been more lenient.

Those who cannot sit but in a particular seat, or kneel but on a particular hassock, and who enter into very sharp dialogues on Mrs. Early, who, forsooth, has taken the upper part of the pew, or Mrs. Fussock, who takes up the room of three well-sized people, are not supposed to be animated by the spirit which ought to prevail in a place exclusively appointed for public worship, instead of private humours.

The impertinence of a pew-opener, who may happen to place her customers without a sufficient attention to the laws of precedence, and who is less attentive to heraldic arrangement, than to the difference between a quarterly half-crown and a shilling, has often been a matter of serious complaint, inward vexation, and outward vociferation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many eminent Divines and Casuistical Professors, it is not allowed to be a full and sufficient reason for spoiling the temper, or distracting the attention, unless in cases where temper and attention appear to exist in very small quantities.

There are few things better worth remembrance than this very simple position, that a man can be in only one place at a time. Those, therefore, who happen to go to church are requested so to arrange their thoughts as not to appear to be almost every where but where they are, talking of everything but what proceeds from the desk and pulpit, and thinking of a dozen things which belong to a dozen places, which they have visited or may visit during the week.

Disputes about dignity and consequence, the upper end or the lower end of the pew, sitting with the back or the front to the preacher, the im prescriptible right to a drawer for books, or a peg for a hat, &c. ought to be adjusted in some court instituted for the purpose, and before judges duly qualified to lay down the law in matters of such infinite importance. The Book of Common Prayer, the Book of Canons, and the Homilies, are very unfortunately silent as to points of *etiquette*; and it never appears to have entered into the heads of their authors that persons may come to church for no other apparent purpose than to wrangle with one another.

On returning from church it seems not very material what subject is taken up first, provided it has no very intimate connexion with the subject of the preacher's discourse, which is always to be left behind.

It is not absolutely necessary to stop in the church, either in the porch or the pew, to adjust the ceremonial of a visit, or to discuss the last night's play; and by a parity of reasoning, articles of dress, singularities of manner, and other discoveries which have been made during the service, are not necessary to be commented on immediately on the blessing being pronounced, especially in churches which are not of such an immoderate length that a secret will be ready to burst before the party gets vent. Some persons indeed have the happy knack of getting out of a church as rapidly as if they were endeavouring to escape pursuit. But this is scarcely thought requisite, even if they must run across to enquire after Mrs. Whimsical's rheumatism, or step aside to know the state of Mrs. Daffy's bowels, or, what is still more important and makes many a one long for the blessing, that they may be certain whether Major Sturgeon has taken the white house on the Green, or if it be true that one of the Miss Smiths has run away with Mr. Johnson's eldest son?

I have thus, Sir, pointed out some particulars in which I have the misfortune to differ from the parties alluded to; but I hope I have offered my opinion with all the respect that is due, and that it will not suffer by any mistakes or errors in point of fact or reasoning that may have been committed by

Your humble servant
and correspondent,
GILES GENTLE.

Mr

Mr. Urban, *Herefordshire, Sept. 4.*

THE salubrity of the air of this county, and the consequent longevity of its inhabitants, are generally known. In confirmation of the latter, I send you the following extracts from the register of Burials in a small parish (situated about five miles West from Hereford on the South bank of the river Wye), in which the ages of the persons buried for the last 45 years, beginning with 1763, have been constantly set down. The number of persons buried withi the period are 260. The ages of the infants under twelve months old, have been taken at six months each; and the united ages of the 260 persons, amounting to 12,308½ years, give to each individual, on the average, about 47⅓ years.

years	*persons*	*years*	*persons*	*years*	*persons*
Under 1	43	34	0	68	2
1	3	35	1	69	1
2	4	36	1	70	14
3	2	37	1	71	1
4	2	38	2	72	3
5	0	39	1	73	6
6	2	40	2	74	4
7	1	41	0	75	8
8	0	42	2	76	3
9	1	43	2	77	6
10	0	44	4	78	4
11	3	45	2	79	1
12	1	46	1	80	4
13	0	47	0	81	4
14	1	48	1	82	7
15	2	49	0	83	5
16	1	50	3	84	6
17	1	51	1	85	2
18	0	52	1	86	5
19	3	53	2	87	1
20	0	54	1	88	1
21	1	55	1	89	2
22	2	56	4	90	3
23	3	57	2	91	2
24	1	58	3	92	1
25	3	59	1	93	0
26	3	60	2	94	1
27	1	61	2	95	0
28	4	62	2	96	0
29	1	63	4	97	0
30	1	64	4	98	1
31	1	65	4		
32	0	66	6	Total	260
33	4	67	4		

As out of 260 persons, 130 reached to the age of 58 years and upwards, I shall be obliged by the observations of your Correspondents on this most singular (as I am told) instance of parochial longevity. I should add, that the parish is situated high, and open to the South-West wind; that its soil is rather clayey, and very tenacious of wet when once saturated: and that its whole population, under Mr. Abbot's Act, was returned at 351 persons.

Yours, &c. M. C.

Mr. Urban, *Herefordshire.*

IN answer to the inquiries of your several Correspondents concerning the first vernal appearance of Swallows, I have to inform them, that on the 15th of last April *(Good Friday)* I saw about a mile from Hereford a single Swallow most beautifully plumed, strong and active, and skimming over the surface of a large pool in the most wanton manner. I do not recollect observing any others from that day until the 21st following, when I saw from 500 to 1000, in flocks of 2 or 300 each, hovering on the banks of a small river by the side

side of the London Road, immediately on going out of High Wycombe. The day, as well as the preceding night, was most uncommonly inclement, from hail, snow, rain, and violent wind. I was surprised to remark so many Swallows assembled together so early in the season, and therefore stopped for some time to observe them. They were flying about in great disorder and confusion, and with evident distress and agitation; their flights were very tremulous and short, and never extending to any distance from the edge of the river; and they frequently made a motion, some singly and others together, as it were to plunge into the water, but coming nearly in contact with it, they immediately rose again from its surface. If the Swallow tribe really secrete themselves during the winter in some subaqueous situation, the Swallows observed by me seem to have been disposed to have had recourse to their accustomed protection from the severity of the weather; but were possibly prevented from adopting it by some certain instinct which told them, that such an unusual inclemency could be only temporary. And this was actually the fact: for before I arrived in London, the day cleared up, and the sun shone with great warmth and brightness.

Yours, &c. M. C.

Architectural Innovation, No. CXXV.

Royal Palace, Westminster. Third Survey, 1808.

(*Continued from vol.* LXXVII. *p.* 800.)

UNDER the specious pretext of improving the avenues to this remnant pile, and rendering more convenient certain offices belonging thereunto, what advantage has been taken to disfigure and do away many of the Antiquities attached to it! The people in employ seem to have one fixed principle, after that of utter annihilation; that is, to transform the modern architectural appendages into their new fantastic Pointed style, and change the antient elevations into the common run of house-work of the day. This method of proceeding is certainly doing business; for it must be plain to the meanest capacity, that to let edifices remain *in statu quo*, is to neglect the opportunity of stringing up long lists of advantageous items, the enumeration of which, it is supposed, is quite unnecessary in this place. To advert to the proposed restorations now set about by command, of this or that front, the same whim and perversion of taste is every where apparent, in a marked neglect to copy the original documents: but at this we need not much wonder, when we refer to Mr. J. Britton's promulgation of a general order on this head, from various surveyors, masons, carvers, &c. &c.: "If all Artists were bound to imitate the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a sadly degraded state, &c." p. 296.

The range of Exchequer Offices on the East side of New Palace Yard have in part been destroyed; that is, about one-third of the line to the North. Notwithstanding alterations had been made in them to suit the customs of different periods, yet many objects were *accidentally* preserved, shewing the Tudor and *melange* styles of Elizabeth's reign. It was certainly curious to see, when cutting away the modern flat plaster cielings, the original Tudor compartmented ditto enriched with roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, pomegranates, &c.; and still more curious to discover, on removing the lath and plaster partitions, many a choice Tudor door-way and other decorations. What did all this immuring argue, I pray? Why employment at various times for item-makers and others their fast friends, who cry, "Odious Antiquities, we sicken at the sight!" In the midst of the present overthrow, the fine Tudor water-gate has fallen, which surely did not stand in the way of any gaze, which the offices might be said to do, of the boat-hovels on the other side the river. As it is possible the Palace water-stairs will be continued, this gate-way, had it been preserved, might have contributed much to the effect of the opening scene, being heretofore much excluded from observation by the surrounding modern houses. The destruction of this gateway was attended with the most violent labour, each part being in such strong compact one with the other; and, what will certainly affect the feelings of modern masons, there was not one *cramp* to be found! Cramping, as used in raising stone-works at this day, is a fatal expedient, militating against

against all sound building; such a practice being a *sure* and *certain* cause to bring on in walls a premature and rapid decay. In the rest of the offices left standing, was a doorway which might be called a page of our Architectural History, as it was in the full character of Elizabeth's day, half Tudor and half Italian. Among the ornaments were the combined white and red roses, the initials E. R. and date 1602 (the accompaniments and entablature late additions). Well, this "page" has literally been torn from its place, not because the remaining offices are soon to follow the others, but to find employment for idle workmen, I suppose, as a very expensive new modern doorway is just set up in its place. And yet, after all, it is a doubt whether these offices will stand the year out. But so it is!

The North side of St. Stephen's court, or, according to modern acceptation, the Speaker's court, lying on the East side of the Great Hall, now shows the great ingenuity of the workmen in contriving to get rid as much as possible of primitive semblances. I cannot in this instance allude to Surveyors, their seconds, or their seconds' second, as all such responsible personages have, it seems, turned their backs upon the Palace metamorphoses, and even left every thing to chance and the common mechanic. Do professional men at the East part of the town, engaged in public works fly from their scenes of action? Do we not daily find them attending in their offices, or standing in the midst of their rising creations as no way ashamed of their plans, or trembling for that hour when a true account will be demanded for all their labours past?

The North side of the Court then had windows of the earliest and most instructive Pointed forms, and other remote decorations. Some of these performances have been destroyed, to introduce modern square-headed windows; others in part, or *in toto*, bricked up: and the rest built against with new chimneys and their flying flues. One of the principal of these windows fell a sacrifice, in order that the new *compo* gateway into the Court might be accomplished—a gateway which is done upon a presumption of its being a *good copy* of the Tudor style. Here I declare (without passion) the attempt has lamentably failed; and it must not be considered any thing more than a mere Architectural caricature. The arch of the gate is the flat Tudor sweep, half of the mouldings of the architrave in the same style, and the rest of them fancy. The sweeping cornice (consisting nearly of fancy mouldings), which, according to all antient precedent, should be about one-third or less of the width of the architrave, is in fact much larger in dimensions than the whole architrave. It is certain, sweeping cornices of early dates, (Henry III. Edward III.) rise from bustos of kings, queens, bishops, &c. sculptured usually less than the life, and which bustos never sink below the springing line of the arch, while Tudor sweeping cornices in general rise from a kneed mitring of their own mouldings. In contempt of these rules, we are presented with an enormous creature, half dragon, half boar, on the left, and on the right a gigantic human head, and each of these figures are made to bear some inches below the sweeping line of the arch. In carrying on the humour of the hour, these *new* things have been purposely mutilated, so that they might look like things *old!*

All this is but a trifle in our just censure, when compared to the serious innovations beginning to manifest themselves in the restorations, as they are cruelly termed, of the front of the Great Hall. My indignation must have vent; and it surely becomes an indispensable duty in me to arraign the proceedings, and, with the publick, to reflect on this devoted treasure which is about to be deprived of character, symmetry, and original design; a national work, unique in itself, and inestimable!

On the return of the basement at the East side of this front there was an accidental square-headed Tudor window; it remained somewhat damaged at the bottom: well, a fine smooth *compo* mock-stone wall has been run round, leaving it an havocked Architectural something, which, to strangers who had not previously beheld its design, must appear both unintelligible and disgusting.

The Front of the Great Hall. A new plinth, eleven inches in height. Now that some whim might be indulged, the pavement has been so

laid,

laid, that, from the left extremity of the plinth, to the right ditto, the line gradually rises, whereby at this latter point the plinth becomes actually buried, curtailing at the same time much of the heights of the plinths to the columns in the porch, and other incidental accompaniments. A new hollow, second plinth, and inverted ogee moulding over them. This ogee is made to project half an inch more than the old one; whereby the angular buttresses to the niches, instead of rising through this moulding, and maintaining their whole perpendicular arras (a strong character), is now broke in upon; and that which was esteemed a beauty is lost for ever to the main elevation. Thus at setting out if the masons give such rare proof of innovating ideas (where much of the work was in good order for their inspection) what will they not do as they mount upwards, and when so many of the parts are in that havocked condition, that those with real inclinations to imitate, in this respect would be confounded and stand in extreme doubt in what manner to go on with their task? In short, I augur the most unpleasant consequences; and that I may not be thought in this instance to step a hair's-breadth beyond the line of true assertion, I intend in a future Miscellany to submit engravings of what the basement was, and what it now is; whereby a just determination may be awarded. The restoration of the right cluster of columns of the porch, I shall delay at present to comment on, as shewing no very violent departure from the originals on the left side of ditto.

Mem. To secure the joints of the new stone work, the fatal cramp expedient is resorted to.

Interior of the Great Hall.. Two new doorways with square heads have been cut through the West wall; one for a pass to two coffee-houses, and the other as an outlet into Old Palace-yard. (Innovations beyond a doubt.) It must seem, workmen searching about for some example to *guide* their intended decorations, struck upon a remaining Pointed doorway on the right of the grand entrance, a doorway of reasonable dimensions, and of appropriate proportions. The new doorways as above give much the same openings, but the workmen have thought proper to double the height of their general lines to an altitude rivalling the grand entrance itself; evincing at once the want of ability, or common discernment, as their openings are still left with square heads, and the Pointed forms over them filled up blank—to obtain what? It certainly will puzzle their best approvers to answer for them on this question. The mouldings to these copies shew at first sight as if they were correct, but upon inspection are not either exact in the hollows or in the dimensions; and, as a bar against every pretension of being thought faithful imitators, they have neglected to construct their arched mouldings with the incumbent centre joint seen in their model (the universal mode in all our antiquities), but introduced one enormous key-stone the width of the doorway—an error which may be said to render the climax of modern Masonic incongruity complete.

Not being over-willing to trench upon my friend J. C.'s department in his "Architectural Proceedings" of the Abbey Church, yet I must hint, that the undertakers of what is vulgarly called "the repairs" of Henry's Chapel, have been a second time arrested in their career of alteration; and those hammers, which of late have cut away an INCH in thickness from the basement (six feet in height) of the whole Eastern front: (multiply therefore the number of superficial feet so lost to the support and proportion of the fabrick,) are now silent; the callous minds are fled; and the sacred fane is once more left in peace, and free from hated change. FIRE (in the centre tower) first stopped proceedings. WAR (the vessels, as it is given out, bearing the stone for the repairs, are taken up by Government to be used as transports) has a second time delayed the experiments. DEATH (Heaven best knows who shall live or who shall die) may at the third onset finally end the scene! Therefore, as J. C. has it, "BEWARE!"

AN ARCHITECT.

(The Survey of WINCHESTER PALACE *is unavoidably deferred.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

I AM a widower of more than 50; and being lately in company, my case

case was taken into consideration, and I was recommended to be thought of for a wife by a person then present; the gentleman replied, it was a peculiar business, and he must beg to decline it. I bowed assent.

I was a little while afterwards where one of the party said to me, "You must get married again; you must get some widow." This I thought was not only friendly, but a *liberty* taken with me as to choice.

Now, to arrest the attention of my friends, and dispose the friends of others who may think with me, with your leave, I will point them to what I am contemplating, if I may use such a word in the present instance, allowing that I am inclined, with all becoming deportment, if possible, again to marry.

I would have—
a miss of Sloth,
a miss of Indigence,
a miss of Carelessness,
a miss of Dissipation,
a miss of Imprudence,
a miss of Ugliness,
a miss of Idleness,
a miss of Deformity,
a miss of Ignorance.

It may seem by the number above as if the Muses had been thought of; but your Correspondents know that those characters are not of Helicon. My friends may think also that they have no acquaintance with such; and if they had, they would not mention them. To be more plain, I would *miss having*, or I *would have*
no slothful Miss,
no indigent Miss,
no careless Miss,
no dissipated Miss,
no imprudent Miss,
no ugly Miss,
no idle Miss,
no deformed Miss,
no ignorant Miss.

Should these *epithets* occur, and my friends point me to a *widow*, they will kindly recollect *my discrimination*, though they *laugh at me*.

Yours, &c. Amic.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 9.

PERMIT me, as a friend of Mrs. Anne Ord, to mention an error in p. 581, with respect to her not having seen her only surviving son for some years; as, I can assure you, he was frequently staying with her in Queen Anne-street, and that there was a sincere and mutual regard subsisting between them; and to Mrs. James Ord and family she was much attached. That she merited every praise you have bestowed on her, I readily agree to; but I think her elegant and amiable manners exceeded your account; and though she might not keep up any acquaintance with persons whose conduct she was displeased with, yet she never treated any one with severity, and was very sincere in her friendships. Though she was not extravagant, yet her charity, liberality, and benevolence, were great. She was truly religious and loyal, highly accomplished, and well-informed, both in books and from the first society; and the loss of her conversation must ever be regretted by all who knew her, and particularly by those who, like myself, had frequently the happiness of enjoying it. T. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 31.

SIR CHARLES COOTE, in his Statistical account of the King's County, p. 141, speaking of Geoshill castle (the seat of the Earl Digby), says, "The Castle was battered by Cromwell, and was remarkable for standing a long siege: the garrison was commanded by a woman; *she was called the Lady Ophelia.*" If the worthy Baronet had consulted Leland's History of Ireland, vol. III. p. 169, he would have found that this to him unknown heroine was Lettice Fitzgerald, Baroness Offaly in her own right, daughter and heiress of Gerard Lord Offaly, who died before his father, Gerald the eleventh Earl of Kildare. She was admitted by James I. to the Barony of Offaly for life, and married Sir Robert Digby, knt. of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, to whom she brought the barony, manor, and castle of Geshill, &c. Her eldest son, Robert Digby, was created in 1620 Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, but the title of Offaly on her Ladyship's death reverted to the Earl of Kildare's family. Her lineal descendant, the present Earl Digby, still enjoys the Geshill estate, including every acre in the barony so called.

A Constant Reader.

117. *Religious Education, as it constitutes one Branch of the Discipline of the Church of* England, *considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at the Visitation, holden* June 8, A. D. 1808. *By* Joseph Holden Pott, *A. M. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present.* Rivingtons. *4to.*

IN consequence of an enquiry lately set on foot throughout the important and populous diocese of London, concerning the schools of instruction for the poor, and the returns which have been made within that jurisdiction, this respectable Archdeacon (whom we have frequently had occasion to notice in our Critical Department, and always with satisfaction to ourselves) has "naturally turned his thoughts to subjects connected with the good work of early education, which at all times must demand the particular regard of those who feel a true concern for the joint interests of Society, in its civil and religious constitution."

"I have derived the sincerest pleasure from contemplating the general amount of those returns; and I had the happiness to receive a marked expression of the same satisfaction from the hand of the venerable Bishop of the diocese when he had perused the list; by which it appeared that in six-and-twenty parishes the number of children receiving gratuitous instruction, and advantages of various kinds, wanted very little of two thousand. Most pleasing must it have been to that exemplary Prelate to find that the Sunday Schools, which have been so warmly patronized and effectually recommended by him, made a considerable figure in this statement."

The very learned Archdeacon hence enlarges on what he modestly calls "the beaten theme of early education;" but his remarks on it are by no means hackneyed; and his authorities are not only "the pattern of the Jewish church and people," but may be traced to a far superior source.

"The same solemn dedication, the same timely means of institution and advancement, which were provided for the child under the economy of the Old Israel, are extended for adoption under the sacred sanctions of the Christian Covenant. It is needless for me to point out to you, my Reverend Brethren, what those provisions were. You must often have admired the mercies of God in this respect, and found cause to celebrate his special kindness to the helpless state of childhood. You must have contemplated with secret pleasure the wise and venerable Moses, with the burthens of an whole people pressing on him, and with great things revolving in his mind, yet employing both his time and pains in adapting the rudiments of truth and knowledge to the melodies of verse, that the child might retain them in his memory. You must often have had occasion to consider with the same complaceney the gracious pattern of that care which our Blessed Saviour exercised in order to this end. With the whole redemption of a fallen race to occupy his thoughts, he stooped to receive the child to his peculiar favour, and vouchsafed to frame a special plea in his behalf. Thus the rule for future generations was proposed, and the Christian Church hath built its practice on it to this hour."

The idle schemes of visionary Theorists are ably combated; and a masterly analysis is given of the article of Religious Education in the *English Encyclopedia*; an article in which the Editors of the *British Encyclopedia* have observed a due discretion:

"They have detailed the heads of various systems; that of Rousseau is only mentioned after others, with sufficient cautions, and without preference. What relates to Religion is wholly suppressed. But in the English Encyclopedia, the system of Rousseau is given with decided preference, with a large and particular detail."

He very properly proceeds:

"It is objected then to our mode of catechetical instruction, that the child among us is taught to repeat before he can consider and reflect. It might with as much reason be objected, that the child is accustomed to take food from the hand of others before he can labour to procure it for himself.—The difference between good and evil is soon apprehended. A care for gaining the good-will and esteem of others, by a promising proficiency, ranks among the first inclinations of the mind. It is the genuine disposition of the youthful heart, before it has been harassed with the cares of life, or broken by its sorrows, or bewildered by its vices. It is therefore of the greatest consequence to cultivate in the young this wish to conciliate the esteem of others by an early progress in attainments, by good conduct, by civility, by decency of manners; all which must be built upon some sound principles of duty, which cannot be too soon instilled."

118. *A*

118. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Middlesex, *at the primary Visitation in* May *and* June, 1806. *By* George-Owen Cambridge, *A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of* Middlesex, *and Prebendary of* Ely. Cadell, &c.

IT is with no small satisaction that we introduce to our Readers another Archdeacon: an ornament to his profession, in the primary exercise of the functions of an office, "the high antiquity of which, and the great extent of its jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical concerns, must ever secure to it the respect of judicious and well-informed men."

"The extensive authority we find the Archidiaconal Office to have exercised in the earlier periods of our Church History took its rise in, and was more strictly adapted to, the state of our Ecclesiastical Government at a period when the Bishops were often separated from their Sees, in consequence of the high judicial or political offices they held near to the persons of their Sovereigns, as well as their frequent absence from the realm, on embassies to foreign Courts, or from the servile attendance exacted of them by the Roman Pontiff.

"Far different from this is the case of the present times, when those who fill the highest offices in the Church do themselves personally discharge the various and important duties of their stations: and in this diocese more especially, where the chief controul is placed in the hands of a Prelate who labours with unremitting assiduity in his sacred and extensive jurisdiction: who, by his regular visitations throughout the diocese; by the ready access he grants at all times to his Clergy; by his care to repress whatever is vicious in the Public Morals; and by his liberal encouragement of virtuous conduct, so eminently fulfils the whole of those duties which are primarily vested in the Episcopal Character; it might seem that, under so vigilant and attentive a Principal, little remained for those who are appointed to the exercise of a subordinate jurisdiction, designed chiefly to supply that absence, or to remedy those omissions which are now no longer felt. But, although the more regular and constant administration of the Episcopal Authority may favour a supposition that the duties of this office are become superfluous, it must not be forgotten that no change has taken place in the office itself, nor has any reduction been made in the powers granted to those who are admitted to it. And those powers, when properly exerted, cannot fail very materially to promote the most useful purposes; whether it be by stemming the tide of corruption and profaneness, maintaining the respect and reverence that is due to the Temple of God, or by strengthening the influence, vindicating the rights, and improving the revenues, of those whose lives are devoted to the ministration of the sacred offices of Religion.

"In relation to these and other important topicks, two essential branches of the Archidiaconal Office, which have been assigned to it from the earliest times, and which form the basis of its duties, are, INSPECTION AND ENQUIRY. During the short period I have yet had for considering the subject since my appointment, it appears to me that there is nothing to which these powers can be so usefully directed, in the present well-ordered state of the diocese, as to an examination into the condition of the ecclesiastical buildings by means of a *parochial visitation*. I feel the utility of such a measure the more, because, from the declining health of my much-respected predecessor, as well as from other accidental causes, this important branch of duty has been omitted, throughout the limits of my jurisdiction, for a long course of years.

"Had circumstances permitted, I should willingly have accomplished this important object, or at least some portion of it, previous to my addressing you here. I might then have been much better qualified to offer my sentiments on such topicks as, from a personal inspection, may be found to claim the most immediate attention; but, as the Bishop's visitation takes place next year, this would necessarily have delayed our meeting for at least two years: I have therefore availed myself of the present occasion, with a view to bespeak your co-operation and assistance. You will thus be prepared beforehand to enter effectually into the examination of those particulars to which my attention will be chiefly directed when I shall appear among you; and not only be better qualified to answer the enquiries I may think necessary to make, but the previous knowledge of this approaching inspection will, in many instances, give you an opportunity, conjointly with the officers of your parish, to adopt means for correcting abuses, or supplying omissions, so as to do away any appearances of neglect. And I cannot but express an anxious hope that such advantage may be taken of this early notice of my design as will leave me only the more acceptable part, of testifying my approval of the state in which I shall find the buildings, and all the other ecclesiastical concerns, in your respective parishes, and of making a favourable report of them to the Diocesan."

After some very commendable hints, both to the Clergy and to "Churchwardens, to whose custody those

those sacred edifices are especially entrusted," the benevolent Archdeacon thus sensibly proceeds:

"The greater number of our parochial churches were erected, as you know, under the first Princes of the Norman Line, during a space of little more than *one* century; and they furnish a very honourable memorial of the religious zeal of those early times, and the attention shewn by those Sovereigns to promote the spiritual welfare of their people. From that period to the present (including a lapse of more than six centuries) many of these edifices, particularly such as are situated in small towns and villages, have undergone little alteration: and what has been done to them has, in many instances, tended rather to weaken than add strength to the fabrick, and often to deface the original design and beauty of the architecture; whilst the frequent burials in the adjoining ground, for such a long course of years, must unavoidably have raised the earth (particularly in populous places) far above its natural level; not only producing the usual disagreeable effects of damp within the building, but often, by the unequal pressure of the soil on the walls, endangering the safety of the whole.

"In the case of Rectories, where the chancel is the property of the Incumbent, and the income of the Preferment is sufficient, I shall hope to find but few instances that will call for my interference; and, should any thing appear to want correction, it will probably have arisen more from accidental inattention (as in the case of the Rector not being resident on the preferment) than any wilful neglect of so important a duty as that of preserving the most sacred and venerable part of the church in a state becoming the holy and pious purposes to which it is devoted. And whatever repairs may be found requisite, in consequence of such neglect, will, I doubt not, be readily complied with; particularly when it is considered that motives of self-interest unite with more ostensible and honourable inducements for so doing; since, by such timely care, the Incumbent will not only testify the sincerity of his regard for the best interests of Christianity, but he will likewise avoid the danger of incurring heavy dilapidations, to which his family or representatives might otherwise be liable; at a time too when such a demand would prove peculiarly inconvenient, and even distressing. In other cases, where the chancels belong to lay Impropriators, or to Corporate and Collegiate Bodies, as these have not often the opportunity of personal inspection, and as it is frequently made a part of the engagement with their tenants, that the repairs of the chancel shall be done at the charge of the lessee, we are not to be surprised when we find them in a mean and neglected condition; but surely when it is considered that the expence of the whole fabrick originally belonged to the Impropriator, and that the utmost they can ever be required to do will subtract but a very small portion from what they now enjoy, in consequence of that property being separated from the Church, they can hardly refuse to shew a ready attention to whatever remonstrances are made upon the subject, by due authority, and in mild and temperate language. But should it be found, in any instance, that more gentle methods are ineffectual, recourse must be had, however reluctantly, to the exertions of the Law, which we know will compel the parties concerned to perform whatever is requisite to be done.

"In regard to the repairs of the church itself, which chiefly depend on the churchwardens and the parishioners at large, I am willing to believe we shall not often be disappointed of our purpose; for, although an Incumbent may sometimes find it difficult to prevail on those whose particular duty it is to pay sufficient attention to the subject (especially where the mischief is not very conspicuous), yet, when the Parish finds that the Rector has already begun, or is willing to complete, the repair of the chancel, on a uniform plan with what the other parts of the building require; whilst seasonable encouragement is judiciously blended with temperate remonstrance, it will generally be found that all the supposed difficulties may be removed, and the same spirit of liberality excited for this pious and useful work as is continually exercised on a variety of occasions of infinitely less importance.

"Immediately connected with the decent and comely appearance of the church is the condition of the church-yard, which, in every instance where it is the property of the Incumbent, he will naturally wish to preserve in a neat and respectable state, becoming the hallowed purposes for which it has been consecrated, and conformable to the serious impressions with which it must ever be regarded by the inhabitants of the place; who, when it belongs to a lay Impropriator, will readily join with the minister and churchwardens in their endeavours to have it treated with suitable respect: and to whomsoever it belongs, it is desireable that such animals only shall be allowed to pasture there as will not tread down the sod, or displace the grave-stones, but may serve to keep the herbage from growing coarse and unsightly, and the whole in such a neat state as shall contribute to improve the general aspect of the place. The fence that surrounds the church-yard is in general maintained by the Parish; it will

therefore

therefore be the care of the churchwardens to have it kept in decent and proper repair, which will still add to the respectable appearance of the whole; whilst, by the introduction of trees, where the space is large enough to allow of it, an additional embellishment may be given to the church, and considerable benefit derived to the future Rectors at a very trifling present expence."

After a modest apology for "the large portion of time which he had engaged," Mr. Cambridge adds,

"Before I conclude, I must mention a circumstance, which, though not connected with the preceding subjects, it is my duty officially to impart; and the communication, I am confident, will be received with feelings of peculiar pleasure; not only on account of its great importance to such of our Brethren as are struggling with, or may hereafter suffer under, the pressure of pecuniary distress, but also as it affords a gratifying token of the parental care and affectionate regard of the excellent and amiable Prelate who has for near twenty years presided over this extensive diocese, anxiously endeavouring to advance the temporal happiness as well as the spiritual welfare of all committed to his charge. Not satisfied, however, with the daily exercise of that beneficent spirit which has long been widely though secretly indulged, and prudently anticipating the period, a period we may hope still very remote, when the hand now so freely extended to relieve distress shall no longer perform this Christian labour of love, he has provided a permanent Fund for the Assistance of such Members of the Established Church, within the Diocese of London, as may stand most in need of it. For this purpose a sum of money, sufficient to produce a clear annual income of two hundred pounds, has been vested in the Public Funds, and given in trust for ever to the Archdeacons of the Diocese, who are directed to distribute the dividends yearly, as they accrue, among such indigent Clergymen, belonging to the Establishment, as reside in, and are connected by the discharge of professional duties with this Diocese, and who shall be selected, from the candidates which may offer, with strict reference to their respective merits and necessities.

"I shall not expatiate on the gratification it afforded me to commence the course of my official duties by assisting at the first distribution of this very useful and liberal donation; nor will I detain you by dwelling on the influence such an example is calculated to produce in us all; more particularly by exciting us zealously to promote, according to the means and opportunities with which Providence has blessed us, the several Establishments that are instituted in the Diocese for relieving the Widows and educating the Children of our distressed Brethren."

The result of these kind admonitions forms the subject of a *Second Charge;* to which proper attention shall be paid in our next Review.

119. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church,* Westminster, *on* Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1807, *being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By* John (Fisher) *Lord Bishop of* Exeter. 4*to.* 1807.

THE right use of days of solemn fasting and humiliation is ably illustrated in this elegant and seasonable discourse, from Isaiah xi. 31; and the learned Prelate's appeal to the degraded state of sinful and unrepenting Europe is very striking. Speaking of the institutors of the baleful School of Infidelity in France, our Author remarks, that "Christianity was not only rejected — but rejected with scorn; and an acceptance of it universally ascribed to a debilitated and a degraded intellect." On this passage is the following note, which contains a circumstance perhaps new to many of our Readers:

"The Editors of the "Dictionnaire de la Philosophie, ancienne et moderne, faisant Partie de l'Encyclopedie methodique," in their Life of Bacon, after having passed the highest encomiums upon the sublimity of his genius, the profundity of his judgment, and the extensiveness of his erudition, conclude the article with this passage: "Au reste, toutes les fois que Bacon parle du Christianisme, l'homme de genie disparoit, et l'on ne voit qu'un *vieil enfant* qui repete avec une *confiance aveugle* les *contes absurdes* dont sa nourrice l' a bercé ——"

Adverting also to the justice of the dispensations of Providence, the Bishop observes, in another note, that

"The Universities of Jena and Halle, two of the principal nurseries of Infidelity, have experienced all the calamities of war. In the neighbourhood of the former was fought the dreadful battle which caused the immediate downfal of the Prussian Monarchy."

In the course of this excellent Sermon the Author notices the want of a sufficient number of places of worship in populous districts, and confirms his observations

observations by the following very striking proofs, derived from the actual state of population and church-room in six parishes in or near Westminster; namely, St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. Giles's, Pancras, Mary-la-Bonne, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square. These contain a population of 204,000 inhabitants; whereof no more than 24,310 can be accommodated in the several churches and chapels. "This, surely," in the language of our Author, "is a defect that calls for immediate attention."

120. *The* Christian *Officer's Complete Armour: containing Arguments in favour of a Divine Revelation. By Colonel* A. Burn, *of the Royal Marines. With a Recommendation of the Work by Sir* Richard Hill, *Bart. Second Edition.* 12*mo.* 1808.

THE first edition of this work appears to have escaped our notice; nor from the Preface or Recommendation can we discover the proper date of the volume, or whether the Author be living or dead. From the incidental mention of Priestley and Cowper, it is probable it is a modern composition, and certainly does abundant credit to the pious intentions of the Author, who, if a Colonel of Marines, is, to say the least, a very extraordinary character. Notwithstanding the more prolix labours of many Divines, in proving the truth of Revelation, we are of opinion that this shorter work may be read with advantage, especially by Gentlemen of the Army or Navy, who, if inattentive to such important topicks, err rather from thoughtlessness than from any supposed progress that the principles of Infidelity may have made among them. Colonel Burn has adopted the dialogue, as the most pleasant and lively mode of conveying instruction; the interlocutors are, himself and a Major who is inclined to scoff at Religion, but, by Colonel B's arguments, is brought to consider attentively the arguments for the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the consequent weight and importance of Revelation, and becomes a convert in the most serious sense of the word.

The History of the Jews, as an argument in favour of Christianity, is ingeniously urged.

"One people only it pleased God to save from a total overthrow; and through them we have the History of the World. And here, Major, let me beg of you to pay a most serious and strict attention to this convincing argument in favour of the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures: it is like a wall of brass round about them, which all the efforts of the free-thinking tribe have never been able to make a breach in. Where are the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Empires? where the numerous civilized Nations that were formed centuries after the Jewish, whose wise laws were the wonder and admiration of the earth? Alas! there is not a trace of them now to be found. But stand at the window a few minutes, and ten to one you will see a Jew go by. That antient people still exist entire, though scattered far and wide, that the threatenings and promises of God contained in the Bible concerning them may in their due time be fully accomplished."

If we have any objection to this work it arises from the somewhat too sudden conversion of the Major, and from the effect it had on his promotion. His General, who had it in his power, at this time, to have promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, resents his taking a religious turn, and withdraws his friendship from him. This, if fiction, which it appears to be, is extravagant; nor is it very probable that any General would act thus towards an officer who in other respects deserved his patronage. If true, it is, we hope, a solitary instance, and ought not to have been interwoven in the story as a characteristick of the superior Officers of the Army. On the subject, however, of converting Infidels, we cordially agree in the following sentiment, p. 53: that "it is sometimes much easier work to prove a thing to be true, than to engage the prejudiced mind to embrace it after it is proved." Modern Infidels, there is reason to fear, are rather careless than ignorant. They neither deny Revelation, when fairly put, nor do they pay the least attention to it when the dispute is at an end. To men of this indifferent disposition the present volume may be usefully recommended.

121. *The Catholic Claims discussed; in a Letter from the Right Hon.* Edmund Burke *to the Hon.* William Smith, *LL.D. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. then a Member of the* Irish *Parliament, now third Baron of the Court of Exchequer in* Ireland. 8*vo.* 1807.

OF the authenticity of this Letter there

there can be no doubt. Mr. Baron Smith permitted the publisher's copy to be collated with the original addressed to him by Mr. Burke, and dated Jan. 29, 1795. Mr. Burke's opinions are in general entitled to respect; and the present Letter will unquestionably be read with interest. It relates to a political measure of the very highest importance, and, perhaps our Readers need not be told, leans towards the granting of farther concessions to the Catholicks.

In handling this question Mr. Burke gives it as his opinion, that the Jacobin influence will be equally directed, wherever it can hope to prevail, against all religions indiscriminately. He adds,

"It is a great truth—that if the Catholic Religion is destroyed by the Infidels, it is a most contemptible and absurd idea, that this or any Protestant Church can survive that event. Therefore, my humble and decided opinion is, that the three Religions, prevalent more or less in various parts of these islands, ought all, in subordination to the Legal Establishment, as they stand in the several countries, to be countenanced, protected, and cherished; and that, in Ireland particularly, the Roman Catholic Religion should be upheld in high respect and veneration; and should be, in its place, provided with all the means of making it a blessing to the people who profess it. That it ought to be cherished as a good (though not as the most preferable good, if a choice was now to be made), and not tolerated as an inevitable evil. If this be my opinion as to the Catholic Religion, as a sect, you must see that I must be to the last degree averse to put a man, upon that account, upon a bad footing with relation to the privileges which the fundamental laws of this country give him as a subject. I am the more serious on the positive encouragement to be given to this Religion (always, however, as secondary), because the serious and earnest belief and practice of it by its professors forms, as things stand, the most effectual if not the sole barrier against Jacobinism."

With respect to the admission of Roman Catholicks to a seat in Parliament, Mr. Burke says,

"I cannot, out of the three hundred members of whom the Irish Parliament is composed, discover that above three, or at the utmost four, Catholicks would be returned to the House of Commons. But suppose they should amount to thirty, that is, to a tenth part (a thing I hold impossible for a long series of years, and never very likely to happen), what is this to those who are to balance them in one House, and the clear and settled majority in the other? For I think it absolutely impossible that, in the course of many years, above four or five Peers should be created of that communion. In fact, the exclusion of them seems to me only to mark jealousy and suspicion, and not to provide security in any way."

Such are the sentiments of Mr. Burke in the year 1795; what they would have been in 1808, after the Rebellion of 1798, the Union in 1800, and the various evidence since exhibited to the Publick on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, we shall not conjecture. But it would not be difficult to point out weaknesses in Mr. Burke's arguments, as applicable to the present state of things; which applicability, however, can alone be the reason for bringing forward his Letter so many years after date.

122. *A Selection of Psalms, adapted to the Service of a Parochial Church. From various Authors.* 12mo. 1808.

THE present selection of devotional poetry, we are told in the Preface, was prompted by the distracted choice of the singers in a country church, who sometimes selected from the Old Version, sometimes from the New, from Dr. Watts, and from other authors. On this apology we have only to remark, that, if any band of singers took such liberties, they ought to have been reprimanded or silenced by the officiating clergyman. We should have no objection to see a standard collection of devotional poetry established by Authority; but, in the place of that, we are not quite sure that much good is done by the very numerous collections which are every day published. Among the Dissenters it has become a *trade* to form a Book of Psalms or Hymns; and, as far as they have fallen in our way, one such collection appears as good as another. Of the present, however, we are inclined to think well, as to the compiler's motives, and his judgment in selection; but still are of opinion, that, if such selections are encouraged, the regular Psalms will fall into disuse, without, in many cases, any thing better being substituted in their room. Our compiler too must be aware that the introduction of Watts's Psalms and Hymns

Hymns into the Church is liable to objections. The other Authors employed here are, Tate and Brady, Cottle, Addison, Merrick, Pitt, Hawkesworth, Bishop Kenn, Browne, Pope, Mrs. Barbauld, Byrom, and Sternhold and Hopkins. The turn of some of these Authors, we need not perhaps tell our Readers, is more poetical than devotional.

123. *A Letter to the Right Reverend Dr.* Beilby Porteus, *Lord Bishop of* London, *on the Subject of the Citation of the Writer before the Spiritual Court, on an unfounded Charge respecting certain Doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Dr.* Gretton, *Archdeacon of* Essex, *at* Danbury, July 8, 1806. *By* Francis Stone, *M.A. F.S.A. Rector of* Cold Norton, Essex. 8vo. 1807.

AS the Ecclesiastical Court has decided that the charge against Mr. S. was not *unfounded*, and as he has undergone the sentence of that Court accordingly; we shall only say of this Letter, that Mr. Stone's ideas of Church discipline would admit into the Church every species of heretical doctrine that has been broached since the first planting of Christianity. Compared with his conduct, how much more consistent, honourable, and conscientious, the conduct of a Lindsey or a Disney!

124. *Extract of a Sermon on the Education of the Poor, under an appropriate System: preached at* Lambeth, June 28, 1807, *for the Benefit of the Boys Charity School at* Lambeth. *By the Rev. Dr.* Andrew Bell, *A.M. F.A.S.E. &c. Rector of* Swanage, Dorsetshire, *and Author of the Experiment in Education at* Madras. 1807.

ALTHOUGH we agree with Dr. Bell, that, "in this enlightened age, it is no longer necessary to dwell on the advantages, whether political, moral, or religious, by which education comes recommended;" yet that it is still possible to advance many original arguments in favour of the education of the poor, and to suggest many ingenious encouragements in this pious work, is sufficiently proved by the present Discourse. We shall not dwell, however, at present, on its merits, as it makes part of the large volume which Dr. Bell has lately published, and to which we shall take an early opportunity of paying our respects.

125. *A Sermon, preached at a Country Church,* Nov. 8, 1807, *on the 5th Verse of the 93d Psalm, "Holiness becometh thine House, O Lord, for ever." Adapted to a Country Congregation.* 8vo. 1808.

THE object of this Discourse is, to recommend, not only the duty of public worship, but that aweful and reverential behaviour during public worship, which becomes those who enter the House of God. In this respect the Author contrasts the ardent though mistaken piety of the heathens with the careless behaviour or open neglect of those in our times who would be very much offended if they were not thought to be Christians. His arguments in favour of a true devotional spirit are selected with judgment from several striking passages and injunctions in the Psalms and other parts of Scripture; and we see no reason why this Sermon, which is professedly adapted to a Country Congregation, may not be recommended to a London Audience; nor can we account, otherwise than from the Author's modesty, for its coming into the world without a name.

126. *The New Pantheon; or, an Introduction to the Mythology of the Antients; in Question and Answer. Compiled principally for the Use of Young Persons. By* W. Jillard Hort. *With Plates.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THE motives which influenced the Author of this little work to lay it before the Publick are such as to excite the warmest approbation; and, were they universally known, they could not fail of producing a general sentiment in his favour. That this may be the case, we shall give them at length in his own words:

"In poetry, and works of elegant literature, such frequent allusions are made to the Mythology of the Antients as to render it desireable for young persons in general to form some acquaintance with the subject. Few of the sources whence information of this kind may be derived are sufficiently pure to meet the eye of Innocence. Before the glorious splendour of truth beamed forth upon the darkened world, from the Gospel of Jesus, the pollutions of licentiousness intermingled themselves even with religious rites and writings.

"Passions so degrading, and actions so shameful, were attributed, by the Heathens, to the Divinities whom their vain imagina-

imaginations had created, that it cannot but be painful to a delicate mind to contemplate their history. Without some modification it is utterly improper to be presented to the attention of youth.

"The following brief Introduction to Mythology was compiled with the design of obviating the difficulty; and has been used for some years in the female seminary in the direction of which the Author esteems it his happiness to be associated. Should it acquire more extended utility, it will gratify one of his warmest wishes,—that of contributing, in any degree, how low soever, to the benefits of the rising generation.

Red Lodge, Bristol, Dec. 1, 1807."

The information contained in Mr. Hort's New Pantheon is (as it should be for the intended purpose) compressed, and conveyed in plain, comprehensive language, calculated to explain the subject in the clearest manner, and at the same time to improve the style of the female student; this we shall prove by a short extract from Chap. VIII.:

"What was the idea which the Pagans entertained concerning Jupiter?

"The generality of their philosophers supposed Jupiter the greatest of the Gods; to be the purest air, the æther; and Juno his wife the grosser air which surrounds the earth.

"Those who looked upon him as an animated god, as one of those men whose illustrious actions had procured him divine honours, contradicted themselves most egregiously; sometimes describing him as absolute sovereign of gods and men, as the principal of all justice, and not unfrequently as the weakest and most criminal of mortals. He was supposed to be the master of the air, the clouds, the thunder and lightning, the god of foresight or providence, the patron of strangers, the guardian of the rights of hospitality, the peculiar judge and protector of sovereigns and magistrates.

"Were there not different Jupiters among different nations?

"Yes; and this circumstance renders his history the more obscure. The first of them is the Jupiter Ammon of the Lybians, who, there is reason to believe, was Ham, one of the sons of Noah. Jupiter Serapis, worshiped in Egypt, is also very antient. Jupiter Belus, mentioned by Herodotus, was the Jupiter of the Assyrians. In short, almost every nation had its Jupiter. The Ethiopians called him Assabinus; the Gauls, Taranus; the inhabitants of the Lower Nile, Apis.

"What was the fabulous history of this god?

"Jupiter having been saved from the devouring fury of his father Saturn, by the address of Rhea his mother, as has been before recounted, and nourished by the milk of the goat Amalthea, delivered his brothers and sisters from prison, made war upon Saturn, and, being furnished with thunderbolts by the Cyclops, and aided by Neptune and Pluto, vanquished and precipitated him into the lowest depths of Tartarus. Dividing the empire of the Universe into three parts, he retained heaven for himself, and entrusted the sea to Neptune, and allotted to Pluto the infernal regions."

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our approbation of the engravings of the different Deities, which are drawn with great freedom, correctness, and classical truth, and engraved in a very superior manner, in outlines. Indeed, it would be unjust not to recommend the work as an elegant and useful companion to young persons of both sexes.

127. *Travels in* South America, *during the Years* 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804; *containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of* Caraccas, *and an Account of the Discovery, Conquest, Topography, Legislature, Commerce, Finance, and Natural Productions of the Country; with a View of the Manners and Customs of the* Spaniards *and the Native* Indians. *By* F. Depons, *late Agent to the* French *Government at* Caraccas. *In Two Volumes, large* 8vo. *Translated from the* French. Longman and Co. 1807.

IT has been the policy of the various Governments of France, although each was founded upon the ruins of the preceding, to preserve one system with respect to their foreign relations. However different the forms, or however great the enmities of parties, in this instance a perfect agreement has existed from 1789 to the present moment; and agents have been sent in every direction to watch over the interests of French subjects, and to ascertain all the particulars enumerated in the above title. Hence the World have obtained much valuable information on general topicks, and the Government of France some private items of infinite use in its ambitious projects.

M. Depons, with indefatigable industry, has collected, through the nature of his situation, and the past partiality of the Spaniards, a mass of knowledge,

knowledge concerning South America, which the jealousy of its Government denied to the travellers of every country: whether their confidence has been well placed may be decided on by the present conduct of the Spanish Patriots.

Perhaps no work published within the last year has been so well calculated to gratify public curiosity as Depons' Travels; our recent operations in that part of the world excited an ardent wish to become acquainted with a people who resisted invasion with so much successful energy against an enemy brave and intrepid as the English. An opportunity is now afforded; and we think little recommendation will be necessary to induce the Publick to take them under their protection, as a new and happy prospect of trading with that country is now opened, which will make the study of Depons' work, in some measure, a matter of necessity to those likely to be concerned in it.

The Introduction consists of fifty-two pages; and, as writers generally explain their intention in that portion of their publication, we shall give an abstract of it. M. Depons says, "The work which I here lay before the Publick has no foundation but truth, nor any ornament besides its accuracy." His aim in writing it he declares to have been no other than a desire to add to the Annals of Geography and Politicks an account of countries of superior interest hitherto very little known. "I hesitate," he observes, "not to maintain, that no part of America, whatever be its situation, can be compared, in point of fertility of soil, and variety and richness of production, with those countries which compose the Captain-generalship of Caraccas; that is to say, with the provinces of Vennezuela, Varinas, Maracaïbo, Cumana, Spanish Guiana, and the island of Margaretta; which extend from 12 degrees North latitude to the Equator, and from 62 to 75 degrees West longitude, from the meridian of Paris."

M. Depons calls this tract *the Eastern part of Terra Firma*, to distinguish it from the more Western part of that country, bounded on the North-east by Cape de la Vela, and by the isthmus of Panama on the West, subject to the Vice-royalty of Santa Fé. This land of promise produces much greater quantities of valuable commodities than the Antilles, and of far superior quality; and the cacao of Caraccas sells for double the price of that of any of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, and even for 15 or 20 *per cent.* more than that raised in the same latitude on the banks of the Magdalene, which flows through a considerable part of the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the sea near Carthagena. Indigo is also very excellent, and only surpassed by that of Guatimala; and tobacco produced in this district "is worth twice as much as the best which is raised in the United States," producing, sold on the King's account, nearly 4,000,000*l.* to the Royal treasury; and even the sugar and coffee, though not cultivated as carefully as in other places, is better than that of any part of the Torrid Zone. "Besides the above colonial commodities, the soil of the Eastern part of Terra Firma offers to the inhabitants an infinitude of other productions adapted for commercial purposes; and this too without requiring from them any thing in advance, or subjecting them to any trouble besides that of gathering them, and giving them a slight and easy preparation." Amongst these he classes vanilla, which grows in great plenty, twining round the trees in the forests of St. Philip and Truxillo, and is worth about 100 francs *per* pound; and yet, such is the neglect of this valuable plant, that its produce might be doubled by very slight exertion. "This interesting article of trade is to the inhabitants of Terra Firma little more than an object of mere curiosity. They do not sell above 200 pounds weight of it in the year. The whole that is gathered is intended for presents to be sent to Spain to their parents, by the agents of the Government, and those who are soliciting employments. The rest is suffered to perish on the trees, or to be devoured by the monkeys, who are very fond of it. The little that is gathered receives, besides, but a very imperfect preparation; the defect of which occasions it to lose the superiority which by nature it possesses over that of Mexico."

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The departments of Coro, Carora, and Truxillo, and Terra Firma, produce wild cochineal in abundance; and, though the natives use it for dyeing themselves, some infatuation prevents them from cultivating it as an article of commerce. A variety of wood and barks, and plants, answering the same purposes, are under similar circumstances; and Maracaibo is almost the only port whence even Brazil wood is exported. The indolence universally prevailing renders their medicinal oils, balsam, resins, and gums, equally useless to the rest of the world; and it is a matter of serious vexation to reflect that Coro, Carora, Tocuyo, and Upper Guiana, are literally covered with aromatic plants, which decay and perish, lost to man. According to our Author, it would be difficult to enumerate the various herbs, roots, and barks, which the Eastern part of Terra Firma offers for medicinal purposes. The sarsaparilla raised is more than is required for the consumption of all Europe. "Sassafras and liquorice abound principally in the neighbourhood of Truxillo; squills are found on the sea-beach of Laguetas; storax in the jurisdiction of Coro; cassia almost every where; gayac is found on the coast; aloes are raised in the jurisdiction of Carora; a species of quinquina is obtained on the mountains, &c."

Nature has been so lavish of her gifts, that even the trees of the vast forests of the place already mentioned extend to twenty species, which may be converted to every use that wood is capable of for inlaid work, each affording a richness of colours beyond that of mahogany; particularly the chacarandy, surpassing all the rest in beauty: this single advantage might be made extremely productive.

The Animals of this country are equally neglected, in a commercial point of view. M. Depons, in speaking of those, observes,

"In order to enable my Reader to complete his estimate, it only remains that I state, farther, that the provinces of Vennezuela, Barcelona, Spanish Guiana, the Western borders of the lake Maracaïbo, &c. contain upwards of one million two hundred thousand horned cattle, one hundred and eighty thousand horses, and ninety thousand mules, dispersed over the plains and the valleys. Sheep are innumerable, and deer very plentiful, particularly in the jurisdictions of Coro, Carora, and Tocuyo. The produce of this branch of commerce may be estimated at five millions of francs, including the proceeds of live animals exported to the neighbouring colonies, and the produce of deer-skins and hides sold for home consumption."

The Author thinks that Mexico and Peru must lose by comparison with this fertile and excellent country, as the mines of the former evidently become less productive, while the nature of the advantages enjoyed by the latter renders them inexhaustible. The policy of the Spanish nation is evident; but it appears less obvious to that people than to those who would willingly partake in the benefits to be derived from the Caraccas. Jealousy, or indolence, or perhaps both, have united to deter the writers and geographers of Spain from describing this territory, which is said to contain a population of 728,000 persons, except in a very superficial and unsatisfactory manner. Indeed, M. Depons has taken the trouble to point out the numerous errors contained in the Works of Montelli and two of the Geographical Dictionaries published in his own country.

It would indeed have been wonderful had this Introduction glided off without furnishing one proof at least of French national vanity; it is rather out of season, it must be confessed, as it tends to shew how little reason, when in comparison with recent events, the Spaniards had to hail the French as their brothers, and the saviours of Porto Rico from the English. Four or five hundred natives of France, cruising in different vessels near the island, landed, and *exclusively* repulsed our soldiers and sailors; and, according to custom, "the commanding officers, Baron and Barnard, covered themselves with glory in this memorable engagement," which occurred in 1798: and yet so ungrateful were the Spaniards, "an account of this siege was published in the Madrid Gazette; *but its limits did not probably allow of any mention being made of the Frenchmen.*"

As M. Depons acknowledges that no stranger dare explore the Spanish territories in America without an express

press permission of the King, a permission almost beyond the possibility of obtaining; it is to be supposed very strong influence procured him the singular honour and advantage of examining the state of a country that influence had, in its own opinion, been destined in due time to control. "Nothing short of the events which drove me to Terra Firma," says M. Depons, "could have secured for me the asylum I obtained there; but which, however, I have not been suffered to enjoy without some difficulties." It is easy to imagine what the events were to which our Author alludes particularly. "The Spaniards are, literally speaking, beyond every other people jealous of inquisitive strangers. There are very few of them who will cordially assist his enquiries concerning their political and domestic œconomy; but there are many who, under the appearance of zeal and friendship, will, upon the most grave and important subjects, give as facts relations the farthest removed from the truth. How often have I received as confidential communications, of which it appeared folly to question the veracity, the information which I afterwards found to be false!" Had not M. Depons resided twelve years in some part of the Spanish possessions, four of which were passed in the provinces he describes, and had he not employed the means (not mentioned) to consult the public records and archives of the country, besides adopting nothing from communication without critical examination, his labours would have resembled those of his predecessors in their erroneous conclusions.

An account of the contents of each chapter succeeds. From the first it appears that the Spaniards had much greater difficulty in establishing themselves upon Terra Firma than in any other part of America; which in some measure arose from their preference of Mexico and Peru, on account of their mines. This chapter contains the discovery and conquest of this part of the Continent.

The second describes the country as it was when the invaders arrived; and gives a detail of the temperature of the climate, of the nature of the soil, mountains, forests, indigenous productions, lakes, rivers, harbours, &c. &c. &c.

The third chapter gives the population of the Europeans and Africans, and the method of making the annual estimate; shews the rank the law assigns them in the community; the care taken to prevent emigration from Spain to the Colonies; the rigour of the law to prevent the admission of strangers; the manners and customs of the Europeans and Creoles; and the condition of freedmen and slaves.

The fourth chapter is wholly devoted to an account of the Indians, who afford sufficient peculiarities to separate them from the other classes of inhabitants. Local tradition and public monuments enabled the Author to present his Readers with many particulars of their original form of government and individual character. "The method which the laws have prescribed for weaning them from their forests, and conducting them to social life, is not destitute of interest. We behold here every thing that is most persuasive in morality rendered altogether impotent and ineffectual, by the natural aversion of the Indians to religious conduct and civilized manners." In short, they are every thing that is perverse and opposite to the morality of Christians. "It is vain," says M. D. "you urge upon them a belief in the existence of a placable and merciful God, for they have faith only in the devil. They form an example, happily of rare occurrence, of a people who do not admit a good principle to counteract the evil." M. Depons seems to think that the merciful, lenient, and remonstrative conduct of the Spaniards is calculated rather to confirm than remove their native prejudices; and sketches the outline of a plan by which he imagines the Indians might be rendered useful alike to the Colonies and the parent State.

The fifth chapter explains the system of legislation imposed upon these provinces, and the nature of the ties by which they are bound to the Mother Country; "the prerogatives and functions of the Royal deputies; the tribunals of justice, and general police;" the number, discipline, and distribution of the troops. He is loud in his praises of the regulations in force for preserving the national sovereignty inviolate; and asserts, that the

the most consummate Wisdom must have dictated the measures which have maintained it so for upwards of three centuries, at a distance of from two to five thousand leagues from the fountain of authority, and through a territory five times the extent of the parent State. He adds, "I ascribe all the merit to the Council of the Indies, that supreme tribunal, where all violations of the laws, and all abuses of authority in Spanish America, are judged; and from which all the regulations, all the decrees relating to the government of the colonies proceed. Europe does not furnish an example of another tribunal whose decisions have been, during three centuries, so luminous and wise as those which have resulted, and still continue to result, from the deliberations of this. During the whole of this long period Calumny has not dared to reproach its proceedings with any undue bias, or ignorance or partiality." Religion next engages our Author's attention; which is too intimately blended with politicks in this region to be passed over in silence. He therefore gives an account of the Inquisition in its present lenient state; of the authority of the See of Rome, reduced by concession to the mere privilege of giving a canonical form to the Royal decrees; the powers of the King as patron of the Indies; and all the inferior regulations of and amongst the Clergy; the functions of the Missionaries; and the chapter concludes with an examination of the propriety of allowing churches the privilege of sanctuary for the protection of criminals.

The seventh division relates to the agriculture of the country; and includes an account of the right which the Spanish Monarch assumes of disposing of the lands there. This is followed by the mode of distribution, and an analysis of the soil and productions of the Eastern part of Terra Firma. Two-and-twenty years residence has enabled the Author to enter upon these subjects with great success, and to observe the decline of cultivation, which he proposes remedies for reviving.

The eight chapter is confined to the commercial concerns of the Spaniards, as far as relates to these colonies. The system is said, by the Author, to have been extremely erroneous in its origin; but is now greatly improved, and has become highly advantageous to the Mother Country, which cannot supply its colonies with any commodities but those of foreign manufacture. He farther observes, that, though the imposts appear to be exorbitant, yet, upon reflection, they are the result neither of ignorance nor accident, but necessarily arise from the principle on which they were formed. The fiscal laws received some modifications about 30 years past, when every reasonable allowance was made in favour of trade, which is reciprocal with the other Spanish possessions, and with Porto Rico, Cuba, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, St. Martha, &c. "The laws permit them also to export to the other colonies in the Gulf of Mexico the surplus of their animals, hides and skins, drugs, and even other articles of produce, besides cacao. In this traffick it is only necessary to obtain the permission of the Intendant, which is easily procured." An account of the contraband trade, which is reduced to a system, and of the consulat of the Caraccas, and of the rate of duties on imports and exports, conclude this portion of the work.

The ninth chapter relates to the financial department. "It will be perceived," says M. Depons, "that until 1728, the period when the Company of Guipuscoa was formed, the resources of the Eastern part of Terra Firma were so limited that Spain was obliged every year to remit money from Mexico for the payment of the troops and the public functionaries, and indeed for all public expences whatever. In 1777 the finances of these provinces underwent an organization, which shews the importance which they had by that time acquired. The Captain-general of Caraccas was relieved from the charge of their superintendance, which was transferred to an Intendant. This regulation introduced new order, and communicated a high degree of lustre to the whole department." After describing the rights and office of the Intendant and revenue officers, an account is given of the origin and object, the assessment, collection, and annual produce of every impost; which is followed by a general table of receipts and payments.

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The tenth chapter describes the towns and their dependencies, their situations, population, character of the inhabitants, their trade, industry, the climate of each, the neighbouring soil, its mountainous and cultivated productions, and the rivers intersecting them. These particulars are accompanied by an explanation of the manner in which the Eastern part of Terra Firma is divided into Cabildos, established in every town, whose jurisdiction extends over adjoining villages; and a description of the seat of each, and the territory belonging to it.

Spanish Guiana composes the contents of the eleventh chapter; which is considered by the Author as deserving of the most distinguished rank of all the colonies, and as destined by Nature to be the most productive. Speaking of the Oronoko, which traverses it for more than 500 leagues, M. Depons observes,

"The navigation of this majestic river, whose vast body of water is at least equal to that of the Amazons, having hitherto been known only to a very small number of the pilots of the country, I have considered myself bound, by the most imperious ties, to explain it with every possible minuteness. I have begun by an account of the navigation of the upper part of it, as far as the capital of Guiana. This presents little that is interesting to commerce, because it is only carried on by the inhabitants of the country, who convey their commodities to St. Thomas. My attention and researches have, therefore, been principally directed to the long and dangerous navigation of the river, from its mouth up to that town. The Oronoko has fifty mouths, which are almost all of them deceitful; and it requires no small share of good fortune in the navigator who is unacquainted with them to make his choice aright. The greater part of these entrances will only conduct him to a labyrinth, formed by an infinitude of islands; from which he will find it extremely difficult, even with the assistance of the compass, to extricate himself. Even the most navigable branch of the Oronoko has its difficulties; it will not admit ships of every tonnage; its bed, strewed with islands, shoals, and rocks, presents a series of impediments which nothing but practice can overcome."

This account has the double merit of accuracy, and of being the first which has been given of a river presenting so many obstacles to its entrance. A map of it, from the mouth to St. Thomas, was made by the late King of Spain; and all the facts relating to the survey were deposited in the office of the Minister.

The enterprising spirit of the English receives an involuntary compliment in this part of M. Depons' Introduction; who, he asserts, by their pushing a contraband trade into every quarter of the globe, have attained as much knowledge of the navigation of the Oronoko as the Spaniards possess, which is extended to the Captain-generalship of the Caraccas, and the other places under their dominion; and those, he says, are inundated with their merchandize.

We shall give the conclusion of this ample explanation of his work in the Author's own words:

"Should I be so happy as to find a value set upon my labours proportioned to the trouble they have cost me, I shall regard the events which, on the 18th of January, 1801, threw me on the shores of Terra Firma, as a favour of Heaven; and in this case I should feel myself bound to declare that I am indebted to the General in Chief, Le Clerc, for a great part of my success. As soon as he arrived at St. Domingo, at the head of the Army sent to restore order in that island, I hastened to submit to him my observations on this colony, and to give him an account of my literary project. The part of his answer which relates to this last subject is dated 10th Thermidor, in the 10th year of the Republick (1802), and is couched in these terms: 'I lament that the wants of the Army under my command will not at this time permit me to apply the necessary sums to historical researches. The time is certainly not far distant when I shall be able to promote this object to the utmost of my wishes. In the mean time, I beg your acceptance of 1000 dollars, which I have ordered to be paid to you. I hope this sum will enable you to prosecute your useful labours. I shall not fail to apprise the Minister of the Interior that there is a Frenchman on the American Continent engaged in such useful enquiries.' This pecuniary assistance, of which the lamentable event of his death prevented the repetition, afforded me little encouragement beyond the consideration of the interest which the Commander in Chief took in my undertaking. His solicitation to continue my labours assured me that I should have a direct claim upon the gratitude of the Government. I needed nothing more to induce me to redouble my zeal, my industry, and application; and to sacrifice every thing to the accuracy, the clearness, and the precision, which ought

ought to be found in the laborious and important description of these extensive and delightful countries."

The Reader of this entertaining work will find many amusing details of the manners and amusements of the people. Part of the females seem, in past days, to have answered the same purposes to the French nobility which the citizenesses of London in former times have been suspected of affording to our nobility.

"Marriages between freemen of colour and whites, although not prohibited by the laws till a very late period, are not viewed in a more favourable light here than elsewhere. The first families are particularly careful to avoid such a mixture. Upon this article they are even more scrupulous than French noblemen, who have frequently gone to the colonies for the express purpose of repairing, by a matrimonial connexion, a fortune wrecked by losses or misconduct. In these cases they despised prejudices; they cared nothing about colour, provided it was not absolutely black. Riches were the great *desiderata*, and made up for every thing else. They returned to France with their tawny consorts, where their Creole birth detracted nothing from their consequence in polite society."

The propensity for trivial disputes at law, which prevails in South America, generally arising from feigned pride, is well exposed by M. Depons; who adds, there is not a country in the world which abounds so much in lawsuits as Spanish America. The haughtiness of the antient families knows no limits; and the least glance of disrespect towards their characters or descent exasperates the party into the most ungovernable rage, who, being denied the hateful custom of duelling, swears eternal enmity to the offender, and vents it in vexatious suits. The same family folly exists in the splendour of their dress. "The costume of etiquette, for visits as well as festivals, is a taffeta, satin, or cut velvet coat and breeches. Cloth is never used, unless the person is in mourning; and then, to make it appear more sumptuous, it is adorned with rich embroidery. The waistcoat must be of gold tissue, or at least of silk, covered with embroidery; the hat cocked. All this fine attire would still signify nothing, if it was not accompanied by a silver, or, in case the person is rich, a gold-hilted sword." This circumstance, and the formal attention to etiquette, completely banishes that freedom and ease which is the soul of intercourse. Hence parties are not frequent; and among the Spaniards of America there are none of those pleasant assemblies of young ladies which prevail in Europe, and give an opportunity for cultivating those friendships that have been sometimes extremely useful to individuals in their days of maturity.

The only theatre at Caraccas is opened at festivals, and at no other time; the admittance is a real.

"All the pieces, in themselves most wretched, are, moreover, miserably performed. The declamation of this theatre, by no means deserving the ear of Thespis, is a species of monotonous stammering, very like the tone in which an infant of ten years old recites a badly-studied lesson. No grace, no action, no inflection of voice, not a single natural gesture; in a word, nothing of that which constitutes the actor of a common theatre. The performers of Caraccas may be compared to those Merry-Andrews who run from fair to fair, living rather on the produce of compassion than by the pleasure they afford."

It would be extremely unjust were we to dismiss this article without exhibiting the pleasing part of M. Depons' valuable picture of the Caraccas. Their own enlightened citizens are aware of the absurd prejudices we have already noticed; and D. Miguel Joseph Sanz has been selected to form a code of municipal laws for Caraccas, who has thus written on public education:

"No sooner does the child discover the first feeble efforts of intellect than he is sent to school, where he learns to read books replete with ridiculous and extravagant tales, frightful miracles, and a superstitious devotion, reduced to certain external forms, by which he is disciplined to hypocrisy and imposture. Far from instructing him in those primary duties from which all others are derived, by impressing his tender heart with a deep sense of the greatness, the power, the goodness, and the justice of the Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, so as to inspire him with truly Christian maxims; his father is contented, and thinks he has discharged his duty, provided the child knows certain forms of prayer by rote, recites the rosary, wears a scapulary, and performs other external acts of the Christian ritual, which, allowing them to be in themselves good, pious, and devout, are, however, by no means sufficient to make him a good Christian or a virtuous man. Instead of teaching

teaching their children what they owe to God, to themselves, and to their neighbours; they suffer them to engage in every kind of dangerous amusement, without paying the smallest attention to the society which they frequent. Instead of precepts of morality, they inculcate certain points of pride and vanity, which lead them to abuse the privileges of their birth; because they do not know the objects for which they were conferred. There are few of the youth of Caraccas, who do not pretend to a pre-eminence in rank, and foolishly pride themselves in having a grandfather an Alferex, an uncle an Alcaide, a brother a Monk, or a relation a Priest. These failings, which arise entirely from education, breed animosities among families, and make the citizens deceitful and irrational. There can be no sincerity, peace, attachment, nor confidence, in a country, where every one makes it the object of his particular study to be distinguished above others by his birth and vanity."

There cannot be a doubt but that time will spread such sentiments as the above; and it is greatly honourable to the late government of Spain, that a man of Sanz's liberal mind should have been preferred to frame laws for the community, which is honoured by ranking him in the list of its citizens. If the Patriots of that generous nation (as we most devoutly wish) should ultimately succeed in rescuing their country from its invaders, it is to be hoped they will remember the frank and disinterested assistance we have afforded them, and open the gates to the full tide of rational thought and wealth that may flow to this part of America, by the enterprize of our Merchants.

128. *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel* Hutchinson, *Governor of* Nottingham *Castle and Town; Representative of the County of* Nottingham *in the Long Parliament, and of the Town of* Nottingham *in the first Parliament of* Charles II. &c. *With original Anecdotes of many of the most distinguished of his Contemporaries, and a summary Review of Public Affairs; written by his Widow* Lucy, *daughter of Sir* Allen Apsley, *Lieutenant of the Tower*, &c. *Now first published, from the original Manuscript, by the Rev.* Julius Hutchinson. *To which is prefixed, the Life of Mrs.* Hutchinson, *written by herself: a Fragment. Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808. 4*to.*

THE Editor of this antient piece of biography dedicates it, in the following words;

"To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, these Memoirs are, with permission, humbly dedicated, in testimony of respect for his exalted character, and of gratitude for his past and present condescension," &c.

To do justice to the intentions and views of Mr. Hutchinson, it will be necessary to give an abstract of the preface to the first edition of his work, which very properly informs us of the manner he became possessed of the Manuscript forming its basis. The Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson were known by many persons to be in the possession of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. of Owthorpe in Nottinghamshire, and of Hatfield Woodhall, Herts, who, including the Editor, had been sometimes indulged with the inspection of them; but Mr. Hutchinson uniformly rejected every request to publish them, though to those solicitations were added the entreaties of the late female historian, Mrs. Catherine Macaulay. This gentleman dying without issue, part of his property descended to the present Editor, his nephew, including the mansion of Hatfield Woodhall, in the library of which he discovered the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, a book without a title, described as "a kind of diary made use of when she came to write the Life of Colonel Hutchinson;" a fragment, a sketch of the early part of her own life, with several copies of verses, finished and unfinished, and two books, entirely composed of religious subjects; the whole written by the lady whose name appears in the title-page.

The father of the deceased possessor, Julius Hutchinson, Esq. son of Charles Hutchinson, Esq. of Owthorpe, only son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, by his second wife, the Lady Catherine Stanhope, had read the MS. in question, and marked it in several places with his initials. The lady just mentioned attained the astonishing age of 102 years, and is said to have enjoyed her faculties to the latest period of her life. The facts of the notes introduced in the above way were communicated to Julius Hutchinson by this antient lady; and as she had resided at Nottingham, she had ample means of information,—

"As there is only one instance wherein the

the veracity of the Biographer is at all called in question, and even in this it does not appear to the Editor, and probably may not to the Reader, that there was sufficient ground for objection; the opposition and the acquiescence of her grandson and herself seem alike to confirm the authenticity and faithfulness of the Narrative."

The Editor has obliged the publick with a pedigree of his family, and descends into various particulars of the fate of different branches of it. It appears from the pedigree, that Colonel Hutchinson left four sons, of whom John only (the youngest) left issue, two sons; one of which, by family tradition, is said to have emigrated to Russia, and the other to the West Indies or America. Of his daughters nothing more is known, but that one of them married a person named Orgill. The family of George Hutchinson also became extinct in the second generation. Charles Hutchinson, only son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson by Lady Catherine Stanhope, married a daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Eoteler of Hatfield Woodhall, Herts; who being a zealous Royalist, this gentleman so completely adopted his sentiments, that he obtained nearly their whole inheritance, and, instead of assisting his Republican relatives, purchased Colonel Hutchinson's estate at Owthorpe of his widow and son; by these means he acquired both wealth and popularity, and, was Member of Parliament for Nottingham from 1690 till his death.

His son Julius married Betty, daughter of Colonel Norton of Wellow, a branch of the family of that name in Hampshire, and whose mother was a Kiennes; this gentleman granted the writings of Mrs. Hutchinson much of his attention, and his relatives have a tradition that he treated the last descendants of his uncle with great kindne s and liberality, besides affording them money to enable them to emigrate. Several circumstances combined, lead the Editor to suppose, that Mrs. Hutchinson found herself and children in a forlorn situation; although she had been fortunate enough to dispose of her husband's estates. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson seems to think it necessary to remove some doubts which might be raised as to the propriety of publishing a work decidedly built on the practice and opinions of a Republican in arms against his Sovereign: as this is a delicate point in the present state of politicks, we beg leave to let him speak for himself, and to resign his reasoning into the hands of our Readers, who will be pleased to form their own judgment.

"That avowed predilection for a Republican government which is conspicuous in this History, as it was in the lives of the persons who are the principal subjects of it, may perhaps give a momentary *alarum*; but a little reflection will dissipate it. At the time when Colonel Hutchinson first entered on the great theatre of life, the contest was just begun between the partizans of the divine right of the Sovereign, and the indispensible obligation of the subject to passive obedience and non-resistance, on one side; and the assertors of the claims of the people to command, through their representatives, the public purse, the freedom of debate in Parliament, and the responsibility of Ministers, on the other. When the sword, the *ratio ultima Regum*, the *last appeal of Kings*, was resorted to by the former, and the latter gained the victory, they very naturally adopted the Republican system; as concluding, that persons holding such opinions as the Princes of the House of Stuart and their adherents did, would never concede to them their franchises, but with a full intention to resume them whenever they should recover power enough to attempt it with success. The events fully justified this conclusion; and it is now evident to all, that the only thing which could ever give this nation permanent tranquillity, and put an end to those heart-burnings which, either openly or covertly had existed, even from the time of the Norman Conquest, was an explicit compact between King and People, which took its date indeed from the Revolution in 1688, but obtained its consummation at the fortunate accession of the House of Brunswick, when the title of the Monarch and the rights of the People became identified and established on one common basis."

The Editor proceeds with saying, that no one will pretend that such an opportunity was within the reach of human foresight; consequently, the then best remedy was applied; and, "upon a review of the contest, it will be seen, that what the Tory and the courtier of the present day, the friend or even the flatterer of kingly power, admits as axioms, were the grand desiderata of the Whig and the patriot of those times;" and that what were at that period considered

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as dangerous encroachments, now pass as moderate and indisputable claims. Besides this argument, Mr. Hutchinson appears to rest his defence of Colonel Hutchinson on the plea, that his idea of a limited government must have greatly resembled that which we now enjoy practically; for, though it is termed Imperial, the principal part of the legislative power remaining with the people, and the executive being vested in a chief magistrate, the plan or form is quite as Republican as he could have desired; and the succession having been made hereditary, the first wish of his heart, which was to repress individual ambition, is fully provided for.

"Possessing himself, but finding not in others, the virtue worthy of, and essential to, a Republick, he would have gladly taken shelter under a well-limited Monarchy; and of such a one he would unquestionably have been a loyal subject, a vigorous assertor."

Colonel Hutchinson's Puritanism, which distinguished him through life, is accounted for, according to Mr. Hutchinson, by his predilection for a Republick; the turn of thought and of expression which is so styled, had been adopted by those who asserted the right of religious enquiry, and with them the champions of civil liberty naturally coalesced; indeed, the favourite study of the time was Divinity, and, consequently, the general idiom became tinctured by the language of Scripture. This study was surrounded by dangers, and it led the Colonel into the errors he committed; but the Editor contrasts these errors with the dissolute life of the Laity, and the conduct of the Established Clergy of that time, who, he asserts, "preached up the prerogative in all its extravagance, and endeavoured to establish, jointly and inseparably, implicit faith in, and unqualified obedience to, the Church and King (still giving the Church the precedency);" in short, in the good gentleman's opinion, those "deemed rebels by the Court, and latitudinarians by the Hierarchy, were rigorists in religion and morality;" while their opponents "were slaves in principle, and libertines in practice." Such was the vehemence, the violence, and the antipathy entertained towards the Puritans, that it seemed almost to justify bigotry on their side; but the Colonel is said to have been free from any portion of it: in truth, the liberality of mind possessed by the subject of these Memoirs, rendered him independent of every party, and proved him to be the friend of each, to the utmost of his ability. This part of his conduct deserves the praise of the candid; and we transcribe the following extract from the Preface, with a conviction that the publick will agree with us in admiring a man who could divest himself of prejudice, and particularly religious prejudice, in the midst of a civil war, partly founded on this very passion.

"It was quite a different party, that of the rigid Presbyterians, and peculiarly their Ministers, 'who cried out against the tyranny of the Bishops, only that they might get the power into their own hands, and, without the name, might exercise the authority of Popes*.' That, instead of this power being irrecoverably and immoveably established over us, we are now governed by the mildest Church discipline in the universe, we owe to these Independents! Colonel Hutchinson, in particular, if he had lived in times like ours, 'when Bishops and Ministers desire only to be helpers, not lords over the consciences of God's people,' would either have been a conforming member of the Church of England, or, at most, have only dissented from it in few things, and that with modesty and moderation. For it is well worthy of notice, that, after having suffered provocation and persecution from Catholick, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian, when power came into his own hands, he treated all with lenity, and to the worthy persons of all sects and parties extended his protection."

Mr. Hutchinson next considers the character of the Colonel in a point of view far less favourable, which must be generally blamed, and is but little capable of defence; this was the condemnation of Charles I. to the block. He acknowledges, that to speak of the justice of the measure would be mockery, and that nothing less than the total subversion of every principle of previous action could have caused such an event; and thinks it would be little better than presumption to pronounce what course should have been

* Whitelock.

been pursued, when the political horizon was so totally obscured; but he ventures to add, that, in his opinion, the conduct of the King and his friends, after the decisive battle of Naseby, rendered his destruction inevitable. Whether his supposition is well founded, "that though some may blame, many more will pity a man such as Colonel Hutchinson," who was determined, with the majority, not to lose the opportunity of preventing a possibility of deception on the part of the Monarch, provided he had been permitted to live, may be solved by recurring to some late events, which very decidedly called forth the public censure.

Perhaps it might have been full as well, if the Editor had submitted the whole of this work to his Readers, without entering into the merits of the principles upon which the Colonel acted. The narrative possesses sufficient interest as a detail of historical facts, without a justification of the conduct of a person very long since consigned to the grave; nor can modern altercation on the revival of antient differences tend to any good purpose, as it is acknowledged we have derived all the benefits from the shocking æra under notice, which it was capable of affording. We have ventured thus far on this head with no other view than a sincere desire to preserve that general amnesty, which has long since been established between the Monarchical and Republican parties of England. To discuss which was in the right, can lead to no good end, but may produce evil.

The fact, that Mr. Hutchinson has published this work, is a proof that he highly approves of it; whether his partiality rested on a firm basis will soon appear; but he thought it necessary, in the Preface to the first edition, to point out its attractions, and observes,—

"Surely we risque little in saying, that a History of a period, the most remarkable in the British annals, written one hundred and fifty years ago by a lady of elevated birth, of a most comprehensive and highly-cultivated mind, herself a witness of many of the scenes she describes, and active in several of them, is a literary curiosity of no mean sort."

This we fully subscribe to; and are ready to add, that all persons acting and thinking with due liberality should, in pursuing this or any other antient Narrative, written by the partizan of any particular cause, divest themselves of all personal feeling and opinion, and view it only as the history of facts, not more highly coloured, perhaps, than other histories of distant transactions are by modern writers; at the same time recollecting, that little motives of action are discovered by such means, which are suppressed and concealed in the cold authorities of deep politicians.

We shall now bid adieu to the original Preface, and advert to the Advertisement prefixed to the second edition. In this the Editor takes the opportunity of congratulating himself upon his foresight, in anticipating the reception the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson would meet with from the publick, whose patronage he experienced in the sale of a large impression within a few months; the pleasure and advantage arising from which was enhanced by the unqualified approbation given in the same period to the work by many respectable Reviews. Several well-contrived compliments, directed to the "moral sense in British society," are offered by the Editor in return, for the acceptance of his protectors.

"He has availed himself of this opportunity to introduce some improvements, which have been suggested partly by obliging communications from friends, and partly by farther researches and inquiries of his own."

We thought it necessary to let Mr. Hutchinson explain his motives in publishing the Narrative of his fair Relative; and shall proceed without farther observation to the Memoirs themselves; nor shall we attend to the Notes, which can only be useful to those who peruse the book. A good engraving of the Colonel by Neagle faces the title-page, and a second very excellent portrait of his Lady, by Freeman; the first page of the Life of herself; this is introduced by an humble confession of her own unworthiness, and an ardent acknowledgment of the mercy and goodness of the Creator, in a strain that may by some be termed an effusion of fanaticism; but we must be permitted to say, that it does her memory honour, as it appears to be as sincere, as many of the whining performances

of

of the times were hypocritical. If we except a certain degree of singularity, or what is now denominated *quaintness*, which is observable in the language of this lady, not through any deficiency in her attainments, but to be attributed solely to the idiom of her day, it will be found to be comprehensive, energetic, and highly polished. Having completed her exordium, Mrs. Hutchinson informs us,

"It was on the 29th day of January in the yeare of our Lord 16$\frac{49}{50}$, that, in the Tower of London, the principall citie of the English Isle, I was, about four of the clock in the morning, brought forth to behold the ensuing light. My father was Sir Allen Apsley, lieftenant of the Tower of London; my mother, his third wife, was Lucy, the youngest daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidiard Tregoz in Wiltshire, by his second wife."

The historical sketch of the History of England which follows, is accompanied by a display of those fascinating truths, said of the honour, probity, and valour of Englishmen, that must ensure Mrs. Hutchinson the grateful remembrance of her countrymen. Let their politicks be what they may, every individual must accord with her in her assertion, that,

"Whoever considers England, will find itt no small favour of God to have bene made one of its natives; both upon spirituall and outward accounts. The happinesse of the soyle and ayre contribute all things that are necessary to the use or delight of man's life. The celebrated glory of this Isle's inhabitants, ever since they received a mention in History, confers some honor upon every one of her children, and with it an obligation to continue in that magnanimitie and virtue, which hath famed this Island, and raysed her head in glory, higher than the greate kingdomes of the neighbouring Continent."

Such is the energy with which this patriotic Lady speaks of her native land in p. 3; and in p. 5, she proceeds:

"Nor is it only vallour and generosity that renowne this nation; in Arts wee have advanced equall to our neighbors, and in those that are most excellent, exceeded them. The world hath not yielded men more famous in navigation, nor ships better built or furnished. Agriculture is as ingeniously practised. The English archery were the terror of Christendome, and their clothes the ornament: but these low things bounded not their greate spiritts; in all ages it hath yielded men as famous in all kinds of learning, as Greece and Italy can boast of.

"And to compleate the crowne of all their glory, reflected from the lustre of their ingenuity, vallour, witt, learning, justice, wealth, and bounty; their pietie and devotion to God, and His worship, hath made them one of the most truly noble nations in the Christian world. God having, as it were, enclosed a people here, out of the vast common of the world, to serve him with a pure and undefiled worship."

(To be concluded in our next.)

129. Kathleen: *a Ballad: from an antient* Irish *Tradition in the Valley of* Glandilough, *County of* Wicklow. *By* John Edwards, *Esq. of* Oldcourt, *in the same County. 4to.* 1808.

ST. Keivan was a holy man and a great preacher, and beloved by all who heard or saw him; amongst others a neighbouring young woman was so fond of attending upon his prayers and sermons, that she fell desperately in love with him, and could not help continually haunting him wherever he went, which was the cause of great vexation to the holy man. After trying every mode of getting rid of this damsel, he worked out a bed in the face of the mountain, where he supposed she could never find him out; but in the morning when he awakened, he saw her *face looking in at him* at the mouth of the cave; at which he was so vexed that he gave her a push, and down she fell into the lake below: he then prayed that she might not be drowned, and soon after saw her floating on the water, and singing the sweetest musick.

Such is the tradition which Mr. Edwards has worked into a ballad, but has adhered so closely to the narration as to allow very little access to poetical fancy. What Johnson said of Swift may be justly applied to him: "The rogue never hazards a figure." The catastrophe is related in these tame and prosaic lines:

"The Father now starting perceiv'd the [his rest:
rude stranger,
Unknown *who* or *what*—as he broke from
He stretch'd forth his arm, *as to* ward off
the danger, [throbbing breast."
And struck the poor maid on her quick-

130. *A History of the antient Town of* Shaftesbury, *from the Founder, Alfred the Great; partly selected from* Hutchins. *Containing an Account of the Abbey, the Churches, Nuns, Clergy, Representatives in Parliament, Recorders, Mayors, &c.; also of the*

the eminent Persons who have resided in the Town and its Neighbourhood. Published by T. Adams, Shaftesbury. 8vo.

THIS is a very satisfactory and respectable little publication, founded on the firm basis of the late Mr. Hutchins's truly valuable labours, and unmixed with any base alloy. Mr. Adams deserves the thanks and the encouragement of the publick, for having furnished them with so excellent a manual of Topography—particularly when it is considered, that of the first volume of the new edition of Hutchins not more than 100 copies are in existence; and of the portion containing *Shaftesbury*, not more than 80.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The three English Declamation Prizes at Trinity college, Cambridge, are this year adjudged to Messieurs Hodson, Arnold, and Musgrave.

We learn with great pleasure, that the British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several Congregations in the connexion of the late Rev John Wesley, amounting to nearly £1300.; and have no doubt but that the Society will attend to the *correctness* of their Editions. It appears from the Annual Reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections, originated in Wales, was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland, and has since been acted upon in various parts of England, particularly in Birmingham, where the several denominations of Christians united their exertions, and raised on its behalf a considerable sum. It is truly gratifying, in these times of Religious Discord, to see the different descriptions of Christians co-operating in one grand scheme for disseminating to the very ends of the earth, those Scriptures, which they profess in common can alone make men wise unto Salvation.

We announce the advanced state of a most useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio; to be speedily published, under the title of, "Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces; with appropriate Explanations, and References to the Parts, by Mr. J. J. Watt, Surgeon; designed by the Author to illustrate the Anatomy of these Organs, as they appear in different Sections of the Head, and performed with the strictest attention to Anatomical accuracy." The Engravings will be four in number; containing six views of the parts of their natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; together with an additional anatomical description of these Organs, by Mr. W. Lawrence, Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The greater number of Professional Gentlemen resident in London have already become subscribers to this work.

Education of the Poor.—A difference of opinion has long prevailed among high political characters, as to the policy of educating the lower orders of the people: thinking it not only unnecessary, but mischievous, to teach persons who are to get their living by hard manual labour, to read or write; while others contend, that such instruction improves their morals. Sir Richard Phillips, one of the late Sheriffs, has disclosed to the publick some facts, which must go a great way in deciding this question. Some time ago, he ascertained that out of 152 criminals who were in Newgate, 101 could not write their names; that of the remaining 51, twenty-five wrote their names in a fair hand; and twenty-six in a bad and partly illegible hand.—At one time, when he caused religious books to be distributed among the criminals, he found an almost general indifference about the receipt of them. And the majority of these persons "*were totally ignorant of the nature, object, and end of Religion itself.*" Of those who were in the condemned cells under sentence of death in June last, five men and three women could neither read nor write.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 665. In Contents, col. 1, l. 10, for "from *Chitlington*," read "*Chilton*;" at foot, for "Chitlington *Church, Bucks*," r. "Chiltington *Chapel, Sussex*."

P. 673. In Plate I. for "Chitlington Chapel," r. "Chiltington Chapel."

P. 674, col. 1, l. 22, dele "*(see Pl. I.)*" the View of Chilton Church, co. Bucks, being still in the hands of the Engraver; but it shall be given in a future Number.

H. (of Chester) in our next; with Mr. Hamper's Topographical Account of Dunster; An Honest and Candid Friend to Science and Truth; &c. &c.

ODE

ODE GRÆCA,

Numismate annuo dignata, et in Curiâ Cantabrigiensi recitata, A. D. 1808.

AUCTORE T. RENNELL,
COLL. REGAL. SCHOL.

VERIS COMITES.

ΑΓΡΙΩι πρὶν λαίλαπι γαυρiάσας
ἠνίδ' ὡς σίγασ' ἄνεμος, γέλασμα
κυμάτων ἀνηρίθμον ἠρέμα κοί-
μασε γαλάνα.

ἀλλὰ τῆδ, εἴτ' ὠρανiᾶν ἀφ' ἑδρᾶν,
ἑσπέραις εἴτ' ὠκεάνου παρ' ἀκταῖς
ὀλβίων νασᾶν ῥοδοπάχεές σ' ἀπ-
άγαγον ὧραι,

χαῖρέ μοι, χαῖρ' αὖθις ἔαρ, κόμισδον
πορφυροῦν ἔτευς γάνος· ἄγγελος τεῦ
εὐστομεῖ μινυρομένα σκιαῖσιν
πένθιμος ἀδών,

ἃ ξένα δ' ἀμοιβαδὶς ἐκ μελάθρου
ὀρθρινὸν τρύζοισα λαλεῖ χελιδών·
σύμφυτος τὶν ἁρμονία. τὰ δ' ἄνθη
ἄτρεμα βάλλων
ἐκ τάφων πρὰν χημερινῶν ἔλυσεν
ὑψόθ' ἁβραῖς κοῦφα βλεφῶν ἀήταις
εἴαρος παῖς ὁ Ζέφυρος· δι' ἄλσος
ἀδὺ τέθαλε

τὸ στέφος νύμφαισιν ἴον, τὺ δ' ἀοῦς
ἀργύραν Νάρκισσε δρόσον πεπωκὼς,
Κύπριδός τ' ἄημα ῥόδον· βρύοισαν
εὔνασε γαῖαν

ἃ μυρόπνους ἀσυχία πτέροισιν
εὐδίαν στάσδοισ'· ἄγ' ἔγειρε χόρδας
Δαλίων ὀπαδὲ θεᾶν· ἐραννᾷ
εἴαρος ὥρᾳ

οὐκ ἄθαλπτοι Πιερίδες· μέλευς δὲ
μαλθάκαις ἀκτῖσι βεβρεγμένον κῆρ
ὡς ἰαίνεθ', ὡς βαθὺ κυδίασεν
ἔνθεον αὐδᾷ.

αἴμυλος δ' ἁ Κύπρις ἀπ' ὠράνοιο
ἅρμ' ὑποζεύξασα πέδον διέπτα·
χρυσείων ἐξ οἰχομένας πεδίλων
ὡς καλὸν ὄσδει

γάῖα, κ' αἰθὴρ πορφύρεος· νίν ἄμπι
ἀΐ τε Καφίσου Χαρίτες λαχοῖσαι
θερμὸν ἐκπνεῦσαν πόθον (ἄλλεταί μοι
στάθεσιν ἦτορ

εὖτ' ἂν εἴδω) πάρ τε βρέφος κατίζη
μίκκυλος παῖς, μίκκυλον οὐ τὸ τραῦμα,
εἰ κόρας ποκ' ὄμμασιν ἐννυχεύων,
εἴτ' ἀνὰ δρυμὼς

Ναιάδων ἀγησίχορος βέλεμνον
ἰμέρῳ χρίσας βάλε· τίς πέφευγεν;

ἄμβροτος γὰρ εἶαρ ἔρως, ἔρως δ' αὖθ'
ἄμβροτον εἶαρ.

ἀδονᾶν ἄλλοισι μέμαλεν ἄλλων·
μύριαι γὰρ πλάσιον ἀδοναὶ τεῦ,
μύριαι τεῦ φίλτατον ἦρ, ὀπαδοί.
ἄλλοτε νύμφας

εὔαδ' ἐν χόροις ἀρίσμα, νύμφας·
ἠρινὸν γὰρ κάλλος ἀπαὶ φαεννῶν
ὀμμάτων στάσδει πόθον, ἁ λαλεύσης,
ὡς μέλι, φωνά.

εὔαδ' ὡραῖον γάνος· Ἀφροδίτης
ἄνθος ὡς γλυκύ, γλυκερώτερον δ' ὃ
παρθένου ταῖς ἀμβροσίαις ῥόδον πα-
ρηΐσι θάλλει.

τάκετ' ἐν πέτραις νιφὰς, ἐν δὲ λευκοῖς
εἰσέτι στάθεσσι χιὼν ἔλαμψεν·
ἀλλὰ μὴ ψυχρόν τι, τοίας χλιαίνει
ἃ φλογὸς αὐγά.

ἄλλοτ' ἐν ποίᾳ δότε μοι προπίνειν,
ἄμπελός τ' ἄμπαυμα πόνων γένοιτ' ἄν,
κ' ὦ Διὸς παῖς κισσοφόρος· πιῶν τίς
οἶδε μέριμναν;

ἀδὺ τᾶν ὑλᾶν ψιθύρισμα, μάλων
ἀδὺ δείλᾳ πλασδομένων βόαμα·
ἄδιον δ' ἃ πακτίδος ἐν νάπαισι
νυκλὸς ἀμόλγῳ

δωριάσδει ποικιλόγαρυς ᾠδά,
ἂν ἐμίμασ' ὑαλόεσσιν ἄντροις
ἀντιπλήξ, Ὀρεστιάδεσσι νύμφαις
παίγνιον ἄχω.

ἂν δὲ λειμῶν' ὃν χλοεραῖς ποκ' αἰδὼς *
ἀρτὶ καπεύοισα δρόσοις ἔτεγγε,
σὺν κυσὶν τοῖς θηροφόνοις κάλεσσεν
Ἄρτεμις ἀγνά,

εἶμι, καὶ γὰρ πάρθενος ἐξέγειρεν,
εἶμι πρὸς βάσσας. τότε δ' αὖ καταχὲς
κρανίδος μελισδομένας παρ' ὕδωρ
οἰόθεν οἶος

μνάσομαι τὰ λυγρὰ βίου, βροτοὺς δὴ
μνάσομαι, φύλλων γενεήν· τί δ' αὕτως
ἀνθέων † ἄβας τὸ ποθεινὸν ἄνθος
Φοίνιος ἅδης

δρέψατ' ὡραίᾳ νεότατος ἀκμᾷ,
δρέψατ' ἐν τοῖς ἁλικίας χόροισιν
τὸν γλυκύν, τόν ἱμερόεντ'; ἐφ' ἁμῖν
φίλτατον ἔργος

οὐκ ἔτ' ἐστ'· ἀλλ', ὦ τάλαν, κ' τόδ' εἴη
μόρσιμον, Νέλσωνος ἂν ἦσθ'—ἀμαυροὶ

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* Eur. Hipp. 78.

† Deflendum admodùm juvenem Vice-Comitem TRAFALGAR.

παρθενάκαμες

παρδεδάκαμες· τί δέ τις, τί δ' οὔ τις; *
ὡς ὄγαρ ἔπτα,

αὔριον δ' οὐ, θνατὸς ἐών, ὄρασεν.
τί φρονεῖς; μεῖον φρονέοντι κέρδος·
αὐχὶ δὴν τὸ τερπνόν· ὅταν φανῇ δι-
όσδοτος αἴγλα,

φροντίδες πᾶ, πᾶ δὲ σοφῶν μέριμναι;
λάμψεν ἀὼς πορφυρέα, τρυφαῖς τε
ὑπόδυμοις χλιδῶσα χάρις, γέλασσεν
ἄμβροτον ἅμαρ.

ἀδὺ μειδίασε νεᾶνις ὥρα,
τερψέωὶ εἴαρ βραχύ· τίς σκοποῖτ' ἂν
χείμαλος λυγροῦ ζάλον, ἀγρίαν τε
νυκτὸς ἄβυσσον;

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE inclosed lines have, I believe, never been in print. If you agree with me, that their merit entitles them to preservation, I trust you will give them immortality, by inserting them in your valuable Miscellany. They were written by the late John Bicknell, Esq. the Barrister, to a young lady, who very soon afterwards became the wife of his Brother, Charles, the present Solicitor to the Admiralty. The Lady died many years since; and has left a daughter still living, who inherits all the virtues and accomplishments of her mother.

PHILO-GENIUS.

To Miss FIREBRACE.

"A NEW-YEAR'S Gift! an empty purse!"—
No—full of Verses—"that's still worse"—
"The sweepings of an empty skull;
Immensely long, profoundly dull."
Ah! Madam, could I but compose
On fine Bank-paper, in plain prose,
Short Promises to Daniel Race†,
Or to the Bearer Miss Firebrace;
And at the corner, in black letter
Write TWENTY THOUSAND—'twould be better
I own, with them to fill a purse,
Than doggrel scrolls of Bellman's verse.
But trust me, on poetic ground
Those soft notes ne'er were current found;
Not all Parnassus' hills contain
Of precious ore one single vein;
No money-trees there ever blow,
No Indian streams of treasure flow.
Beneath the calm inspiring shade,
By haunted stream, at evening laid,
'Twere treason for the Muse's vot'ry
To dream of prizes in the lott'ry.
What Bard sublime in all the land
Draws ink out of a silver stand,
Or dries it with Pactolian sand?
Nor can Apollo's sacred lyre
Boast for its bass one silver wire.
Yet num'rous Christmas presents pass
Thro' every turnpike in Parnass';
So heavy oft the jingling load,
That, as he trots along the road,
Pegasus has as huge a pack, as
West-country horse, or London Jack-ass.
Epistles—Odes—Congratulations—
Epithalamiums—Invitations
To Friends—Wives—Mistresses—Relations.
And with such trump'ry as much work is,
As if it held good Norfolk Turkies.
Accept then for the giver's sake
The rhyming present that I make.
Let others offer at your shrine
Their frankincense, or garlands fine,
Or (more substantial gift) twelfth-cake,
Which King or Queen might deign to take;
And vow you are the sweetest creature,
Sweet as the sugar-ice, and sweeter:
Let Charles begin his New-Year's-lay,
In a more sentimental way,
With Cupid's flames, and fire and feather,
To warm you this cold frosty weather.
For me—a blunt, plain-spoken man,
Such elegance is not my plan;
I bring no dainties to regale,
No compliments, nor am'rous tale,
Nor syllabub, nor Christmas ale,
Nor golden cups, nor costly dishes,
But this poor Purse, and my good-wishes.
Now give me leave, ma'am, to declare
Entre nous—what my wishes are.
I wish not that from every pool
Your lucky Purse may rise brim-full;
With Fortunatus's to vie,
Which never needed a supply;
I would not hear that all the Aces,
Lone hands, and Matadores were Bracy's;
I wish you not, fair maid, so ill,
To see you wedded to Quadrille;
I wish you no superfluous wealth,
The bane of happiness and health.
I need not wish you Beauty—Youth—
Good-nature—Virtue—Sense—or Truth.
Nor can I wish those charms may gain
Fresh conquests to adorn your train,
And make admirers sigh in vain.
My sympathizing heart discovers
Some pity still for hopeless lovers.
What shall I wish for then, to prove
My friendship strong as Charles's love?
Something in which yourself may join,
And yet the honour would be mine.
I wish then (nay, but hear me out,
Ere you begin to pish and pout)—
I wish (nor can you, Miss, with reason,
Call this mere compliments of season)—
I wish (for I shall now speak true,
Tho' Poet born, and Lawyer too,
If not, I pray my tongue may blister,)—
In short I wish you were—my—Sister.

Jan. 1, 1773. J. B.

STANZAS

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* Pind. Pyth. H. 135.

† All Bank Notes at this time were made payable to this Gentleman, who was the predecessor of Mr. Abraham Newland.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS,

A New Song, By Mr. COURTENAY.

Viva el Rey ; vivan las Cortes ;
Viva la Libertad Espanola.

RAISE the Song to the Warriors of Spain,
Who, scorning the Tyrant's alarms,
Call their King, with the CORTES, to reign,
And indignantly cry out—To ARMS !

Raise the Song to Spain's proud Volunteers,
The Sword of their Country they wield ;
'Midst their ranks dauntless Freedom appears,
And leads them with joy to the field.

Then exulting they rush to the fight,
Inspir'd by her fervour divine ;
And their banners, victorious and bright,
O'er the Tagus and Pyrenees shine.

Lo ! their glorious exertions prevail,
(The conscripts of Tyranny fly ;)
Their renown on their sons they entail,
Determin'd to conquer or die.

Venal legions no country can shield ;
Once routed, the contest is o'er :
But a People indignant ne'er yield,—
Each check but excites them the more.

From their olive-clad hills they pour down,
MARENGO's fam'd trophies effaee ;
While the CORSICAN's wreaths and renown
CASTANOS triumphantly grace.

See Britannia, the Queen of the waves,
Speed her Soldiers and Chiefs o'er the main,
To extirpate the Gallican slaves,
And combat united with Spain.

Now awak'd by the loud trump of Fame,
EUROPA will start from her trance ;
Austria's eagle no more droop with shame,
Nor shrink from the vulture of France.

Freedom's standard will gloriously blaze,
And beam o'er the Tiber and Rhine ;
The Swiss again carol their lays,
And proudly embattle their line.

To each breeze the bright streamers will play,
Free COMMERCE her splendour regain ;
While Britannia's high spirit and sway
The balance of Europe maintain.

ENGLAND'S PRE-EMINENCE IN ARMS.

A New Song, addressed to the Right Honourable Lieut.-gen. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. *By Mr.* COURTENAY.

UNRIVAL'D o'er the boundless wave
Britannia's Genius reigns ;
The sailor hardy, free, and brave,
Her glorious right maintains.

When Chiefs with skill and valour lead,
On the embattled plain,
Her soldiers still undaunted bleed,
And Victory's trophies gain :

CHORUS.

BRITANNIA, then, disdain your foes,
And scorn their vain alarms :
Let Gallia feel your vengeful blows,
And yield the palm in arms.

Usurping France in scornful tone
Cries, "Britons, boast no more ;
Algiers and you the SEA may own,
Our empire is the shore.

"Imperial hosts the contest yield,
Through deathful scenes pursued ;
The blood-stain'd Alps, and Jena's field,
Proclaim the world subdued.

"While vanquish'd States their fall deplore,
Our warlike triumphs shine ;
And our avenging eagles soar
O'er Ebro and the Rhine."—

Ah cease, ye slaves, this braggart strain,
Let rage your tyrant sting ;
Lo ! from her throne indignant Spain
Ejects his UPSTART KING.

Quebec's resplendent annals tell,
How Gallick spirit fail'd,
When noble Wolfe victorious fell,
And Townshend's arm prevail'd.

Maida's and Egypt's brilliant day
Emblazon England's name ;
Yet France, in arms assumes the sway,
Untouch'd by truth or shame.

VIMEIRA hears the Victors' cry,
Sees rank on rank expire ;
While JUNOT's vaunted colums fly,
Thinn'd by the British fire.

CHORUS.—Britannia, then, &c.

Let gallant WELLESLEY's name be sung,
Whose sword decides their doom ;
His laurels on the Ganges sprung,
And on the Tagus bloom.

His soldiers joyous shouts prolong,
And with exulting voice
Around their daring Chieftain throng,
And praise their Sovereign's choice.

CHORUS.—Britannia, then, &c.

Vain-glorious France, no longer slight,
But strike to England's claim ;
From Cressy's to Vimeira's fight,
THE FIRST IN MARTIAL FAME.

CHORUS.

BRITANNIA, then, disdain your foes,
And scorn their vain alarms ;
Let Gallia feel your vengeful blows,
And yield the palm in arms.

STANZAS

BY CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

Written in May 1808, *when under the Pressure of severe Disease.*

MONTH after month its course has run,
Yet still no dawn of hope I see ;
No more will Health's reviving sun
Ere shine on me.

Cheerless

Cheerless to me the dawn of day,
While sinking 'neath stern Sickness' power,
Meridian sun, or evening grey,
Or midnight hour.
For fierce Disease his bow has bent,
And pierc'd me with his keenest dart,
While pain my vital strength has spent,
And chill'd my heart.

Beneath his power I strive in vain
In balmy rest my eyes to close,
From Opium's aid alone I gain
A short repose.

O! when will all those sorrows cease,
Whose weight o'erpowers my fainting breast,
When shall this fluttering heart find peace,
And be at rest?

Be still, my soul, with patience wait,
And meekly bear the chastening rod;
Remember, all thy suff'ring state
Is known to God.

Doubt not his care and tender love,
Although his dealings seem severe,
Strive by affliction to improve,
And him revere.

What though Disease thy days consume,
Soon Death shall bring a sweet release;
And thou within the silent tomb
Shalt rest in peace.

Dust unto dust shall there return,
While thy immortal soul shall fly,
By heavenly messengers upborne,
To God on high.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE following is supposed to have been left at the famous Inn at Tan-y-bwlth in North Wales, by the same person who left the lines at Ivy-bridge. (p. 440.)

We'd heard much talk of Oxford Town, &c.

WE 'd heard much talk of Tan-y-bwlth,
And fain we would go thither;
So up we got, and away we went,
It being gallant weather.

But then to see what roads we past!
Down this hill, and up that—
And wheresoe'er our eyes we cast,
We saw—I can't tell what—

For there was Hill, and there was Dale,
And there was Rock and Wood;
And there the Trees grow out of Stones—
You'd wonder how they cou'd!

And there the Streams come tumbling down
O'er many a rocky fall;
And there—but I should ne'er have done
If I should tell you all.

And then the Inn—it is so neat!
The pretty maids so civil;
The Landlord gives what 's good to eat—
Then drives you to the Divel—

I mean to his Bridge at Aber-glass-yn,
Where wonder comes on wonder!
Then, all ye idle Lads and Lass-en,
Pray stay at home no longer;

Come to the Inn at Tan-y-bwlth,
Nor heed your pockets waning,
For what is missing in your Wealth,
Ye 'll find in Health ye 're gaining.

QUATORZAIN.

THOU pensive flower! whose unassuming mien
Bespeaks superior excellence and worth;
O! how I ponder on thy charms serene,
That cheer this dull and solitary earth.
Fain would the Muse with studious care describe
Thy peerless colours, properties, and smell;
For thou art sweetest of the odorous tribe,
But to thy praise unequal is her shell!
Yet why, my flower! in this most barren wild,
Are thy delightful qualities to shroud?
Alas! like me thou art Misfortune's child,
And therefore shun'st the gay unruly crowd!
Seek'st some lone spot, however sad and drear,
Where Friendship's eyes may shed the faithful tear!

Grafton street, J. G.
September 4.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE following pathetic lines were found among the papers of a deceased female relative to

Yours, &c. J. H.

TELL me, tell me, gentle maid,
Always wretched and forlorn;
Why you seek the Church-yard shade,
Why o'er yonder tomb you mourn?

Gentle stranger, you shall know
Why I 'm wretched, why I 'm sad;
Why in vestments white as snow
I come hither often clad.

Beneath yon sad and dreary tomb,
My lov'd Edmund's ashes rest;
Dreadful was his early doom,
Yet, O God, thy will was best.

Sickness spread her baneful wing
O'er his tender Sister's frame;
And Consumption's hated sting
Kill'd a maiden without blame.

Soon upon my Edmund's cheek
I espied a hectic bloom;
Vain it was relief to seek
From his quick-approaching doom.

Struggling in the arms of Death,
He press'd me to his heart;
And whisper'd with his latest breath,
"From you I 'm loath to part."

Stranger! I will never cease
O'er my Edmund's tomb to sigh;
Till kind Death my soul release
From all earthly misery.

PROCEEDING

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Commons, *June* 8.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—Secret Services, 68,767*l.* 10*s.* Reprinting Journals, 9547*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* New Mint, 54,000*l.* Officers of Lords and Commons, 1,913*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Bounties on Fish, 6,000*l.* Caledonian Canal, 51,250*l.* 14*s.* Houses of Parliament, 12,100*l.* Contingencies of Secretaries of State, 7,000*l.* Messengers of Ditto, 9000*l.* Coin, 2,908*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Vaudois Churches, 1,328*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Emigrants, 20,000*l.* African Forts, 25,000*l.* Board of Agriculture, 3,000*l.* Veterinary College, 1,000*l.*

Mr. *Curwen* thought this a proper opportunity to mention the valuable discovery of Capt. Manly for saving the lives of seamen in shipwrecks on the coast, by throwing a rope over the vessel from a mortar on shore. He hoped that, though the gallant Officer asked nothing, his merit would not be overlooked.

Admiral *Harvey*, Mr. *Yorke*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, agreed in thinking that the invention would answer. Its efficacy, however, had not yet been ascertained by the Admiralty Board.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Foster* stated the various items required for the service of the year in Ireland, amounting to 9,767,000*l.* and to meet this, enumerated the ordinary revenue, 4,800,000*l.* The Loan for Ireland negotiated in this country, 2,780,000*l.* Irish Currency; the Loan from the Bank of Ireland 1,250,000*l.*; and the Loan to be raised in Ireland 750,000*l.*; making together, 9,768,000*l.* The Interest of these three Loans was 280,462*l.* which he proposed to provide for by extending the malt duties to raw corn used in distilling, which would produce 333,000*l.*; a duty on Foreign Spirits, 22,500*l.* and by an improvement in the management of the public debt, he calculated on a saving of 7,500*l.* making together 363,000*l.* and thus exceeding the interest required by 82,538*l.* The Irish Loan, he stated, had been concluded in the three and half *per cents.* on terms equally advantageous with the Loan concluded in England, namely, at an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* *per cent.* He then put his several Resolutions, which were agreed to. He also obtained leave to bring in Bills for the better regulating and collecting different branches of the Irish Revenue.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair for going into a Committee on the Curates' Bill, a long discussion took place; and on a division, the numbers were—Ayes 131, Noes 17—Majority 114.

In the Committee, the proposition of Mr. *Perceval* for extending the operation of the Bill to Ireland was warmly opposed. On this point also a division took place—Ayes 55, Noes 18—Majority 37. Committee to sit again.

June 9.

The Report of Mr. Palmer's Annuity Bill was brought up; as was also the Report of the Select Committee on Mr. Palmer's Account.

Mr. *Bankes* moved two amendments to the preamble, and one to the body of the Bill; upon which the Gallery was cleared: but, we understand, they were negatived without a division.

Mr. *Rose* submitted to the House a Resolution expressive of the advantages resulting from Vaccination, and of the necessity of a Central Institution being formed in London, under the authority of Government, the heads of which to be chosen from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to whom all cases of failure should be submitted, and who should be empowered to grant Certificates to proper persons, to enable them to propagate Vaccination according to the most improved method.

Mr. *Davies Giddy* thought the discovery should be allowed to take its course without any legislative interference.

Sir *T. Turton* and Sir *F. Burdett* thought at all events that a Committee should first be appointed. The House divided—Ayes 60, Noes 5—Majority 55.

June 10.

Mr. *Canning* presented a Message from his Majesty, stating that he had entered into a Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy with the King of Sicily. Referred to a Committee of Supply.

The Local Militia Bill was passed, after an additional discussion on the principle, and a division—104 to 26.

House of Lords, *June* 13.

Lord *Hawkesbury* presented the usual Message from his Majesty, previous to the rising of Parliament, for a Vote of Credit. On his Lordship's motion, a Committee was appointed, to inquire into and examine the Contract between Mr. Palmer and Government, respecting the General-Post-office; also to inquire into the cause of Mr. Palmer's dismissal from Office. His Lordship also moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his communication relative to the Sicilian Treaty, which, after a few words from Lord *Holland*, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Pilots' Bill, a division took place on the clause for giving to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports the power

power of appointing 60 additional Pilots; Ayes 76, Noes 12. The usual Message from his Majesty respecting a Vote of Credit was presented.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—To the East India Company, on account of expences incurred by them in the public service, 1,500,000*l.* As a subsidy to the King of Sicily, 300,000*l.* As an indemnification to the inhabitants of Roseau, in Dominica, for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the late invasion of that Island by the French, 50,000*l.* To the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, 21,000*l.* To the Commissioners for distributing the American Compensation, 14,000*l.* To the Trustees of the British Museum, 6,790*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* For repairing Margate Pier, 5000*l.* For improving Holyhead Harbour, 10,000*l.* For the purchases and improvements carrying on in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, 75,250*l.* 11*s.* To Mr. Palmer, as the balance of his *per centage* on the nett improved Revenue of the Post Office, from April 1793 to Jan. 1808, 54,702*l.*

The Distillery Bill was read the third time, after a division, in which the numbers were—74 to 34.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Resolutions were passed for raising a certain sum by way of Lottery, to consist of 60,000 Tickets, in one or more Lotteries; and for levying a duty of 1*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* on East India Coffee imported into Ireland.

June 14.

Sir *C. Pole* moved an Address to his Majesty, for the appointment of two or more additional King's Proctors in Prize cases. This was opposed by Sir *J. Nicholl* and others, as unnecessary; and, after a long discussion, was negatived on a division—35 against 16. The Curates' Bill went through a Committee.

June 15.

Mr. *Sheridan* brought forward his motion relative to the Affairs of Spain; and concluded by moving for Copies of the various Proclamations, and other documents, connected with this subject, which had come into the hands of our Government. Gentlemen on all sides agreed in the propriety of affording every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous, but that any disclosure at the present moment might be attended with danger. Mr. Sheridan was therefore persuaded to withdraw his motion.

In a Committee of Supply, a Vote of Credit was passed, For Britain, 2,200,000*l.* For Ireland, 500,000*l.* First Fruits in Ireland, 10,000*l.* Charge of Treasury in Ireland, 6000*l.* Protestant Dissenting Ministers, 9,159*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. *Bankes* moved, that the account of the amount of the property of Foreigners in the British Funds, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of extending to it the Enactments of the Property Tax Act. After some conversation, the motion was negatived.

House of Lords, *June* 16.

Lord *Grenville*, adverting to the Bill then before the House for renewing the Charter of the Bank of Ireland, stated that Catholics having been excluded by the original Charter from the right of holding the Office of Director of the Bank, and the word "Charter" not being contained in the Act 1793, by which a great many of their civil disabilities were removed; doubts had arisen how far they were now competent to be elected to that office. The present Bill contained no clause to remove this doubt. He therefore now moved that the point be referred to the Judges for their opinion.

A discussion arose on this question; the motion being supported by the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lords *Lauderdale*, *Holland*, Earls *Spencer* and *Rosslyn*; and opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Mulgrave*, and *Harrowby*. On a division the numbers were—Contents 33, Non-Contents 94—Majority 61.

In the Commons, the same day, in answer to a question from Mr. *Whitbread*, whether the House was to expect any Report from the Finance Committee during the present Session, Mr. *Bankes* stated, that, previous to the Easter recess, he had completed a Report, and laid it before the Committee; since which, however, discussions and differences had arisen among the Committee, which were not yet brought to a conclusion, and in consequence of which it was impossible for him to say if any Report would be made this Session, or not.

Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* moved that the Petition from the County of Kerry, for a Commutation of Tithes in Ireland, be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

A long conversation took place; and the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the subject should receive every attention which Ministers could bestow on it, to remedy the evils, which, it was admitted, did exist.

June 17.

In a Committee of Supply, certain grants were voted to the Naval Asylum, &c.

The debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. Sir *T. Turton's* two first Resolutions were negatived—Ayes 11, Noes 35. On the concluding Resolution, the numbers were 19 to 97. A Vote of Approbation was then passed to Marquis Wellesley and Earl Powis, for their conduct at Madras, the numbers being 98 against 19. Adjourned at three o'clock.

House

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 18.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a nnmber of Public and Private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 20.

Mr. *Wynne* moved an Address to his Majesty, for the crection of a Prison for Criminal Lunatics. Ordered.

The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was read the third time, and passed after a division, 73 to 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 21.

On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Palmer's *per centage* Bill, Lord *Elliot* moved that it bc rejected.

Earl *Moira*, while he regretted that the matter had not rather come before the House in its judicial capacity, was still satisfied, that Mr. Palmer's invention was fully deserving of the reward proposed; and that the original agreement to that effect was binding on the Government. He did not think Mr. Palmer had been fairly dealt with. While his claim was before another tribunal, an application had been made in that House for the production of evidence touching a claim which it was possible might never have come before them. The Noble Baron who now moved the rejection of the Bill, was the Chairman of that Committee. From the whole complexion of the case, he thought it evident, that the arm of power was employed against this Gentleman. His Lordship described the wretched situation in which so important a branch of the publick service had been conducted, previous to Mr. Palmer's invention. The revenues arising from it did not then exceed 150,000*l.* a year, and they now, in consequence of Mr. Palmer's plans, amounted to nearly half a million, besides the augmented convenience arising from the rapidity and security with which the Mail was conveyed; and could their Lordships, he asked, reconcile it to themselves to take all the benefits and advantages of this invention, and not give the inventor the remuneration agreed on, and which was strictly due to his ingenuity? Their Lordships had not the whole case before them, and, consequently, not the means of coming to an impartial judgment. To afford them an opportunity of doing so, his Lordship moved, that the House do now adjourn, so that the principle of the Bill would remain open for future discussion. This line of argument was supported by Lord *Erskine*, and Earls *Stanhope* and *Radnor*; and opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Harrowby* and *Redesdale*, and Earl *Walsingham*. On a division the numbers were—For the Amendment 10, Against it 34—Majority 24. The Bill was then rejected.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *W. Scott* brought in a Bill for the better encouragement of seamen, by allowing a greater proportion of prize-money to seamen and petty officers.

In a Committee, several amendments were made to the Scotch Judicature Bill.

A motion made by Mr. *Horner*, that the Commissioners, instead of being appointed by the King, should be appointed by Parliament, was negatived on a division, 44 to 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 22.

Lord *Grenville* presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Merchants and Bankers of Dublin, praying that they might not be excluded from acting as Directors and Governors of the Bank of Ireland. His Lordship afterwards moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Irish Bank Charter Bill to make provision accordingly. A debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Lord *Lauderdale*, Earl *Stanhope*, and the Marquis of *Buckingham*; and opposed by Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Harrowby*, *Redesdale*, and Earl *Westmorland*. On a division the numbers were—Contents 63, Not-Contents 101.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 23.

Mr. *Wardle* brought forward his motion as to the abuses which had prevailed of late years in the contracts for Clothing the Army. He instanced cases in which particular contractors, after bargaining privately with Government to furnish great-coats at 16*s.* set off immediately to slop-sellers, and procured the articles from them at 13*s.* or 13*s.* 6*d.* In every other part of the cloathing of the army, similar impostures were practised, to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l.* a year, as he could prove, if the matter should be allowed to go before a Committee; or, as persons who had been in the service of army agents asserted, to the extent of double that sum. This abuse was entirely occasioned by the preference given to close rather than to open contracts, in consequence of which, one clothier was at this moment receiving 16*s.* for the same article, for which his tender to furnish it at 14*s.* 6*d.* had been rejected. He concluded, by moving certain Resolutions on this subject, which, however, it was not his intention to press during the present session. A conversation of some length followed, and Mr. Wardle at length withdrew his motions.

Mr. *Perceval*, agreeably to notice, moved for leave to bring in a separate Bill on Mr. Palmer's grant, instead of comprehending it in the general Appropriation Act. He agreed that this was not the most ordinary mode of proceeding, but pointed out a variety of cases in which it had been resorted to.

Major

Major *Palmer*, after recapitulating on the different proceedings which had taken place in this business, expressed a wish, so far as he himself was interested, that no other Bill should be sent to the Lords to be rejected.

Mr. *Windham*, Sir *T. Turton*, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, and *Whitbread*, spoke with great force and animation against the motion. They represented it as a manœuvre, which was unworthy of the Right Hon. Gentleman, either as a Minister, or as a private individual. The honour of the House, and of the Country, was concerned. The House had already, five different times, given its judgment on the question; and that judgment it was now called on by every principle of justice, of honour, and of consistency, to maintain. As to the instances adduced as precedents, they did not at all apply. Mr. Palmer had not come to the House asking for places, emoluments, or reversion, but to give him the fifty shillings which had been promised to him, for every one hundred pounds he added to the public income. He had not, as in the instances referred to, come asking for a boon, but for the payment of a debt.

Messrs. *G. Johnstone*, *Bankes*, *Rose*, *Burton*, and *Canning*, spoke in favour of the motion. The latter Gentleman, after complimenting Major Palmer on the ability and candour he had displayed in the progress of the discussion, explicitly declared, that the present question bore no reference whatever to the merit of Mr. Palmer's claims, but merely as to the manner in which the repeated decisions of the House on that subject were best to be carried into effect. Upon the general merits of the claim, he professed himself incompetent to speak, not having been able to devote to the subject the necessary consideration.

At four the House divided, when the motion was carried, the numbers being 186 against 63.

June 24.

On bringing up the Report of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. *Whitbread* put a number of questions to Mr. Canning, as to our Armament at Sweden, our situation with America, &c.

The Assessed Taxes, and Westminster Improvement Bills, were passed.

Mr. *Huskisson* brought up Mr. Palmer's Arrears Bill.

House of Lords, *June* 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to several public and private Bills.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 23. Letter transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren, Commander in Chief at Halifax.

Indian Sloop, June 27.

Sir, At daylight on the 19th instant, being in lat. 28 34. N. Long. 74, 4. W. I fell in with two schooners, which instantly made sail from us on different tacks; I chased the one which appeared largest, and sent the boats in pursuit of the other. After a short chace I captured La Jeune Estelle French privateer, of 4 guns and 25 men, from the river St. Mary's to St. Domingo, with a cargo of flour and provisions. I am sorry to add, that in consequence of a breeze springing up when within half gun-shot, the boats were not able to come up with the other, which I learn from the prisoners was L'Exchange, of six guns and 95 men, also loaded with provisions, and bound also to St. Domingo. La Jeune Estelle had one man killed and one wounded by our chace guns. From the nature of her cargo I have thought it right to take her to Bermuda, which I hope will meet your approbation.

C. J. Austen, Commander.

Gazette Extraordinary, *Aug.* 24.

This Gazette contains Letters from Rear admiral Keats, announcing the particulars of the rescue of the Spaniards in Denmark, as mentioned in p. 741.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 27. Adm. Russel has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, letters from Capt. Cochrane, of H. M. S. Alexandria, and Lieut. Sr G. M. Keith, of the Redbreast gun-vessel; stating that, on the 9th and 11th instant, two gun-boats, manned by detachments from the Alexandria, Rosamond sloop, and Redbreast, captured in the rivers Jade and Weser, the Mosin Danish privateer, of one 4-pounder and 11 men: and a Dutch gun-boat, No. 206, carrying one long 18-pounder and two 4-pounders, with a complement of 20 men, commanded by Lieut. Henry Meyer, of the Dutch Navy.—The captures were made without any loss on either side.

Letter from Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Belleisle, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, the 3d of last month.

Sir, I inclose a Letter from Capt. Sanders, acquainting me with the capture of a privateer schooner.—On the 18th of May, the Morne Fortunee also captured a letter of marque schooner; and L'Eclair, on the 20th June, captured a row-boat privateer, named La Franchise, armed with musketry, and 23 men.—The Cherub and Nimrod have likewise captured La Vaillante, a French privateer schooner,

of

of one gun and 20 men; and a Spanish brig and schooner. A. Cochrane.

Bellette, Barbadoes bearing N. W. 70 Miles, July 2.

Sir, His Majesty's sloop Bellette has captured, after a chace of 12 hours, the French schooner privateer Jalouse, of four guns (12-pounders); her complement 75 men.—I am happy to announce this capture, as she sails remarkably fast, and has done much mischief to the trade. During this cruise she has taken the Mary and the Lark, belonging to Halifax, and the General Green, of Surinam*.

I am, &c. Geo. Sanders.

Gazette Extraordinary, *September* 3.

Downing-street, Sept. 2. The following Dispatches were last night received from Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Burrard and Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Wellesley, dated from head-quarters at Lourinha, brought by Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-quarters at Caldas, August 16.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about 10 miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-gen. Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have entirely retired from the neighbourhood. In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieut. Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Capt. Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost 1 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, and 21 missing.

Head Quarters, at Villa Verde, Aug. 17.

My Lord, The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the Southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's picquets had been driven on the 15th; and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear. I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which above 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that Gen. Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join Gen. Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-gen. Ferguson's and Brig.-gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-gen. Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of Gen. Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-gen. Hill's, Brig.-gen. Nightingale's, Brig.-gen. Cranfurd's, and Brig.-gen. Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-gen. Ferguson,) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese

* One of them re-taken.

tuguese cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6-pounders, were destined to attack Gen. Laborde's position in front. The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven in the morning. Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-gen. Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brig.-generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain, immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st), and half of the 9-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear. Major-gen. Hill and Brig.-gen. Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-gen. Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes in the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and, notwithstanding the rapid advances of the British infantry, the want of sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain. It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.—The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-gen Hill's Brigade and the 15th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th, under Brig.-gen. Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieut.-col. Lake, who distinguished himself on this occasion.—The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-gen. Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountain, with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unfavourable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank Companies of Major-gen. Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy: — their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.—I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the general and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-gen. Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him; to Major-gen. Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column, and to Major-gen. Hill, and Brig.-generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieut.-col. Tucker and Lieut.-col. Bathurst in the offices of Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter-master General, and from the the Officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieut.-col. Robe.—I have the

honour

honour to return herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 17th of August.—General Staff, Capt. K. J. Bradford, 3d Reg. Guards, Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen. killed.—Artillery, Capt. H. Geary, killed.—Engineers, Capt. H. Elphinstone, badly wounded. — 5th Foot, Major Emes, slightly wounded; Lieut. Doyle, wounded.—9th Foot, Lieut.-col. Stuart, severely wounded; Major Molle, Capt. Sankey, and Ensign Nichols, wounded. — 29th Foot, Lieut.-col. the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and T. Egerson, Capts. P. Hodge and A. Patison, Lieuts. R. Birmingham, St. John, W. Lucas, and R. Stannus, wounded; Capt. G. Tod, Lieuts. W. Birmingham, A. Newbold, and T. Langton, missing.—6th Foot, Capt. J. Curry, slightly wounded. — 45th Foot, Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieut. Burke, slightly wounded.—82d Foot, Lieut. R. Reid, dangerously wounded.—60th Foot, Lieut. Kiety, Ensign Dawes, and Adj. De Gilso, slightly wounded. — 95th Foot, Capt. Creagh, and Lieuts. Hill and Cortman, slightly wounded.

Abstract of the above Return.—4 Officers killed; 20 Officers wounded; 4 Officers missing; 3 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers killed; 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers wounded; 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers missing; 63 Rank and File killed; 295 Rank and File wounded; 68 Rank and File missing; 1 horse killed; 2 horses wounded.—Total Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 482. G. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters at Lourinha, Aug. 18.

My Lord, Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brig.-gen. Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Capt. Bligh of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brig.-gen. Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for Gen. Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brig.-gen. Anstruther to land immediately; and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction. Gen. Loison joined Gen. Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning. I also hear that Gen. Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the Capital, in the course of a few days. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Head Quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21.

My Lord, The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.—On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been and was afterwards made by Sir A. Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration.—I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action. I send this dispatch by Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your Lordship information.

HARRY BURRARD, Lieut. Gen.

SIR, *Vimiera, Aug.* 21.

I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning. The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the Westward and Northward of this village, is a mountain, the Western point of which touches the sea, and the Eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the Northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-gen. Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the Eastern and Southern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the Westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the Southward and Eastward, on which Brig.-gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig.-gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a picquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height. The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brig.-gen. Fane's

Fane's advanced guard.—The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon: he was followed successively by Brig.-gen. Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brig.-gen. Ackland with his brigade, and Brig.-gen. Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brig.-gen. Nightingale's in the second; and Brig.-gen. Bowes and Ackland's, in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade. The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the Southward and Eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence; and Major-gen. Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of the right. The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brig.-gen. Ackland's brigade, in its advance to its position on the heights on the left; and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.—At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieut.-col. Taylor was unfortunately killed. Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-gen. Ferguson's Brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brig.-gen. Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brig.-gen. Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground; and they thus obliged him to retire with great loss. In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke d'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.—The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, *viz.* the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieut.-col. Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieut.-col. Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Col. Walker; the 2d Bat. 95th Foot, commanded by Major

Major Travers; the 5th bat. 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d bat. 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d bat. 52d, commanded by Lieut.-col. Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Lyon; the 36th, commanded by Col. Burne; the 40th, commanded by Col. Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieut.-col. Pack; and the 82d, commanded by Major Eyre.—In mentioning Col. Burne and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.—I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff Officers of the Army. I was much indebted to Major-gen. Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed, with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the Enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brig.-gen. Fane, and Brig.-gen. Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brig.-gen. Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the Enemy, made by Major-gen. Ferguson. Lieut.-col. G. Tucker, and Lieut.-col. Bathurst, and the Officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general, and Lieut.-col. Torrens, and the Officers of my personal Staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honour to inclose herewith a Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

A. Wellesley.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General Officer, supposed to be Gen. Thebault, the Chief of the Staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.—General Staff, Capt. Hardinge, 57th foot, Dep. Assist. Quart.-mas.-gen. wounded.—Royal Engineers, Lieut. Wells, missing.—20th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-col. Taylor, killed; Capt. Eustace, missing.—20th foot, Lieut. Brooke, killed; Lieut. Hogg, wounded.—29th foot, Brig.-major A. Creagh, wounded.—36th foot, Capt. Herbert, Lieuts. Hart, Lought, and Edwards, wounded; Ensign Bosell, slightly; Lieut. and Adj. Poveah, severely.—40th foot, Capt. Smith, and Lieut. Frankley, slightly.—43d foot, Major Hearne, Capts. Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, Lieut. Madden, and Ensign Wilson, wounded.—50th foot, Capt. A. G. Cooke, killed; Major C. Hill, Lieuts. J. Kent, J. Wilson, and R. Way, wounded.—52d foot, Capt. Ewart and Lieut. Bell wounded.—60th foot, Lieut. C. Kirk and L. Reith, wounded.—71st foot, Capt. A. Jones, Major Mackenzie; Lieuts. W. Hartley, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. M'Intyre, and Ensign W. Campbell, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. D. Pratt, and Acting Adj. R. M'Alpine, severely wounded.—82d foot, Lieut. R. Donkin, killed.—95th foot, Lieut. Pratt, and Ensign W. Cox, wounded.—97th foot, Major J. Wilson, and Lieut. E. Kettlewell, wounded.—Total. 1 Lieut.-colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 128 Rank and File, 30 Horses, killed; 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 27 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 466 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 46 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing. Total Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers, Rank and File, and Horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 783.

G. B. Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken on the 21st. One 6-pounder, four 4-pounders, two 3-pounders, six five-and-half-inch howitzers. 2 Ammunition-waggons, 21 Portuguese ammunition-cars, 40 horses, 4 mules. The above is only the number already received in the Park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the Enemy. The ammunition-waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket-ammunition.

Wm. Robe, Lt.-Col. Commanding R. Art. *Lieut.-col. Tucker, &c.*

The several brigades were composed as under:—1st, Maj.-gen. Hill, 5th, 9th, and 38th regts.—2d, Maj.-gen. Ferguson, 36th, 40th, and 71st.—3d, Brig.-gen. Nightingale, 29th, and 82d.—4th, Brig.-gen. Bowes, 6th and 32d.—5th, Brig.-gen. Craufurd, 45th and 91st.—6th, Brig.-gen. Fane, 50th, 5th bat. 60th, and 2d. bat. 95th.—7th, Brig.-gen. Anstruther, 95th, and 2d battalions of 9th, 43d, and 52d.—8th, Brig.-gen. Ackland, 2d and 20th regts.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, Sept. 16. The following dispatch was received yesterday evening from Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Head-Quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the Army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valour and discipline of British Troops, and the talents of British Officers, were eminently

eminently displayed. A few hours after my arrival, General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General in Chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon, and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann; but, as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th Article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieut.-col. Murray, Quarter-master-general to the British Army, and Gen. Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining Articles, and finally to conclude a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General in Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land.—After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the Convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of last month.—That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore; I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d Regiments, which were on board of transports with Sir C. Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts of the Tagus, whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours. As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal, by means of the Convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the Enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.—When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived; and doubts were even entertained, whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and, that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negotiation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence, of Capt. Malcolm of the Donegal, and the Officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.—Capt. Dalrymple of the 18th Dragoons, my Military Secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-gen.

[A Suspension of Arms agreed upon between Sir A. Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann on the 22d of August, was the basis of the following Convention; the seventh Article of that preliminary treaty (which was afterwards rejected by Sir Charles Cotton) stipulated that the Russian fleet should be allowed to remain in the Tagus, unmolested, as long as it thought proper, or to return home.]

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION FOR THE EVACUATION OF PORTUGAL BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Generals commanding in Chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned Officers to negotiate the same in their names; *viz.* On the part of the General in Chief of the British Army, Lieut.-col. Murray, Quarter-master-gen., and on the part of the General in Chief of the French Army, M. Kellermann, General of Division; to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a Convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus. Those two Officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the Articles which follow:—Art. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal occupied by the French troops shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present Convention.—Art. II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal

gal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.—Art. III. The English Government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the Ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclusively.—Art. IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with 60 rounds *per* gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the Military and Naval Arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the Convention.—Art. V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the Field Commissariat and Field Hospitals; or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander in Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.—Art. VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the Generals and other Officers of all ranks. It is however fully understood, that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the Port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred; and the number embarked by the Staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.—Art. VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner if possible.—Art. VIII. The garrisons of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon: that of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British Commissaries charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.—Art. IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expence of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.—Art. X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.—Art. XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the Capital, and be so placed, as to leave about one league between the two armies. Art. XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio, and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the Convention. Lisbon and its Citadel, together with the forts and batteries, as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour, and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General in Chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all farther hostilities.—Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.—Art. XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any Article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.—Art. XV. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in Dec. 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled; and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.—Art. XVI. All subjects of France, or of Powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected: their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected; and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either

case

case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose. It is fully understood that Shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port; and that none of the stipulations abovementioned, can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation. —Art. XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British Commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient or not to the French Government: they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th Article.—Art. XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on-board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.—Art. XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.—Art. XX. Hostages of the rank of Field Officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present Convention. The Officers of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the Officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.—Art. XXI. It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French army, to send an Officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.—Art. XXII. The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal Officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this 30th day of August, 1808. (Signed)

George Murray, Quart.-mast.-gen.
Kellermann, le Gen. de Division.

Nous Duc D'Abrantes, General en Chef de l'Armée Française, avons ratifié et ratifions la presente Convention Definitive dans tous ses Articles, pour etre executée selon sa forme et teneur.

(Signed) Le Duc d'Abrantes.

Au Quartier General de Lisbonne, le 30 Aout, 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of the 30th August, 1808.

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.—Art. II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation: the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.—The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the abovementioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation, to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on-board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.—Art. III. The General commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the Country and the Capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this 30th day of August, 1808. (Signed)

George Murray, Quart.-mast.-gen.
Kellermann, le Gen. de Division.

Nous Duc d'Abrantes General en Chef de l'Armée Française avons ratifié et ratifions les Articles Additionels à la Convention et contre, pour étre executés suivant leur forme et teneur.

Le Duc d'Abrantes.

A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military Sec.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 16. Captain Halsted, First Captain to the squadron under the command of Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday with dispatches to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.

Sir, Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a Convention*, entered into by Lieut.-col. Murray and

* A copy of the Convention inclosed in a letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Gen.

Gen. Kellermann, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such Convention having been ratified by Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French Commander in Chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d inst. landed, to occupy the forts of Caseais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio; and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said Convention.—Capt. Halsted, First Captain of this ship, and Captain of the Fleet, who is the bearer of these dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the Convention in question, as well as give any farther information that may be thought necessary. C. Cotton.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 4.

Sir, Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Convention entered into by me with Vice-admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of peace between Russia and England. I have charged Capt. Halsted, first Captain of the Hibernia, and Captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordships; he was sent by me to negotiate the Convention with Vice-admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular. To Capt. Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation. Rear-admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the Captains, Officers, and crews, of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness, doing them infinite honour). I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour. C. Cotton.

ARTICLES OF A CONVENTION

Entered into between Vice-adm. Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Adm. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. for the surrender of the Russian Fleet now anchored in the river Tagus.

Art. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Adm. Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Art. II. Vice-adm. Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on-board the ship Twerday, in the Tagus, and on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808. De Seniavin, Charles Cotton.

(Counter-signed) By command of the Admiral, L. Sass, Assesseur de College.

(Counter-signed) By command of the Admiral, James Kennedy, Secretary.

List of the Ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-adm. Seniavin, Capt. du 1er rang Malayoff, of 74 guns and 736 men.—Scoroy, Capt. du 1er rang Shelling, of 60 guns and 524 men.—Ste Helene, Capt. du 2d rang Bitchenskoy, of 74 guns and 598 men.—S. Cafael, Capt. du 2d rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns and 610 men.—Ratvizau, Capt. du 2d rang Rtishchoff, of 66 guns and 549 men.—Silnoy, Capt.-lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns and 604 men.—Motchnoy, Capt.-lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns and 629 men.—Rafael, Capt.-lieut. Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns and 646 men.—Fregatte Kilduyn, Capt.-lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns and 222 men.—Yarowslav, Capt. du 2d rang Milkoff, of 74 guns and 567 men. Total 5685 men.

Malivjeff, le Capitaine de Pavillion.

Admiralty-office. Sept. 17. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Mason, of the Daphne, transmitted to the Admiralty by Sir J. Saumarez, announcing the capture of the Danish schooner Acutif, of 12 guns, (8 mounted,) after a chace of six hours. The Daphne drove on shore a cutter of four guns, which had sailed from Christiansand three days before, in company with the schooner.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 20. Extract of a Letter from Sir J. Saumarez to the Hon. W. W. Pole (inclosing duplicates of two Letters; one from Rear-adm. Sir S. Hood to the Vice-admiral; the other from Capt. Martin to the

the Rear-admiral); dated on-board the Victory, off Rogerswick, Aug. 30.

Sir, You will please to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my having effected a junction with the Swedish Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, which had been blockaded by the Russian fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, besides frigates. On being informed that the Russians, after the loss of the Sewolod, had sought shelter in Rogerswick, I made sail for that place, and had the satisfaction to find the Centaur and Implacable at anchor, watching the fleet in the harbour. The present position of the Russian Squadron, within the batteries at the entrance, leave but slender hopes of their being attacked with any probability of success. Admiral Nauckhoff has requested a body of land forces to be sent from Finland, with a view of taking possession of the island of East Rega, which would effectually command the harbour; but as the Enemy have been occupied in placing it in the best state of defence, it is very doubtful if a descent upon the island could be effected. I beg to assure their Lordships, that every endeavour will be practised with the force under my orders, jointly with the Swedish squadron, that can tend to the farther defeat of the Enemy.—I propose to detach a small squadron, under the orders of Capt. Martin, towards Cronstadt; and shall order the Africa to repair to her station off the Malmo Channel, calling off Carlscrona for the convoy appointed to sail from that Port for England. J. Saumarez.

Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 27.

Sir, It is with pleasure I acquaint you the Russian Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Hanickoff, after being chased 34 hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the Port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which although from the inferiority of their sailing were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff and the Captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships; and could we have forced the Enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective Sovereigns in so just and honourable a cause. My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian Squadron having appeared off Oro road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd; the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable they were soon in advance, and at the close of the evening the Enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the Enemy's line of battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ships fought with the great bravery, she was silenced in about 20 minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Capt. Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer Capt. Martin, I could do it with the utmost heartfelt gratification; and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express. The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle-ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick. The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward, grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sunt-set, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian

Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Capt. Webley to stand-in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Capt. Webley, the officers and ship's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the Enemy's ship was just entering the port, when we had the good fortune to lay her on-board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the Enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Capt. Webley, Lieut. Lawless, Mr. Strode, the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which I am sorry to add. Lieut. Lawless is severely wounded. The ship being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Capt. Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern chace-guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Capt. Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the Enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty. The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Capt. Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieut. Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning. I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. Webley, and every officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieut. Lawless, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has suffered severely on this occasion; and I also must beg leave to recommend Lieut. W. Case, the senior officer of this ship. Herewith you will receive a list of the killed and wounded on-board this ship and the Implacable; and from every information that it was possible to collect, that of the Enemy's ship captured.

I am, &c. SAM. HOOD.

P. S. I send herewith a list of the Swedish and Russian Squadrons.

Implacable, off Packerort Light-house, Aug. 26.

Sir, In transmitting a list of the killed and wounded, I trust I may be allowed to express my thankfulness to the officers and ship's company of the Implacable, for the truly noble and splendid conduct which they displayed during the engagement: but it is my duty to acknowledge in a more particular manner the great assistance I derived from Mr. Baldwin the first lieutenant, and Mr. Moore the master; and if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think this affair worthy of being distinguished by any mark of approval, it is impossible their patronage can be bestowed on a more deserving officer than Lieut. Baldwin.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

Centaur, three killed; Mr. P. Lawless, first lieutenant, Mr. Morton, boatswain, and 25 seamen and marines, wounded.—*Implacable*, six killed; and 26 wounded.

On-board the Russian ships, in the action with the Implacable, there were 43 killed and 80 wounded, to supply whose place, 100 sailors and soldiers were put on-board her from the port of Rogerswick; and in the after-action with the Centaur, there were 180 killed and missing, making the total killed, wounded, and missing, 303.

Letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Wells, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Nore.

Christiansand, June 20.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that, in his Majesty's sloop Seagull, under my command, yesterday at two P. M. the Nase of Norway bearing W. N. W. seven or eight leagues, I discovered a brig inshore running to the Eastward, and immediately made all sail in chace of her; at half-past four came within gun-shot and hoisted our colours, which she answered by hoisting Danish colours and opening her fire on the starboard side. At this time it became nearly calm from a fresh breeze we had at W. S. W. and obliged us to get our sweeps out, in order to get between her and the shore. At five got within musket-shot of the enemy, and commenced action; having now most of our sweeps shot away and great part of the rigging. Twenty minutes past five we discovered several gun-boats coming towards us, which had been concealed behind the rocks; and it being a perfect calm, they had every advantage they could wish in placing them. They took

took their position on each quarter, raking us every shot, whilst the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. At half past six five of our carronades were dismounted on the larboard side (the only side we could bring to bear on the enemy), and several of the officers and crew killed and wounded. Every method was used to get the Seagull round, so as to bring the starboard guns to bear, but without effect; our sweeps being all shot away, the gun-boats hulling us every shot they fired, five feet water in the hold, and all our sails and rigging cut to pieces. At half-past seven, from the sinking state of the ship, also the great slaughter made by the gun-boats, I considered it an indispensable duty, for the preservation of the surviving officers and crew, to order the colours to be hauled down. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, there was scarcely sufficient time to remove the wounded out of the Seagull, before she sunk. The force opposed to her was the Danish brig of war Lougen, mounting 20 guns, eighteen long 18-pounders and two long 6-pounders; six gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24-pounders, and from 50 to 70 men each. The action was fought close to the mouth of the harbour of Christiansand. I cannot speak in terms adequate to the deserts of every officer and man under my command on this trying occasion. I received that support from Mr. Hatton the first Lieutenant, I had every reason to expect from his general good conduct; and the Officers and crew have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady behaviour; and I consider it as a duty I owe them, to add, that never was more British valour displayed than on this occasion, though opposed to so very superior a force. The Enemy must have suffered very considerably, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent. Several of the Danes perished on board the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down.

R. B. Cathcart, Commander.

Killed, Mr. A. S. White, 2d lieutenant; Mr. A. Martin, master; E. Knox, boatswain's mate; and five seamen and marines. Severely wounded, Capt. Cathcart. Dangerously wounded, Mr. Hatton, 1st Lieutenant; and 18 seamen and marines.

Sept. 24. This Gazette contains an order in Council, dated 21st Sept. proceeding on the narrative of the deliverance of Portugal from the controul of France, and, therefore, ordering that all Portuguese Property shall be forthwith restored to the respective Owners thereof, or their lawful Agents: such Property remaining subject to the legal charges thereon, and expences incurred in respect thereof; and all questions respecting the ownership of such Property, where any doubt shall be entertained by the persons appointed by the Orders in Council of 6th January, for the care and management of such Property, respecting the same and the charges and expences thereon, are appointed to be decided on, summarily, by the High Court of Admiralty, or Court of Vice-admiralty, in which such Property may have been brought to adjudication.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

By the official account of the glorious battle of Baylen, addressed by Gen. Reding to Gen. Castanos, it appears, that in the action of the 17th, the French General Gobert was killed; and in that of the 19th, which produced the surrender of the whole of the enemy's army in Andalusia, Dupont and two other French Generals were wounded. The total number of the enemy, either taken or made prisoners of war in that quarter, amounted to 21,000 men.—On the 23d, the division under the immediate command of Dupont, laid down their arms. On that occasion, the Spanish army formed in two lines; when the conquered troops, followed by 20 pieces of cannon, marched through, and surrendered their arms at the distance of 800 toises.

The French General Regnier is stated to have been killed in La Mancha; and General Heschelmann, with his Aids-de-Camp and a body of troops, attempting to escape from Valentia, were taken prisoners, and conducted to Albacete.

General Cæsar Berthier (brother to the Duke of Neufchatel), with four other French Field-Officers, have been carried prisoners to the head-quarters of the Murcian and Valencian armies at Almanza.

One of the sons of General Junot is at Badajoz, amongst other prisoners taken by the Spaniards.

At Barcelona, the French General Lechi, in concert with General Espeleta, had the audacity to make a requisition of 6000 men. On this occasion, a virtuous Magistrate, inspired with the greatest public spirit and enthusiasm, stript himself of his gown, trod it under foot, gave up his authority, and declared he was ready to suffer death sooner than conduce to such a project.—A rigorous order has been published there by the French, imposing the punishment of death on every one in whose house arms might be found, notwithstanding their repeated defeats; in short, these wretches never attempt any enterprize without the soil being moistened with their blood.

The

The French troops at Barcelona are reduced to great embarassment by the want of provisions: it is stated, that for some time previous to the date of the last accounts, beans were delivered out to them instead of bread. A body of 4000 men, which was advancing to their succour, under the command of Gen. Sabran has been totally defeated near Arbos—Gen. Sabran was killed, and the entire of his division either cut to pieces or made prisoners.—Great numbers of persons have escaped from Barcelona, although in doing so they were obliged to scale the walls of the town. Gen. Espeleta had compelled all the Spanish troops in the place to join the garrison in the citadel, and had shot several who refused to do so. The heads of most of the principal families were likewise held in custody as hostages for the devotion of the inhabitants to the French interest. The Neapolitan and Swiss troops take every opportunity to desert.

A French column, stated to amount to 7500, has been defeated at Bruck by the inhabitants of that place, joined by the Volunteers of Montserrat. The French commander, and 2000 of his men, remained on the field of battle; the remainder, including many wounded, escaped to Barcelona. This victory furnishes another instance of the superiority of patriotism over tactics; as the Spaniards, who were not materially more numerous than the French, were wholly undisciplined, and were commanded by a friar of Bruck, who had a crucifix in one hand, and a sword in the other.

General Lefebre, having received a reinforcement of four thousand men from Pampeluna, undertook his sixth attack on Saragossa with 15,000 men. The gates were thrown open, and the Enemy were allowed to enter in two columns; one penetrated through Predicatores-street, the other through that of Carmen. In every house General Palafox stationed seven men, each with forty ball-cartridges, and planted his artillery in the streets, which, at a given signal, opened so destructive a fire on the Enemy, that not one of those who entered the city, returned: they likewise lost their military chest, seven pieces of cannon, one culverin, and five stands of colours.

Part of the treasure which the French were carrying off from Madrid, including 224,000 reals in specie, has been intercepted by the Patriots, and lodged at Zamora.

A French corps of 2000 men, which was escorting to France treasure to a considerable amount, the plunder of Catalonia, &c. has been intercepted at Hostalrich by the Volunteers of Gerona. The escort was cut to pieces, and the treasure recovered, and carried to Gerona.

Account or detail of the booty taken from the French army of La Gironde, by the Spanish arms, conformable to letters from General Gregoire:—70,000 new uniforms; 36,000 muskets; 120 field-pieces of different calibre, among them 32 mortars; 200 cars of ammunition; 2000 horses, mostly of a superior breed; 200 mules and horses for the train; 116 coaches; the whole accoutrements of the army; the gold and silver which they had stolen at Cordova, cast into bars; the military chest, worth 6,500,000 reals. The amount of the whole is estimated at 100,000,000 of reals.—17,150 prisoners, exclusive of dead, wounded, and deserters.

The Cortez are to assemble at Villa de Roderigo, in La Mancha; and whatever differences of opinion there may be on minute points, we understand they are perfectly agreed as to the wisdom and propriety of establishing a free representative system, as the basis of their new government.

The following is a List of the Deputies appointed for the Supreme Government of Spain:—*Old Castile*, Don F. X. Cano, and Don L. Bonifaz.—*Leon*, Seignor B. Valdes, and Vis. Quintanilla.—*Arragon*, Count Sastago, Brigadier Don F. Palafox y Melzi, and Don L. Calvo.—*Andalusia*, Count De Tilly, and Don F. Saavedra.—*Gallicia*, Count De Ximarde, and Don M. M. Atalle.—*Asturias*, Don G. De Jovellanos, and Marquis of Campo Sagrado.—*Valencia*, Prince Pio, and Count of Contamina.—*Murcia*, Count of Florida Blanca, and Marquis of Villar.—*Estremadura*, Seignor Don Otalle, and name unknown.—*Grenada*, Don Luis Gines de Funes, and Regent of the Audience, Riquelme.—*Catalonia*, Marquis de Villel, and Baron de Sabasona.

By the latest accounts, it appears that the Supreme Government will be assembled in Cuidad Real, in La Mancha. The Deputies of the Provinces of New Castile, Navarre, and Biscay, are not appointed; but those of the former, it is supposed, will be soon nominated, and of the two latter, when the Capitals of those countries shall be liberated from the Invaders.

A Proclamation from General Palafox, dated the 15th August, after detailing the excesses committed by the French, and commiserating the sufferings of the people under them, refers them for temporary relief to the Intendant of the Province, till the Grand Council of the Nation shall have leisure to consider of a full indemnification. In Catalonia, it has been resolved to raise funds for defraying the expences of the war, by disposing of the estates of the Prince of the Peace in that principality. The Patriots are masters of the whole of Catalonia, except the citadel of Barcelona; which place, to all

all appearance, cannot hold out much longer.

A Gentleman, who made his escape from Bilboa soon after the entrance of the French into that town, has written, that immediately on the Enemy's entering the town, they proceeded to commit every species of depredation, cruelty, and murder. Several families were found murdered in their houses; and in one of the principal streets, called the Post-office-street, scarcely a family escaped. The houses were robbed of every thing valuable, the males murdered, and the females violated; and the town was literally given up to pillage.

It would seem from an article under the head of Gibraltar, that the second son of the King of Naples has landed in Spain.

Six Spanish ships of war have arrived at Carthagena from Port Mahon.

The Spanish Papers contain a detailed account of the total defeat of the French division commanded by Gen. Duhesme, near Gerona, consisting of between 7 and 8000 infantry and cavalry. After a long siege they were defeated by a body of Spanish troops, consisting of 6000 men, chiefly peasantry, commanded by the Count de Caldagues, forced to raise the siege, and to retreat with great loss, carrying with them 30 waggons filled with wounded. They retreated in two divisions, one towards Figueras, and the other to Barcelona; only 800 reached the latter place. During the siege, a letter was sent in to the Junta, by order of Gen. Duhesme, claiming great merit for having released some peasants who had been taken by his troops. An answer was dispatched by the Junta, recounting the acts of inhumanity practised by the French army, intimating that they were not to be deluded, and expressing their determination to defend the place to the last extremity.

The Oviedo Gazette of September 3, contains a letter from Major P. K. Roche, one of his Majesty's Military Commissioners, addressed to the Supreme Assembly of Asturias, stating his arrival on the 14th ult. off the Port of Bilboa, with money for the use of the Province of Biscay; but, having learned the arrival of a French corps of 5000 men, who had, not without loss, defeated a body of 2000 armed inhabitants, he felt himself obliged, after having debarked at Castro, a town four miles to the Westward, at the earnest request of the inhabitants, to quit the town, the French having threatened to burn it to the ground. He however carried off with him 2500 stand of new Spanish arms, which he presents to the Supreme Junta.

A most energetic Address follows from Major Roche to the Biscayans.

From Porto Santa Maria we learn, that Dupont and his Staff arrived there on the 14th ult. in order to embark for France. During the embarkation of the baggage, which the populace beheld with the utmost indignation, one of the packages burst open, and part of the sacramental plate fell through; it was then no longer possible to restrain the fury and revenge of the people, who immediately rushed upon, seized, and bore away the whole. Dupont has since had the insolence to write to Don Tomas Morla, the Governor of Cadiz, to demand restitution of what he and his troops had themselves stolen from the Spaniards.

The Answer of Don Tomas Morla, Governor of Cadiz, to the Letter of Gen. Dupont, claiming the return of the Plunder seized by the Populace:

"With great surprize I yesterday received the Letter of your Excellency, reclaiming the baggage, money, &c. appertaining to your Excellency, and the other Generals accompanying you, which the populace of the Port of Santa Maria have plundered and carried off, appealing to the principles of honour and probity for the restitution of your property. "The dreadful excesses committed by the populace," says your Excellency, "give me the greatest concern, jealous as I am of the honour of the Spanish nation."

"No doubt their conduct has likewise given me much concern, but not so much from the badness of the action, as because they have disregarded the obedience due to their Governor and Magistrates, and taken the administration of justice into their own hands; because they might proceed in their fury to pollute themselves with the blood of disarmed and defenceless men, and eclipse the glory of their companions, by putting those to death whom they had spared in the field of battle. Such are the true causes of my concern and grief, and occasioned me to write to Col. Creagh, to propose to your Excellency what may be convenient for your security, and those who accompany you, that you should suffer your baggage to be properly registered before you left Lebrija; and that your Excellency should be apprized that you could only avoid the indignation of the people by the most prudent and cautious conduct. But never was it my intention, and still less that of the Supreme Junta, that your Excellency and your Army should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion. And how could your Excellency imagine such a thing? Could you suppose us absolutely stupid and insensible? Can a capitulation, which only stipulates for the security of baggage, protect the plunder which has been obtained by violence, assassination, and profanations of every kind, from Cordova and other cities? Is there any law, princi-

ple,

ple, or reason, which prescribes that faith, or even humanity, should be observed towards an army which has entered an allied and friendly country under false and deceitful pretexts—which has by treachery got into its power an innocent and beloved King and all his family, and then believe themselves authorised to sack his palaces, profane and plunder his temples, murder his Ministers, oppress his people, steal all they can carry off, and destroy all they cannot? Is it possible that such men, when deprived of the horrible fruits of their iniquity, should appeal to the principles of honour and probity?

"My natural moderation has induced me hitherto to write to your Excellency with a certain attention: but I could not refrain from giving a slight sketch of your conduct, on seeing your extraordinary demands, which are equivalent to a proposition that I should violate and plunder the churches of Cadiz, to restore to you what the populace have taken from you; of what you took with atrocious and profane violence from the city of Cordova.

"Your Excellency will banish such illusions; and content yourself with the assurance, that the Spanish Nation, from its nobleness of character, will never act the part of an executioner.

"I will do all that shall be possible to provide for your personal security and regular subsistence; and I will use the utmost diligence to cause you to be conveyed to France.

"This is all I have to observe to your Excellency; for whom, in other respects, I must profess esteem, and am your most faithful servant.—*Cadiz, Aug.* 14."

The French army East of the Pyrenees, at the commencement of the present month, including the Swiss and Italian troops, is stated at 73,000 men. Their operations, it is added, were only delayed by the *clemency* of the new Sovereign of Spain; who, desirous to spare the blood of *his people*, deluded for a moment from their allegiance, was willing to afford them time for reflection and submission.

The French appear to have wholly abandoned the right bank of the Ebro, and to have concentrated their force in the forts and strong posts with which Navarre abounds. The Gallician army at the same time had its head-quarters at Carrion de los Condes (about four days' march from Burgos), and two strong divisions at Aquilla de Campo, a little to the Southward of Reynosa. The army under the command of Palafox had approached Tudela; and the presence of the troops who were marching from Madrid was only wanting to complete the envelopement of the enemy, or at least to so straiten them in their positions, as to compel them to give battle, or break up. The Spanish Commanders proceed with that circumspection which is the best security for final success.

The armies of Blake, Palafox, and Castalar (who has succeeded Gen. Castanos in the command of the Castilian army) are advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, with the intention, as is said, of giving battle to the French army, the head-quarters of which are at Logrono, the actual residence of Joseph Buonaparte.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese regiments in the French service, which were till lately in the vicinity of the Western Pyrenees, have been suddenly removed to Avignon and Grenoble, to prevent their obtaining a knowledge of the patriotic resolutions formed by their countrymen and the Spaniards, and particularly of those glorious and successful exertions in which they would of course be disposed to co-operate.

It is understood that a strong remonstrance has been transmitted to England from the Regency of Portugal, and the General commanding the army of that Nation, against the Convention concluded on the 30th ult. (See p 833.)

The embarkation of the French troops, we learn, had been suspended by orders from the British Commanders, in consequence of representations that the French had vitiated the Convention by numerous acts of plunder subsequent to its conclusion. Amongst other instances to that effect, it is stated, that Segnior Pedro d'Avelea, a merchant, had, the day after the date of the Treaty, been plundered of property to the amount of 10,000 dollars, including some family plate—that Segnior Ferrandez, an Alcalde, had been ordered to pay 6000 dollars, and was thrown into prison until his friends had raised the sum. Upon his liberation, he demanded from the Secretary to General Junot the cause of this fine and imprisonment; when he was answered that the contribution was to enable the General to reward the bravery which his troops had displayed in the battles of the 17th and 21st.—A sum amounting to nearly 50,000 dollars has in like manner been taken from an English Gentleman named Stevens, long resident in Portugal. And numerous other cases fully authenticated have been so strongly urged to the British Commanders, as to compel them to delay the fulfilment of the Treaty. The French Officers, on the contrary, apprehensive that the Convention would not be executed if time was allowed for the consideration of its stipulations, were importunate to hasten it.

We understand that so late as the 9th, no detachment had been made from the British Army. An Expedition had been planned, we understand, to Spain; but it had

had been deemed inexpedient to weaken our forces in Portugal, while it remained doubtful whether the conduct of the Enemy had not imposed on us the necessity to renew hostilities against him; or whether, in the event of the fulfilment of the Convention, our whole force might not be necessary to compel the Portuguese to submit to its execution.

The French Officers, we hear, have given several splendid entertainments, to which they invited the British Officers: but that those invitations had been invariably declined. The Clergy were successfully exerting themselves amongst all classes of the people, in order to prevent the Enemy from carrying away the booty that they have amassed by the numberless acts of sacrilege and robbery which they had been guilty of.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has, at length, broken that silence respecting the affairs of Spain which it had hitherto preserved: it enters into a detail of the military movements of the French corps, and enumerates the multiplied successes over the undisciplined peasantry till the 19th July. At this period, the defeat of Dupont is reluctantly admitted; and the event attributed solely to the ignorance of that Officer; who, in all probability, will be sacrificed, that Buonaparte may still support the opinion of the invincibility of the French army.—The siege of Saragossa is also mentioned; but the *Moniteur*, while it pompously enumerates the preparations made for the reduction of that city, is compelled to allow that the enthusiastic valour of the besieged was crowned with complete success. The *flight* of Joseph Buonaparte from Madrid (which was rendered inevitable by the surrender of Dupont) is stated to have arisen partly from a desire to concentrate "his troops in a *less sultry climate* than that of New Castile, there to wait for a *more convenient time* and *more salubrious weather*."—The *Moniteur*, in this official detail, has been extremely successful in concealing the truth, by frequent digressions, and many falsehoods. It would be almost unnecessary to adduce a proof of the latter. Our readers are well acquainted with the defeat of Moncey, and the almost uniform success of the Spanish Patriots prior to the 19th July. Yet lest this account should fail to impose on the French nation, and they should learn the fate of their fleet at Cadiz, the *Moniteur* concludes with stating, "that *all the accounts* given in the *English newspapers* o the state of affairs in Spain, are false and absurd."

The *Moniteur* of the 3d mentions the escape of the Spanish troops from the Danish dominions, which, with its usual *scrupulous regard* for truth, it attributes to the *treacherous conduct* of the Marquis de Romana.

The *Moniteur* of the 7th contains the text of the treaties concluded between Buonaparte and Charles IV. and the Prince of Asturias, for the cession of the Kingdom of Spain: the only article of interest relates to the maintenance and future subsistence of the dethroned family. King Charles is to enjoy an annual revenue of thirty millions of reals (of which two millions are to revert to the Queen on his decease), with the use of the Palace of Compeigne, its parks, dependencies, &c. for life, besides the Castle of Chambord and its appurtenances, which are placed at his disposal. The second treaty assigns an annual revenue of 400,000 francs to all the infants of Spain, with an additional allowance of 600,000 to the Prince of Asturias, besides the palaces, parks, and farms of Navarre, and the profits of their respective Commanderies in Spain.

Paris Papers of the 9th instant contained some documents which may be considered as important. The first is Buonaparte's *Exposé* in respect to Spain, and his relations with the other Powers of the Continent.—His motive for his perfidious conduct towards Spain is avowed to be his desire to render her whole strength effective against Great Britain; which could not be done without placing upon the Throne of that Kingdom one of his creatures, and "uniting the two Houses reigning in France and Spain."—Such are the principal motives avowed in the first Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—In the Second Report, the British Government are accused of being the prime movers in exciting the glorious spirit of the brave Spaniards, and of having even interfered in the very first popular movements. Vengeance against the British Nation is therefore called for; and those who have invariably been defeated whenever they have come in contact with British troops, are modestly stated to be invincible when opposed to our arms. In Buonaparte's Message to the Senate (which is the third document) he avows his determination to carry on the war against Spain.

HOLLAND.

There have been many arrivals from Holland in our ports this month. This event is said to have taken place in consequence of the representations of the merchants, who had a meeting at Amsterdam, to consider of the state of the country. At this meeting a motion was made to present a memorial to his Majesty King Louis, representing the absolute necessity that there was for a revival of commerce. An individual merchant had the boldness to say, that a memorial was not the only measure which the Meeting should adopt; but that they should support their claim by an unanimous

unanimous declaration that it was their right, and that they would maintain it. The memorial was unanimously agreed to; and the free speech of the Gentleman who talked of enforcing their claims was not noticed.

SWEDEN.

Thirty-five Swedish gun-boats, commanded by Lieut.-col. Brant, had an action with 40 Russian gun-boats, and several armed country-barges, in the channel between Westerby and Frisalo (between Abo and Nystad) on the 30th of August. The loss of the Russians was considerable.—One of their gun-boats was blown up, and eight sunk, with several smaller vessels. Their loss in men cannot be exactly ascertained; but, to judge from the number found in the boats, it must have been very severe. The Swedes lost two gun-boats, one blown up, and the other sunk, with four Officers killed, three wounded, and 200 men killed and wounded.

The *Stockholm Gazettes* contain a Report from General Vegesack to his Swedish Majesty, dated Lappiefd, Sept. 4, of an affair between 7 or 800 Russians and a Finnish Corps, on the evening of the 29th and morning of the 30th August, in which the right and left of the Russians were turned, and they were driven back, with the loss of 77 men made prisoners, and about the same number killed and wounded, while the Swedish loss was considerably less.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Sea, by means of the canal of Berini; which communicating with the Duna (in the Government of Mittau), and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea, to the capital.

TURKEY.

A fresh Revolution has taken place in Constantinople, attended with all the barbarities with which political changes there are generally accompanied. The Sultan who last reigned, and whom it was the object of the insurgents to restore, was murdered; probably by the Sultan then on the Throne. He, in his turn, is supposed to have sustained the same fate; and the greater part of his Ministers were put to death by the successful traitor Mustapha Bairacter. Humanity shudders at atrocities like these; and we should feel equal horror at the recital of them, even if we had been able to add, that the change which they have produced had been favourable to the interests of our country. The fact, however, we believe to be otherwise, and that the triumphant party is hostile to England.

Mahmud, the New Grand Seignior, is half-brother to the late Sovereign Mustapha. He was born on the 20th July, 1785.

IRELAND.

Aug. 25. A dreadful explosion took place at the Powder-mills at *Ballincolig*, in the county of Cork, by which, we are concerned to hear, some lives were lost. The shock was strongly felt in the city of Cork.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 25. A man named James Hood was tried at the *Cumberland* assizes for the murder of Margaret Smith of Longburn, and Jane Pattinson her sister.—He had applied for work, as a weaver, at the house of Smith; and, after being some time there, took the opportunity, during the absence of Smith, to murder the two women, and rob the house of some money. He was traced to Scotland, where he was apprehended, and confessed the crime. He was sentenced to death, and executed this day.

Aug. 29. Madame la Comtesse de Lille (the Queen of France), the Duchess of Angouleme, and their suite, arrived at Harwich this day. On passing Admiral Russell's fleet, the illustrious visitors were complimented with a royal salute.

Sept 5. A dreadful accident happened this day on the coast of *Devonshire*. A boat-race having been appointed for the day following, for two silver cups, given by J. Templar, Esq. of Stover, near Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Buller, of Saltash, and Mr. Baker, of Plymouth, became candidates for the first prize, and started from Plymouth in their pleasure-boats on Monday morning. They had proceeded as far as Bolt Head, when they were overtaken by a tremendous squall, accompanied by heavy rain. Mr. Buller's boat unfortunately foundered, and Mr. Josias Thompson, of Plymouth, Mr. John Foster, of Saltash, and his apprentice, who were on board, were drowned. Mr. Buller was picked up by Mr. Baker's boat, nearly exhausted. Mr. Thompson has left a widow and five children.

Sept. 5. *Bradley Mills*, near Huddersfield, the property of Messrs. Atkinson and Co. were destroyed by fire.

Brighton, Sept. 8. Late yesterday afternoon a fatal accident happened to the servant of Mr. Griffiths, between this place and Rottingdean. He was following his master on horseback, when his horse became restive, and, by a retrograde motion, fell with him over the margin of the cliff, to the beach, at least 60 feet below. Both horse and rider were killed on the spot.

Sept. 30. To the everlasting credit of the county of *Lincoln*, a sum exceeding 6000*l.* has been raised in the space of one year for that excellent and truly benevolent institution the Lunatic Asylum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, September 6.

This night a fire broke out at the house of

of Mr. Woddeson in Chancery-lane, which entirely consumed the same, with all the furniture, in a few hours. It was occasioned by leaving a candle burning too near the bed-curtains. Mr. Woddeson was with his family at Margate. Mr. W. is Vinerian Professor of English Law, in the University of Oxford, and his Library was most valuable both for its books and manuscripts. The servants were at Bartholomew Fair when the fire broke out.

Saturday, September 10.

This morning about one a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Gibbs, Straw-hat manufacturer, the corner of East-lane, Walworth. From the inflammability of the materials used in the trade, it raged with great fury, until the whole of the interior of that building, and a back-house, was consumed.

Tuesday, September 20.

This morning about four, Covent-Garden Theatre was discovered to be in flames; and so fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertions could stop its course. Within less than three hours the whole of the interior was destroyed: nearly all the scenery, wardrobe, musical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of smoking ruins. The books of accounts, deeds, and the receipts of the preceding night's performance, were fortunately preserved, through the exertions of Mr. Hughes, the Treasurer. A considerable number of engines promptly attended; but there was a total want of water for some time, the main pipe having been cut off with the intention of laying down a new one, and above an hour elapsed before some of the engines could be supplied. During the time that there was no supply of water, the most essential assistance for the neighbours was derived from the pumps of the Bedford Coffee-house and hotel. The engines afterwards played with the utmost effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the Theatre fell in with a dreadful crash, and thus announced the destruction of the interior of this elegant building. The fire raged with most violence at the upper end of Bow-street; on the Western side of which, the house No. 9, belonging to Mr. Paget; Nos. 10 and 11, which were attached to the Theatre; No. 12, belonging to Mr. Hill; No. 13 (the Struggler's coffee-house); No. 14, belonging to Mr. Johnson, the fruiterer; and No. 15, were completely destroyed. The three latter were insured in the Hope for 2650l. Nos. 16 and 17 were seriously damaged, though not entirely consumed. Some of these houses were uninsured; and the rest only partially. Mr. Donne, who kept the Struggler's coffee-house, has lost all his property, no part of which was insured. In Hart-street the flames communicated to the houses opposite the Theatre, and four caught fire at the same moment: but, by the great activity of the firemen, they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Drury-lane Theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready, in case of actual fire, to open the large cistern of water provided there. All the people in the neighbourhood were employed, with their servants, in extinguishing the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. This is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood; but as to the Theatre itself, it is totally consumed, and on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship tavern, and part of Mr. Brandon the box-keeper's office, are all that remain at that angle. The most painful part of this dreadful event remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, Covent-garden; and, having introduced an engine belonging to the Phœnix Fire-office into the passage, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when, dreadful to relate, the burning roof of the passage fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself; the mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing through the rubbish, or discovered in each advance to remove it. At twelve, eleven dead bodies had been carried into the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden. Some were sent to St. Bartholomew's, and others to the Middlesex Hospital, miserably mangled, with broken limbs, and dreadful bruises. The insurances on the Theatre scarcely exceeded 60,000l. and the savings from the Shakspeare premises amount to 3500l. more, which, upon the whole, is not more than one-fourth part of the sum requisite to replace the loss. Besides the usual stock of scenery, there was an additional quantity for a new Melo-drama, which was shortly to be brought forward. Of the originals of the music of Handel, Arne and many other eminent composers, there are no copies; and of many other pieces of music, only an outline had been given. Some excellent dramatic productions, the property of the Theatre, have also been for ever lost. It is supposed, with some probability, that it was occasioned by the wadding of the gun fired during the performance of Pizarro, having lodged in one of the scenes. The Bedford and Piazza Coffee-houses escaped the flames, owing

owing to a wall which had been erected by the proprietors of the Theatre, a short time since, to insulate the Theatre from the back of those premises.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the prompt attendance and active exertions of the Volunteer corps, which prevented many depredations; who were afterwards relieved by parties of the Life and Foot Guards. —The Organ, left by Handel as a legacy to the Theatre, stated to be worth upwards of 1000 guineas, and which played only during the Oratorios, was consumed.—The Beef Steak Club also, which held its meetings at the top of the Theatre (in addition to their stock of wines, valued at 1500l.) have to regret the loss of the table service, and dinner-implements. —Mr. Ware, the leader of the band, lost a violin of 300l. value, which he had left behind him that night for the first time in two years; Mr. Munden, his wardrobe, which cannot be replaced under 300l.; Miss Bolton, her jewels; and the other Performers property, in the aggregate, to a considerable amount.—It is almost too painful to describe the situation of those persons who were dug out of the ruins alive: they were, in general, so dreadfully burned, as scarcely to be recognized by their nearest relations, and their flesh, in several instances, literally peeled from off the bone. The dead bodies taken from the same place were nearly shapeless trunks. — Another accident happened the next day by the falling of a wall in Hart-street, which killed one man and bruised several others. They had been warned of their danger, but disregarded it.—An immense concourse of spectators thronged all the avenues to the ruins on the three first days; and amongst the Nobility who visited the Coffee-houses adjoining, were the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Marquis Tweedale, &c.—The Coroners for London, Middlesex, and Surrey, have sat on 19 bodies, killed at the fire: *viz.* 12 at Covent Garden, three at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, two at the Middlesex Hospital, and two at St. Thomas's. Two persons are now in a dangerous state at St. Bartholomew's, and one at the Middlesex Hospital, amounting in all to 22.—Others have been carried to their houses; but it is not yet known exactly how many lives have been lost.—From the evidence of Wm. Addicott, one of the stage carpenters of the Theatre, and Wm. Darley, one of the Firemen belonging to the Eagle Insurance Office; and one of the Jury who had witnessed the falling in of the cieling, by which the unfortunate men were burnt to death; it appeared, that the firemen, and others who perished, had been employed in endeavouring to extinguish the flames at the room called the Apollo, which had fallen in upon them. It also appeared that the surmises which had gone abroad as to the explosions of barrels of gun-powder were entirely unfounded, there never being more gun-powder kept in the Theatre than was necessary for the consumption of a single night.—The names of the deceased are as follows: Mr. T. Harris jun. optician, of Hyde-street Bloomsbury, a serjeant in the Bloomsbury volunteers; Mr. R. Davis, a gentleman who had lately arrived in London from Wales on a visit; ——— Musket, Wm. Ricklesworth, George Kilby, John Seyers, James Stewart, and Samuel Steevens, firemen belonging to the Phœnix Fire-office; Richard Cadger; T. Holmes; James Hunt; Wm. Jones, a printer; James Evans; J. Crabb; T. Mead; T. James; Richard Rushton, a tailor; Mr. Hewitt, a plumber; J. Beaumont, a soldier belonging to the 1st Regiment of Guards; another private in the same regiment was taken to the Military Hospital, and died in three or four hours; Richard Bird, a coach-maker in the employ of Mr. Hilditch, Long Acre; James Philkins, coal-heaver, aged 20. J. Oakley a smith, and some other persons, are still missing.—Mr. Richards, clerk to Messrs. Shaw and Edwards, St Paul's Church-yard, was scalded so much with the water falling from the burning materials, that he died about 12 the same day.—The firemen and others in Bow-street were for some days employed in pulling down the tottering ruins of the Theatre, which threatened destruction to the passengers.—On Saturday 2 more bodies were dug out of the ruins.—A subscription, we are happy to find, has been opened for the relief of the sufferers. The King's Theatre was, with much liberality, offered by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Harris; and the Covent Garden Company have already performed there.—The plan of a new Theatre, to be completely insulated, it is said, has also been submitted to the Proprietors, and accepted.

Saturday, September 24.

A most melancholy accident happened one evening this week, in the river, off Fulham. A young couple, on the point of marriage, took a sail in a funny, which unfortunately upset, and the two lovers were drowned. The body of the young woman, who was the daughter of a boat-builder at Fulham, was found this day; but that of her companion has been dragged for in vain. A dog, which belonged to the father of the young woman, was in the boat, and swam on shore. The animal no sooner reached his master's house, than, by his gestures and howls, he attracted some of the family to the Bishop's Stairs, off which the fatal accident happened, and where they beheld the boat in which the lovers had embarked with its bottom upwards. The young man was the son of an innkeeper at Fulham; his age was 25, his intended bride was only 17.

P. 172. Henry Peckitt, esq. of Old Compton-street, Soho, bequeathed to the Antiquarian Society a curious Clock, made at Prague in 1525; which has some Bohemian Verses engraved on the barrel, explanatory of its workmanship. He was the brother of the famous Peckitt, who painted the glass windows of York Cathedral, and died without communicating the secret of his art. A few years since, Mr. P. disposed of some of his brother's painted glass to the parish of St. Anne, Soho, which is placed over the altar-piece of their church. A variety of curious and valuable specimens of his brother's art are now in the possession of Mrs. P. Mr. P. was a profound scholar; and collected, in the early part of his life, a most valuable library of scarce and curious books; a part of which, together with some philosophical and mathematical instruments, were destroyed by the fire which happened in Frith-street about 20 years ago. He was the intimate acquaintance and disciple of Baron Swedenborg; and in his library is contained that learned and eccentric character's Exposition of the Apocalypse, in 3 vols. quarto, beautifully written in Latin with his own hand. The Writer of this article never saw so beautiful a MS. Mr. P. published a Translation of the Apocalypse's Explicator; and was a great contributor to a work called Nicholson's Dictionary, written to elucidate Baron Swedenborg's Writings. He had also a principal hand in erecting the chapel of the new church in Blackfriars. Mr. P. practised many years in the medical line; and had formed an aversion to the interment of the dead in the churches and church-yards of the metropolis. It was his dying request (as it was that of the late Mr. Hibbert, who died a few months before him), that his body should be dissected and anatomized at the Theatre in Windmill-street.

P. 559. Sir John Carter was generally and most deservedly respected both in his private and public capacity. His parents were both Dissenters; and belonged to that denomination designated by the term "Rational Dissenters." His father was a merchant of considerable eminence in Portsmouth; and though, from the offices Sir John afterwards held, he was under the necessity of occasionally conforming, he remained firm to the principles of dissent from the doctrines and worship of the Established Church. In September 1763, Mr. Carter was elected an Alderman of the borough of Portsmouth; and about 1768 began to act as a Magistrate. At Michaelmas, 1769, he was chosen Chief Magistrate for the year. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the King made his first visit to Portsmouth, and at that time wished to confer the honour of knighthood on the Mayor; but this Mr. Carter declining, he was informed that his Majesty conceived his refusal proceeded from a disregard for Royal favour. This consideration, and the persuasion of his friends, induced him to comply, and he was accordingly knighted June 23, 1773. In 1784 he was appointed Sheriff of the county. He was five times elected Mayor of Portsmouth; and it was during his sixth mayoralty that the King made his third and last visit to Portsmouth. During the mutiny at Spithead, in 1797, by his mild, conciliatory, and patient conduct, he rendered the Country a very essential service. The sailors having lost three of their body, in consequence of the resistance made to their going on-board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, they wished to bury them in Kingston church-yard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was most positively refused them by the Governor; and they applied to Sir John, who endeavoured to move the Governor in their favour, who still remaining inflexible, Sir John at length compromised the affair by getting leave for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth in procession, and the dead bodies of their companions to be landed at the Common Hard at Portsea, where the procession was to join them. For this solicitation Sir John was stigmatised as a Jacobin, and this by so many persons in high stations, that he was obliged to decline any intercourse with them. Still so great was his influence over the sailors, that they most scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them in their procession to the grave, so far, that two who came ashore "a little groggy," were by the rest carefully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should become quarrelsome. The procession was thought an interesting spectacle. Sir John accompanied them himself through the garrison, to prevent any insult being offered them. At the Common Hard he was met by his friend Mr. Godwin, a worthy magistrate of the borough. They attended the procession, till it had passed the fortifications at Portsea, and the whole passed off with decency and quietness. When the sailors returned, and were sent off to their respective ships, some of the delegates of the London came to Sir John to thank him for his kindness. Sir John seized the opportunity of enquiring after their Admiral. "Do you know him, your Honour?" "Yes, I have a great respect for him, and hope you will not do him any harm." "No, by G—d, your Honour, he shall not be hurt." It was then thought the Admiral would have been hung at the yard-arm; he had, from precaution, even made his will, in which he

he left to the widows of the three men unfortunately killed, an annuity of 20l. each. The next morning the Admiral was safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars. The delegates who accompanied him brought him to Sir John Carter; and desired to have a receipt for him, as a proof to their comrades that he was safe in the hands of the Civil Power. The Admiral himself, on his first appearance at Court, afterwards acknowledged to his Majesty, that he owed his life to Sir John Carter; and assured him that Sir John's principles and conduct had been misrepresented; and that he had not a more faithful and worthy subject in his dominions. In the riots occasioned by the scarcity in 1797, Sir John's suavity of manners and unostentatious deportment were not less useful than before. In a mutiny also by the Buckinghamshire Militia, among whom he fearlessly mixed, he was not less successful. He was, after all, denounced, at the head of a list of inhabitants, to Mr. Reeves, as a Jacobin; and a strong letter against him was likewise sent to the Duke of Portland, which his Grace, assured of his patriotism, sent to Sir John, proposing to offer a reward for the discovery of the writer, which, with a dignified consciousness of his purity, Sir John declined. Indeed, so disinterested and honourable were his political principles, that when, in 1806, he was offered a Baronetage by Mr. Fox, he declined it on the ground that he believed that to accept it as a reward, would be a manifest departure from his principles. These principles it was that induced him to offer a seat in Parliament for the Borough to the present Lord Erskine. The same offer being afterwards made to Sir T. Miller, bart. he declared that nothing but the truly honourable way in which the seat was offered him could have induced him to return again to the fatigue of parliamentary duties. The same conciliating temper induced him also, during the late violence of Party, to propose, as the other representative, some moderate member of the Administration; first, the late Lord Hugh Seymour; and afterwards Captain now Admiral Markham, in compliment to their common friend, the Earl of St. Vincent. In 1804 he filled the chair of Chief Magistrate or Mayor of Portsmouth for the ninth and last time. He was uniformly upright and impartial; as willing to afford relief by his purse as by his advice. To the poor he was a guardian; and many persons had prevailed upon him to undertake the direction of their concerns, by which he set their minds at ease. Never was there a character in which there was less of self than his; in fact, his incessant attention to the duties of his office, and the interest he took in the concerns of friends and dependents, contributed to wear out a constitution not naturally strong. His health had been gradually declining for the last three years. He quitted life with the same composure with which he had passed through it; his lamp went gently out. He drew his last breath during sleep. His servants and numerous tenantry spontaneously paid the same external tribute of affection and regard that they pay to a near relative, by shutting up their houses. A family vault was built for him in the burying-ground of the Unitarian Dissenters at Portsmouth, of which society he was nearly the oldest member, the whole of whom went into mourning. He was carried to the burying-place at 7 in the morning of the 25th of May by eight of his servants, and followed by his son, his youngest and only surviving brother, and his oldest nephew. Such was the public feeling on this melancholy occasion, that many hundreds of people more than could be admitted into the Chapel were assembled by 6 in the morning. The Southern Unitarian Society have, in him, lost a valuable member, and mankind a friend, if the prayers and tears that followed him can be taken as any proof of the public esteem. He has left a widow and six children. The eldest daughter is married to Captain Eveleigh, of the Royal Engineers. The second to Captain Giffard, of the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-governor of the Royal Naval College. The other daughters are unmarried. His son is a minor, an amiable and promising young man; educated under Mr. Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow; and is now a student for the Common Law, at Trinity college, Cambridge.

P. 662. On Thursday Aug. 25, the iron coffin, to hold the remains of the late Mr. Wilkinson, the great iron-master, arrived at Ulverston, in a sloop, from his foundery at Braidley in Wales; together with an iron tomb and pyramid, with iron letters, gilt, for the inscription, which he had composed previous to his death. The whole of them was removed to his house on Castle Head. The rock in which the whole is to be placed fronts the house, and is completely exposed to view. He has left to Mrs. Wilkinson, the celebrated place called Castle Head; great part of which has been recovered from the sea, and where some of the finest fields of corn are now to be seen, which a few years since were only peat and moss; and the most delightful walks, shrubberies, growing kitchen-garden, &c. together with an elegant mansion, is now upon a solid rock. Mrs. W. has taken possession of it, and is to reside there with her three children.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Seven Oaks, Kent, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Richard King, a son.

Aug. . . . At Badminton park, co. Gloucester, the Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

Aug. 25. At Blenheim, co. Oxford, the lady of Lord Francis Spencer, a daughter.

26. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, the wife of Septimus Perry, esq. son of William Perry, M.D. of that parish, a daughter.

27. At Berrington, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Hill, a daughter.

28. At Battersea, Surrey, the wife of H. Thornton, esq. M. P. a daughter.

31. At Rodney-Stoke, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D. rector of that parish, and prebendary of Wells, a daughter, being her ninth child.

Sept. 1. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of Col. Anson, M. P. a son.

2. At Oatley park, Cheshire, Lady Kenyon, a daughter.

3. The wife of Major John Malcolm, of Yorkshire, a son.

5. At Liston-hall, Essex, the wife of John Campbell, esq. a daughter.

6. At Brighthelmstone, the wife of Wm. Burr, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of R. J. Thompson, esq. of Moat-hall, co. York, a son.

10. At Exning-lodge, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-col. John Wylde, a son.

11. At St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, the wife of Martin-Thomas Cocksedge, esq. a daughter.

At the Grange, Winchester, Lady Henry Stuart, a son.

13. At Righton, co. York, the wife of R. E. Strickland, esq. a son.

16. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of George Dering, esq. a daughter.

18. At her mother's house, in Bolton-str. Mrs. Mathew-Richard Onslow, a daughter.

25. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady William-Leveson Gower, a daughter.

The wife of Charles-Streynsham Collinson, esq. of Sproughton Chantry, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. AT Monckton, co. Somerset, Philip-John Ducarel, esq. of Walford-house, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late George Crossman, LL. D.

Sept. 1. At Liverpool, Thomas Fenton, esq. of Stoke-lodge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Miss Anne Spode, sister to Josiah S. esq. of the Mount, near Stoke-upon-Trent.

At Salisbury, Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, to Miss Letitia Ekins, you. daughter of the Dean of Salisbury.

Edward-Symonds Ommaney, esq. of Yarmouth, to Henrietta-Maria, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, of that place.

Rev. W. Marsh, rector of Harnham, and of Brinkworth, Wilts, to the eldest daugh. of the late Rev. P. B. Brodie, of Winterslow.

2. Rev. David Wanchope, rector of Warkton, co. Northampton, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Dick, bart. of Prestonfield.

4. At Bromley, in Kent, Capt. Robert Wellbank, in the East India Company's Service, to Sarah, third daughter of Major Rhode, esq. of Oakley farm, in same co.

5. At Bath, J. H. Holder, esq. of Cerney-house, co. Gloucester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.

6. Robert Gatty, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's office, in the Temple, to Miss Waller, of Buckden, co. Huntingdon.

George Paton, esq. to Miss Ashmore, both of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-squ.

John Vin Gandolfi, jun. esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, to Teresa, eldest daughter of Thomas Hornyold, esq. of Blackmore park, co. Worcester.

7. At Chippenham, Lieut. J. C. Bagnell, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ashe, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel A. rector of Langley-Burrell, Wilts.

James Coulston, esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Elizabeth Ditchman, of Hackney.

At Col. Brown's, at Glennagary, near Dublin, Thomas Floud, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Moore, daughter of Ross M. esq. of Carlingford, and niece to Rt. Hon. I. Corry.

10. At Hackney, John King, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Carolina-Matilda Staple, of London-fields.

12. At Kilmington, the Rev. Sam. Serrell, of Wells, to Miss Harriet Digby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham, and sister to the present Lady Ilchester.

13. At Heyford, the Rev. Joshua Dix, to Miss Elizabeth Bliss, of Oxford; also, the Rev. G. Bliss, to Miss Smith, of Worcester.

14. Ephraim Goatley, esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Miss Edith Minifie.

15. At Scarborough, Richard-Edensor Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, co. Stafford, to Emma-Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow park, co. Derby.

16. Noah Young, esq. of Hartford, to Miss Jackson, of Gubbins, near that place.

17. At Islington, James-Edward Pownall, esq. to Miss Gage, daughter of Capt. G. of the Royal West London Militia.

19. At East Anstey, Devon, Abraham Smith, esq. of Treasbear, to the only daughter of the late John Barns, esq.

21. At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour.

At Inverness, the Rev. Dr. Griffith, master of University college, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. I.

22. At Bath, Major Daubeny, of the 84th Foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.

At Harworth, co. Nottingham, Robert-Pemberton Milnes, esq. M. P. to the Hon. Henrietta-Maria Monckton, second daughter of Viscount Galway.

DEATHS.

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1807. *Nov.* 18. OF the wounds he received in an attack on the fort of Comona, in Bengal, Lieut. Thomas-Kennedy Ramsay, of the Pioneers, second son of the late Rev. John R. minister of Kirkmichael, in Scotland.

Nov. 22. In the fort of Ally-Ghur, near Delhi, Lieut. David-Charles Livingstone, youngest son of Sir Alexander L. bart. of West-quarter, Stirlingshire.

Dec. 2. At Goory, Madras, in his 26th year, William Edwards, esq. captain in the 34th Regiment of the Line, son of Dr. E. of Waterford. At the age of 12 he entered into the service of his Country; and the whole of his conduct gave the utmost satisfaction and most promising hopes.

Dec. 29. Richard Henry, esq. a major in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was the only son of David Henry, esq. formerly editor and printer of this Magazine. (See an account of his mother's death in the present volume, p. 177.)

1808. *Jan.* 9. At Sylket, in the E. Indies, C. S. Maling, esq. collector of that district.

April. . . . . At sea, on-board the Earl Howe, Lieut.-col. Darley.

April 8. At Rio de Janeiro, whither he accompanied the Royal Family and Government of Portugal, aged 75, General John Forbes, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire. He was the senior general officer in the service of that Crown, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry, and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all those campaigns, as well as the Seven Years War; at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tacticks of Frederick the Great (then introduced into all the Armies of Europe) in the Portuguese Army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years he distinguished himself in that country, by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity; to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive Sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning Prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the General, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed, he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded with reputation the Portuguese Army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among Foreigners.

April 25. In Jamaica, aged 19, David Watts, lately lieutenant in the 14th Light Dragoons, then captain in the 60th foot; a young man of a very mild, promising, and happy disposition. He had been brought up, by a virtuous father, in the sentiments of Religion and Morality; which in this age are too often neglected, particularly amongst young men joining their regiments. His good-natured temper made him dear to his family, and to all who knew him; his obliging inclinations were such, that he always forgot himself to provide for his friends. Born to enjoy a large fortune, he had no other pride but the eagerness of rendering himself useful to those who cultivated his friendship. His beloved father is now lamenting the loss of a son who would have been the pride of his old age, and who was a pattern of filial attachment during the too short time he lived.

May 5. Of a fever, aged 19, on-board the Nereide frigate, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. H. R. Shirley, second son of Evelyn S. esq. of Eatington, Warwicksh.

June 3. After a long and painful illness, Mary, second daughter of James-Piggott Ince, esq. of Upper Park-street, Bath.

June 4. At Montrose, Forfarshire, having only a few days before completed the 54th year of his age, and after a short illness, which he bore with great composure and Christian fortitude, the Rev. John Reay, chaplain of the English Episcopal Chapel of St. Peter, Montrose. He held that office nearly 28 years; during which period he endeavoured to fulfil the several duties of his station with diligence and care. He occasionally contributed some papers to our Miscellany; in which he several years ago maintained a controversy upon a subject which, at that time, deeply engaged the attention of Ecclesiasticks in Scotland.

June 7. At Messina, aged four months, the infant son of Lieut.-colonel Bunbury, quarter-master-general to his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean.

June 24. At Antigua, Master Ralph Cuming; and, on the 25th, his father, Ralph Cuming, esq. M. D. surgeon of his Majesty's Naval Hospital at English Harbour, and late of Romsey, Hants. His loss will be severely felt, as he was bringing into practice a new method of cure for the yellow fever, and was besides a very skilful and able surgeon.

In an unsuccessful attack on the island of St. Martin, Lieut. Spearing, the gallant leader. He was shot through the chest, within ten yards of the upper fort, and

and almost instantly expired. His fall occasioned much consternation among his companions, who reluctantly retreated to their boats, but were obliged to surrender. Thus fell, in the prime of life, in a most daring and gallant attempt, a promising active officer, whose long services in his profession certainly entitled him to the notice of his Country; in whose cause he had received eleven wounds, particularly at the batties of Copenhagen, and in the West Indies; and closed a career of glory, animating his men, by his example, on the batteries of St. Martin. Nothing can better evince the admiration which even his enemies entertained of his conduct on this occasion than the tribute conferred on his remains. He was interred with all the honours of war, the French Commandant himself attending, and also permitting part of the gallant crew of the Subtle to pay their last sad duty to their beloved Commander. The following is a copy of the order issued on the melancholy occasion by Capt. Crofton, of H. M. S. Wanderer: "To the Commanding Officers of his Majesty's Schooners Subtle and Ballahou. You all well know the melancholy though glorious death of Lieut. G. A. Spearing, late commander of his Majesty's schooner Subtle, who fell fighting for his King and Country. His corpse this evening is to receive the honours of war, conferred by his enemies, admirers of his courage and gallantry. You will join, on a signal from me (when the fort shall have fired a shotted gun), to fire minute-guns." Dated 4th July, off St. Martin's. The island had been long considered as a shelter to the numerous French privateers which infest the West Indies, and obstruct the trade of this Country: it became, therefore, a desirable object to endeavour to extirpate this nest of depredators. Our men soon obtained possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which were instantly spiked. Their loss, so far, was trifling; but, on ascending the rocky heights, covered with the prickly pear, the superiority of the enemy was severely felt, as a great number of brave fellows fell. Captain Crofton, of the Wanderer, finding the fire from the fort so tremendous and incessant, sent a flag of truce on shore, which was accepted, and the whole of the prisoners who could be removed with safety were given up. It afterwards appeared that the enemy had received information of the intended attack, and were prepared accordingly, upwards of 900 troops being in the fort, while the storming party consisted only of 155 men. Out of 43 sent from the Subtle, 7 were killed and 17 wounded.

July 11. At Philadelphia, James Phillips, esq. of that city, son of John P. esq. of Bank, Lancashire.

13. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Gen. William-Anne Villettes, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the Forces on that island. He was seized with that disorder during the performance of a military tour; and his remains were interred on the 23d, with great military honours. His nephew and aid-du-camp, Capt. Turrettin, also fell a sacrifice to that fatal complaint on the 18th.

22. At Edinburgh, aged 56, Henry-William Tytler, M.D. author of the Translation of Callimachus, and several other works.

Aug. . . . . . At Harrogate, aged 85, Stephen Todd, esq. of the Wither, near Leeds, and of Leadenhall-street, London, father of the Company of Merchant-Tailors. He acquired a handsome fortune as a slop-seller; and was blind for several years before his death.

At Heckington, much lamented, in his 31st year, Mr. Richard Shephard, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Greetham, of Lincoln, a widow lady.

Aug. 2. Mr. Awdus, oar-maker, of Bank-side. Being in a small skiff under the large arch of London bridge at the time a coal-barge was passing, it overturned his boat, and he was drowned.

3. At Bath, Mrs. Boys, widow of Lieut.-col. B. late inspecting-officer on the recruiting service at Marlborough.

4. Master Ovid Woodhams, second son of Mr. T. W. of Bay-hill, Pembury, co. Worcester. His death was occasioned by a gun going off, with its muzzle under his arm, while he was in the act of jumping on one of the summer-house seats in his father's garden to take aim at some birds. The contents lodged in his side, and he died in a few days, in excruciating agony.

5. Near Fort George, Mrs. Fortye, wife of Major F. 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Cheltenham, in his 24th year, Capt. George-Burrington Whinyates, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Thomas W. esq. of the East India Company's Service, and nephew of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

At Clifton, after a long and severe illness, Hugh Mair, esq. of Friday-st. Lond.

Suddenly, without any previous indisposition, a woman named Spencer, in the employ of Mess. Pratten and Co. of Bristol.

6. At Upton, near Gainsborough, aged 75, Mr. Samuel Leonard, many years chief constable of that district.

8. At Modbury, Devon, aged 87, and in full possession of all his faculties, Mr. William Rosdew, who for the last 50 years had lived a total recluse, denying himself not only the comforts, but almost the necessaries of life; by which extreme penury he had amassed a considerable property, great part of which he most liberally distributed among his relatives before

fore

fore his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and, notwithstanding his love of money, scrupulously just in all his dealings. This extraordinary turn of a naturally strong mind is supposed to have originated in a disappointment of his affections at an early period of his life.

9. In his 87th year, the Rev. Sir William-Ullithorn Wray, bart. of Darley, co. Derby, of which parish he had been 44 years rector. He is succeeded in title by his only surviving son, now Sir Chester Wray, bart. formerly a major in the Royal North Lincolnshire Militia, to whom the estate bequeathed by the late Sir Cecil W. to his lady for her life will devolve on her ladyship's death. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. (as Dean of Lincoln) is patron of the valuable living of Darley.

Mrs. Williams, of College-green, Bristol. Crossing a court-yard, apparently in good health, she suddenly dropped down, and expired.

10. At Duddington, near Stamford, John Smith, M. D. After serving a considerable time as surgeon in the Navy, he settled at Uppingham, co. Rutland, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen (Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore) had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as Physicians. He too, with a natural and laudable ambition, had, some time past, obtained for himself the same privilege, in the hope of, at least, a rural retirement in the same rank, had Providence permitted his latter days to pass with less infirmity. He was for many years in extensive and very creditable practice, in attending several of the nobility, as well as principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession; and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor. He was of an antient family in North Britain, and nephew to Mr. Smith; who, being possessed of a most ample fortune, after establishing a numerous family in great affluence and station in life, retired to Southampton, where he had built a magnificent mansion above the Bar. Dr. Smith had been some years a widower, having married the eldest daughter of Mr. Heycock, of Norton in Leicestershire; near whom he was, at his own particular request, buried in a Chancel at Uppingham; several most respectable inhabitants of which town, in token of their esteem for those qualities, which they had long known to render him a valuable member of society, voluntarily met the corpse on its approach, and attended it in procession to the Church.

At Louth, aged 86, Mrs. Tuxworth.

11. In his third year, William-Thomas, only son of Francis-Thomas Corrance, esq. of Thurnby, co. Leicester.

12. At Bristol, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce, a relation of the family of the late Edward Colston, esq.

13. Aged 74, Mr. Healey, an opulent farmer, of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

Rev. Tudor Brigstock, M. A. one of the senior fellows of Jesus college, Oxford. He was thrown from his carriage at Caermarthen, and instantly killed.

At Hornsbank, in Scotland, aged 14, Miss Jean Crawford, youngest daughter of David C. esq.

14. Found in a ditch, at Fratton, near Portsmouth, in a dreadful putrescent state, with a razor in his hand, Augustus Slothen, a lieutenant in the second Battalion of the King's German Legion. He arrived at Spithead, in the expedition from Gottenburgh, on the 20th of July; came on shore immediately, and had been missing ever since that time.

Aged 84, Mrs. Maddox. During the latter period of her life she faithfully and honourably discharged a profession which necessity had imposed on her, that of educating young children. She spared no pains in infusing into their young and docile minds the grand precepts that Religion inculcated. For some time before her death she was unable to perform her professional duties; but the friends she had gained by her attentive assiduity to their children never forgot the gratitude they owed her. A liberal maintenance was provided for her, which enabled her to spend the remainder of her life with comfort and satisfaction. As she lived beloved, so she died regretted. *Leicester Journal.*

At Croxall, co. Derby, after having performed the duties of the day and gone to bed in apparently perfect health, the Rev. John-Batteridge Pearson, LL.B. prebendary of Pipa Parva, in Lichfield cathedral, and 29 years vicar of Croxall. To this gentleman Mrs. Lucy Porter (the daughter-in-law of Dr. Johnson) bequeathed, in 1786, the bulk of her fortune, including a life-estate in her good house at Lichfield, the reversion of which he afterwards purchased from the Rev. Henry White, the devisee. Amongst other valuable articles in this bequest was Sir Joshua Reynolds's best portrait of Dr. Johnson, at perhaps not above 45 years old, in an attitude of deep thought, hands lifted breast high, and the fingers half-spread in a particular manner, and uncloathed neck. There were portraits, also, of Captain Porter, Mrs. Johnson, and her daughter in infancy; and one of Joseph Porter, senior, by *Hogarth*, esteemed to be the best portrait produced by that excellent Artist. See Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 384.

Mrs. J. Sparkes, of the Adelphi terrace.

15. At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mr. Samuel Kirkman, grocer.

At

At his seat, Old Park, near Dover in Kent, aged 72, William Osborn, M.D. formerly of Percy-street, London.

Mrs. Micklethwaite, wife of Jonathan M. esq. of Warbrook-house, Hants.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Benjamin S. esq. of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

16. At St. Philip's, near Bristol, aged 68, Benjamin Hooper, esq

At Harrogate, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A. second fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1755, M.A. 1788.

At the Secretary of State's lodge, in the Phœnix park, Dublin, aged 63, Jas. Trail, esq. under-secretary, for the Civil Department, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

17. Suddenly, aged 56, at his house on the West cliff, Brighthelmstone, after taking a ride to the Devil's dyke, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Sir George Paunceforte, bart. of Russell square, London; a descendant of the family of the Paunceforts, of the first character and respectability in the county of Gloucester, and who possessed estates there, which have been in the family ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. In 1778 (being then Sir George Smith) he had the royal licence to assume the name of Bromley; which in 1803 he exchanged for Paunceforte. The body was opened by Mr. Barrett, in the presence of Dr. Hunter, when the cause of his dissolution became apparent in a cancer which had destroyed part of his stomach. (The late Lord Gage died of the same complaint.) He is succeeded in title and estate by his son Robert-Howe Bromley, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy.

At Hambrook, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Whitehead, formerly an eminent salt-refiner in West-street, Bristol.

Aged 28, Mr. William Downes, jun. of Hull, brewer.

Capt. Bradford, of the Guards, gloriously fell this day, in the battle of Rolein, in Portugal. He was a son of T. Bradford, esq. of Ashdown park, Sussex.

Capt. Geary, of the Royal Artillery, who was also killed in the same action, by a ball striking him on the head while pointing a gun, was the last officer who embarked at Portsmouth to join Sir A. Wellesley's army. He was a son of the late Capt. G. of the Royal Navy, and a native of the Isle of Wight; and married Miss Jolliffe, dau. of Dr. J. of Newport, Hants, who is left, with four young children, to lament him.

18. At his country-seat, Eltham-lodge, Kent, Oliver Farrer, esq. of Bedford-squa.

Eliza Payton; and, on the 22d, John-Butler Payton, only children of Mr. P. of Quebec, in Leeds.

At Caistor, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mr. T. Smith, formerly a farmer at Thornton-le-Moor, near that place.

19. At Capt. Macartney's, R. A. Archcliff-fort, Dover, the only son of Mr. Judd, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Upminster, Essex, aged 70, George Stubbs, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, attorney at law.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Francis, of Astey's-buildings, Islington.

In Ireland, the Lady Anna-Margaretta Fitzgerald, only daughter of William Fitzmaurice, twenty-second Baron and second Earl of Kerry. She was born Oct. 6, 1741; and married Maurice Fitzgerald, of Innismore, styled "Knight of Kerry;" by whom she was left a widow, without issue, in July 1779. Her estate devolves to Mr. Townsend, of Castle-Townsend, co. Cork.

20. In her 77th year, Mrs. Robinson, of Whaplode, near Spalding.

At Stebbington, co. Huntingdon, Mrs. Layng, wife of the Rev. W. W. L. vicar of St. Lawrence, in York.

In his 76th year, Mr. Mason, one of the aldermen of the borough of Leicester.

At Brighthelmstone, Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Napier, and of Lady Sarah N. sister to the late Duke of Richmond.

At his seat at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, aged 68, Francis-Reynolds Moreton, Baron Ducie, and provost-marshal of Barbados. He was first married to Miss Purvis, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire; by whom he has left two sons, Thomas, who succeeds him, and Francis, a colonel in the Army. His Lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Child, mother of the late Countess of Westmoreland, who survived her marriage but two years. The present Lord is married to Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of the Earl of Caernarvon.

At Mountrath, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age, the Rev. Thady Duane, parish priest of that place; of whom it may be justly said, that he was a truly devout clergyman, and charitable to an extreme. By his death the distressed and afflicted of his vicinage have lost a comforter and friend; and the luke-warm Christian a careful and enlightened monitor, divested of austerity. The prejudice of the bigot, wheresoever by him found, was converted into pure charity and good-will, which even his enemies, for, alas! there are none without enemies, are obliged to confess. In short, he was possessed of so many virtuous qualities, rare to be found in one man, that his numerous friends and parishioners will long deplore his loss. His premature death is attributed by his relatives to a disease contracted on the night of the 13th of July last, when his residence was assailed, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, by a number of persons, who, using threatening and abusive language, so terrified him that he sought refuge in flight, whereby he got wet; and, consequently, a severe cold ensued, which terminated his life.

21. At

21. At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Rev. John Adamson, senior minister of that city, and professor of Civil History in the university of St. Andrew.

Mr. William Carpenter, of Bourn-heath, Worcestershire.

22. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 44, W. Nepecker, esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal.

While on a visit at Mr. Lawrence's, at Kirton, Miss Exton, of Oakham, Rutland.

Suddenly, aged 26, Mr. Singleton, assistant-surgeon to Mr. Barker, of Spilsby. He went from home the preceding day, in perfect health, to attend a patient.

Rev. Joseph Aldridge, vicar of Weston-Zoyland, Somerset.

23. At Brighthelmstone, Miss Elizabeth Gould White, daughter of the late David W. esq. of Jamaica.

Aged 75, Mr. Joseph Oldham, master of the Earl of Harborough's Arms public-house at Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 59, Joseph Marris, esq. late of Bawtry.

Aged 75, Mr. Jeremiah Moor, many years bailiff of Newark, Notts.

In the 76th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Small, D.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of Dundee.

24. Aged 48, Christopher Walton, esq. of Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

On St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Edwards.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Parlby, wife of Major Jas. P. of Bengal Engineers.

At Gosford, after a short illness, in his 36th year, Francis-Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss.

In his 42d year, Mr. John Russell, of Lewisham, Kent.

In Beaufort-row, Chelsea, aged 69, Capt. Robert Parrey, of the Royal Navy.

In his 64th year, William Glen, esq. of Fogan-hall.

This day Major Campbell was hung at Armagh, for the murder of Capt. Boyd in a duel. When this unfortunate man found that no hopes of a pardon were to be entertained, he hurried the hour of his execution, and appeared impatient to die. He repeatedly supplicated that he might be shot; but this, for obvious reasons, was refused. At 12 o'clock he was led out for execution; and the moment he made his appearance, the entire of the guard took off their caps, and he, in return, saluted them. His father-in-law and another gentleman remained with him all the time of his confinement, and received his body, which was immediately sent off to Ayr, in Scotland, to be interred in his family burial-place. During the time of the awful and affecting ceremony an officer of another corps took the guard, while the regiment were confined to their barracks.—We trust that he has not died in vain; and that his fate will prove an useful lesson to posterity.

25. At the lodge in Tewkesbury park, aged 63, John Wall, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Gloucestershire Militia, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Greenwich, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Jones, eldest and last surviving sister of John J. esq. of Blackhall, Montgomery.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Edward-Philip G.

Aged 66, Mrs. Watson, of Rye, Sussex, widow of the late N. C. W. esq.

At Cheltenham, Isaac Blackburn, esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

At his house at Kingstanley, co. Gloucester, Hopton Merrick, esq.

Suddenly, at Woodperry, near Oxford, Mr. William Lay, 50 years cook of Brazenose college. He was apparently well in the morning; and, after eating a hearty breakfast, took a walk in an adjoining field, where he was soon after found dead.

At Fencoates, near Catterick, of a rapid decline, in his 21st year, Mr. Thomas Wright, a scholar of Trinity coll. Cambr. where he had much distinguished himself.

Aged 60, Mr. William Gregbrook, of Kennington-lane, Surrey, who suddenly dropped down dead.

Killed, by a fall from a horse, in Oxford-street, Mr. Halton, a resident of Hertfordshire. The animal became shy at passing a timber-carriage in the road; and on the rider clapping spurs to him, he made a short gallop, which was followed by a dead halt, and Mr. H. was thrown over his head with such violence as to cause his immediate death.

By falling off the parapet-wall of Westminster bridge, Richard Bennett, a boy.

25. An Inquest was held at the Nag's Head, Orange-court, Leicester-fields, on the body of John White, coachman to the Prince of Wales. The first witness (a helper in the Prince's stables) deposed, that on drawing out the caravan to wash it, he perceived a man's head, and, on looking into the inside of the vehicle, recognised the deceased. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. He was in a sitting posture, with his back resting on the side of the caravan, and his head reclining on his arm. It appeared that he must have been in the coal-cellar previous to his ascending the caravan, as he was covered, and, indeed, disfigured by coal-dust. The condition of the caravan left sufficient traces of violent sickness; and on his head was found a considerable contusion, supposed to be occasioned by his convulsive struggles, when that part came in contact with an iron chain. He was seen at half past two on the 23d by a groom

groom of the Prince of Wales, in perfect health and spirits, at Carleton-house; but from that time it does not appear any person saw him alive. The deceased has been for many years a favourite of his Royal Highness; and though not recently in his actual employment as coachman, still received his salary, and was permitted to occupy apartments with his wife and children. He had taken the King's Arms inn, Kensington, and was this day to have taken possession of the house, under the forfeiture of 100l. His unfortunate widow was waiting for hours at Carleton-house, totally ignorant of the dreadful event, with a view of going with him to take possession of the house; and it was not till three o'clock that she was informed of the melancholy cause of the delay. He has left seven children.

26. At March, in the Isle of Ely, aged 24, Mrs. Everitt, wife of Mr. E. druggist.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Edmund-Cobb Hurry, esq. merchant and banker, of Gosport, Hants.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-general Bowyer, late commander in chief of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

At Col. Jeaffreson's, Dullingham-house, co. Cambridge, aged 80, Mrs. Crop, relict of Richard C. esq. of West-lodge, in the same county, but late of Taplow, Bucks.

At the house of William Hobbs, esq. at West-End, Gloucestershire, Jas. Hughes, esq. of Bristol, solicitor.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 70, Wm. Brown, esq. He was a well-known firm adherent to the principles of our Constitution in Church and State; was highly esteemed, and deservedly looked up to as a public man, by his neighbourhood; and in him public institution and private merit have lost a sincere friend, for he was equally ready to extend a liberal hand to the former as a friendly one to the deserving and industrious character. He was immensely rich, and has devised 500l. to the General Infirmary at Leicester.

Aged 47, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. Aaron F. of the King's Arms inn, Lincoln.

At Sleaford, aged 68, Mrs. Iredale.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut.-col. T. on half-pay of the 4th Foot, and of Castle-Taylor, co. Galway, Ireland.

At Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, in his 78th year, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, Governor of Addenbrooke's Hospital, and Visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's colleges, Cambridge. He was the youngest and only surviving son of the Chancellor who has been named the great Lord Hardwicke; and was successively appointed to the deanry of Lincoln, and the bishopricks of St. David's, Gloucester, and Ely; the last of which sees he held for 27 years. The death of this venerable Prelate was very sudden. He walked on the Terrace, at Forthampton, about seven o'clock the preceding evening, in perfect health, after which he supped, and retired to rest at his usual hour. He was affectionately loyal to his Sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly concerned for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, among so many instances of his disinterested sense of duty, that the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Paley, without solicitation; and that during his superintendence of the diocese, by example and exhortation to the Clergy, especially with respect to residence, the Isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. He has left a widow, whose affliction, it is hoped, will be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety; numerous relatives, and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted; and a memory worthy of the dignified and sacred situation he was placed in. He lived to his latest hour with the consolations and the tranquillity of a Patriarch. His Lordship's remains were interred with due solemnity in the family-vault at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury. The body was attended to the grave by Lord Somers, Mr. Dowdeswell, and several other gentlemen, who were anxious to pay the last duties to their departed friend; and the respectful concern which marked the countenance of every individual who witnessed the solemn scene, evinced most forcibly the impression which the loss of so good a man had made in the neighbourhood.

On Turnham-green, Middlesex, Mabella, second daughter of John Turton, esq.

Killed, by a fall from his horse, in returning from Egham races, Mr. Thomas Swaine, a gentleman farmer at Chelsea.

27. Drowned, while bathing in the New River, aged 17, —— Malvin, an articled clerk to an attorney.

On Hammersmith terrace, Frederick Albert, esq. of St. James's palace, formerly hair-dresser to his Majesty.

Mrs. Deacon, wife of Mr. John D. of Barnack, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Robert Kemp, partner in the house of Saunderson and Kemp, of Leeds, linen-drapers. He dropped down dead while in the act of leaving his house on a journey of business to Manchester.

At Ashford, aged 72, Mrs. Patterson.

At Otter-house, in Argyleshire, Anne, and, on the 1st of September, Jane-Eliza, daughters of Capt. Duncan Campbell; also, on the same day, Elliot, his youngest son.

After

After a momentary illness, Mr. Ferribee, pastor of the Baptist Congregation at Chipping-Sodbury.

28. Aged 67, Joseph Greensill, esq. of Sun-row, Islington.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Paon, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Wood, sen. of Shrewsbury, relict of the late Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

In his 21st year, of a decline, Mr. G. Guillod, of the Navy-office.

At Worcester, in the prime of life, Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon's glass manufactory, Cockspur-street, near Charing-cross.

At Margate, William Whiting, esq. of Thatcham, Berks.

At Eastfield, the Rev. James Rhind, minister of Whitburn.

Mr. Robert Fry, of Somerset-square, Bristol; a man of the strictest integrity, and a liberal friend to the poor.

At Chester, after a short illness, John, eldest son of Mr. Barratt, of Leicester.

Aged 24, Mr. Geo. Noone, of Enderby, a member of the Leicestershire troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.

29. In his 65th year, Samuel-Wilson Bishop, esq. of Holywell, Oxford.

Aged 40, Mrs. Matkins; and, on the 7th of September, aged 45, Mr. Matkins, her husband, a grocer, of Falkingham, Linc.

Mr. T. Simonds, farmer, of Peatling-Parva, co. Leicester.

Suddenly, at Bedford, Thomas Bemion, esq. surgeon to the Forces.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Whyte, wife of James W. esq. of Ireland, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, bart. of Winestead.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 9th year, Catharine, second daughter of Lieut.-gen. Lord Forbes.

At Boath, near Nairn, Scotland, Alexander Dunbar, esq. late of Bengal.

30. Aged 47, Mr. William Bristow, alderman of Canterbury, printer and bookseller, and treasurer of the Eastern parts of the county of Kent.

On College-green, Bristol, in his 91st year, Richard Stratton, esq.

At Southwell, Mrs. London, widow of Capt. L. of the North Lincoln Militia.

31. At Honington, near Grantham, aged 88, Mr. Samuel North, late of Syston.

At Worthing, Sussex, Lady William Russell, wife of Lord William R. only brother to the Duke of Bedford, and sister of the present Earl of Jersey. She was married at the age of 18, and died in her 37th year, leaving a beautiful young family.

In York, aged 33, Mr. R. Williamson, wine and spirit merchant.

At his seat, Brampton-place, Bexley, in Kent, Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen, esq.

At his house on Balham-hill, Clapham, Surrey, Thomas Nicholl, esq.

At his father's house, near Bagnigge-wells, Mr. Thomas Ashton; whose death was occasioned by a contusion he received on the head, about a fortnight before, when accidentally thrown out of his curricle, in Kent-street, Southwark.

Run over by a gentleman's coach, and almost instantly killed, in the Strand, near Catharine-street, Osmond Penny, a child about two years and a half old, son of a varnish-maker in Long Acre.

Of an inflammation in the bowels, Mrs. Weston, wife of William W. esq. banker, of the borough of Southwark.

Sept. . . . At Melksham, Wm. Simpson, M.D. formerly of Bristol.

At Maidenwell, near Louth, in his 100th year, Mr. Southwell, who enjoyed good health till within a few days of his death.

Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of York.

At Market-Weighton, near Hull, Mr. Bibbing, many years a schoolmaster at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At his house in Wakefield, after a short illness, Richard Green, esq. of Leventhorp-house, near Leeds, in the commission of the peace for the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

Robert Spicer, tiler and plasterer. While employed in building the new wool warehouse in Castle-street, Bristol, he fell from an height of nearly 50 feet, and, being precipitated upon a rough surface, was killed on the spot, leaving a wife and five young children totally destitute of support.

At Brompton, aged 69, Benj. Harding, esq. late of S. James's-street.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Duke-st. St. James's.

Mrs. Frances Heslerege, wife of Thomas-Hartley H. esq. of Great Queen-st. Westm.

Aged 6 months, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Hatchard, bookseller, of Piccadilly.

Sept. 1. Aged 39, Mr. William Kidd, upholsterer, New Bond street.

At Selby, where he had been a respectable schoolmaster more than 60 years, Mr. William Inchbald. He was found drowned in the river Ouse, from the bank of which it is supposed he had slipped, while taking his usual morning-walk.

In his 72d year, Mr. John Hall, of Countesthorpe, co. Leicester.

2. Charles Heygate, esq. of West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

At Wickham-market, Suffolk, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev. Denny Cole, late of Pettistree, and daughter of the Rev. William Garrood, formerly rector of Belstead.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Trutch, of Ashcot, Somerset.

At Norwich, aged 49, Dr. Richard Lubbock, an eminent physician in that city, of which he was a native. He was author of an Inaugural Dissertation "de Principio sorbili," 8vo. Edin. 1784.

At Bath, aged 87, Charles Rye, esq. late of Wadley, Berks.

Robert Bramley, esq. of Leeds, brother to Alderman R. R. Bramley.

Mrs. Allen, wife of a Dissenting Minister at Exeter, strangled herself.

At the house of George Bridges, esq. Lavford-hall, Essex, Mrs. Francis Carrington, late of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At Islington, in her 24th year, after a lingering illness, Miss Mary-Anne Coleman, only daughter of the late William C. esq. of Turkey-street, Enfield.

At his house in Hornsey-row, Islington, Francis Champion, esq.

In Church-street, Stoke Newington, aged 78, Mr. John-Francis Rivaz.

3. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, Philip-Gedley King, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and late governor of the colony of New South Wales.

John Judd, esq. of Chelmsford, Essex. By his will he directed, and made it a particular request to his friends, that, on his decease, his body should be immediately dressed in the cloaths he usually wore, and in that state deposited in his coffin; which has been strictly complied with, and his remains, instead of a shroud, were covered with his best suit of cloaths; a blue coat, boots, and hat, form part of his funeral dress.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 32d year, Helen, wife of H. T. Hardacre, esq. the original proprietor of "The British Neptune," leaving a young and numerous family.

4. At Tattingstone-place, Suffolk, in his 88th year, which he would have completed on October 9, Thomas White, esq. descended from the family of Sir Stephen White, of Hackney (see Lysons's Environs, II. 499), and maternal uncle to the late Lord Chedworth. He served the office of high sheriff for Suffolk in 1749; and was again nominated to that office in 1794. In him the poor have lost an actively-benevolent friend; and the constitution of his country a firm supporter.

Mr. William Saltonstall, eldest son of Mrs. S. of Newark.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 36th year, Dr. William Hamilton, physician there, author of "Observations on the Preparation and Utility of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove," and other medical tracts.

At Merchistonbank, in his 86th year, John Home, esq. a gentleman of considerable literary abilities; a most worthy member of society; and formerly a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland. [Of this respectable writer an account in our next.]

5. At her brother-in-law's house, in Russell-square, aged 50, Mrs. Elizabeth Trelawny, wife of Capt. T. Adjutant of the Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia. She was esteemed, in the earlier part of her life, as particularly handsome; and Time had been uncommonly kind in marking his progress on her countenance with forbearance, for the last ten years at least. But she possessed the beauties of the mind in a more pre-eminent and lasting degree; for her domestic virtues, warm undeviating friendships, and benevolent heart in dispensing charities to the utmost of her ability (particularly in visiting and relieving the soldiers' sick wives and families) will be ever remembered, and her loss deplored by those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, or experienced, when in necessity, the bounties of her hand. She bore a long and severe illness with patience and resignation, departing this life with the calmness and piety of a true Christian, in perfect hope of a joyful resurrection.

Edward Sheppard, esq. of Stonehouse, near Stroud, co. Gloucester, late of Basinghall-street, London.

At Froxfield, Somersetshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell, formerly a surgeon at Bath; and author of several valuable works. His first publication, "Advice to Lying-in Women," was in 1779. In 1785 appeared his edition of Bp. Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a Life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible he has inserted Collations from the various Texts; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the Clerical Profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the Bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his "Universal Gazetteer;" in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable idea in which it was regarded by the publick; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, comprising 30,000 new articles, when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection

of

of a numerous circle of friends; secluded, indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connexions: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all his social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted; and they feel a melancholy satisfaction, while recording the loss they have sustained, in offering this humble tribute to his talents and his virtues.

Mr. Jones, land-waiter at the Customs at Bristol.

At Richmond, advanced in age, Mrs. Denn, widow of the late James D. esq. and mother of Lady Beauchamp.

Robert Clarke, second son of Mr. C. bookseller, New Bond-street, aged 3 years and a half. From a mal-conformation of the heart and lungs, he was always weakly. Three rather remarkable coincidences may here be mentioned. The above child died on the anniversary of the death of his grandfather, Robert Clarke, in 1796; and an infant son of Mr. Clarke's who was born 25th July last, his eldest brother's birth-day, died on the 17th of August, the anniversary of the death of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Alban Thomas. See our Obituary, vol. LIX. p. 769.

At Hopetoun-house, in Scotland, Lady Jemima-Johnstone Hope, wife of Captain George J. Hope, R. N.

6. On Colebrook terrace, Islington, in his 45th year, John Howorth, esq. one of the commissioners of hackney-coaches. He exchanged from the Customs in 1805, with Mr. Woodforde, the present comptrolling-surveyor at the London docks.

Mrs. Large, of Packington, co. Leic.

In his 76th year, Mr. Richard Fairchild, of Navenby, near Lincoln.

7. William Thorold, esq. son of Sir John T. bart. of Syston-hall, near Grantham.

Mr. Anthony Swift, a respectable auctioneer at Frieston, co. Lincoln.

Aged 20, Thomas, youngest and last surviving son of the late Mr. Wm. Sweet, of Taunton, Somerset.

At Thancks, near Torpoint, Devon, Mrs. Neesham, daughter of Lady Graves, and wife of Capt. Neesham, R. N.

At Tunbridge wells, John Smith, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.

Aged 29, Mr. Thomas Clark, of York, plumber and glazier. His father died Aug. 4, 1788, in his 37th year, when the acting churchwarden of the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey; and the deceased held that office at the time of his death.

At Margate, aged 20, Charles, fourth son of the late Mr. Wm. Purdy, of Mark-lane.

8. In Dowry-square, Hot wells, Bristol, Mrs. D'Arcy.

Aged 25, of a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. William Langley, druggist, of Exeter.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Kimpton, of Fish-street-hill.

At her house in Bloomsbury-square, Lady Wallace Dunlop.

Lady Anne Rich, of Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas R. bart.

9. Aged 89, Mr. Charles Metham, of Lincoln, dealer in fish and wild fowl.

Suddenly, at the George inn, Bosworth, co. Leicester, in his 34th year, Mr. Geo. Ward, printer and stationer, of Hinckley. He went to the Licence-meeting at Bosworth, in the morning, in perfect health: after dinner he left the company, with whom he had dined, to call on a friend or two in the town. It is supposed that, on his return, finding himself unwell, he retired into the garden, for when enquiries were made after him in the evening, he was found dead. He was an industrious honest tradesman, and an intelligent well-informed man. From his known integrity and information, he was consulted and employed in various ways, as well by the inhabitants of Hinckley as by those of the neighbourhood. For several years he acted as clerk to the magistrates in that town, and was much respected by them; and it may with truth be said, that by his death the community hath sustained a loss.

At her house in James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation, the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Clinton. Of her taste and genius the publick have just seen a specimen, in several beautiful pieces of Poetry. (See p. 725.) Great, as those qualities confessedly were, they equalled not her virtue. To the poor she was a liberal, and, if her circumstances be considered, a munificent benefactress. The tale of want never reached her ear in vain; and though it may be feared that she sometimes gave away unwisely, yet the purity of her motives always ennobled her bounty. As a companion, she was pleasant, cheerful, and instructive; as a friend, faithful and affectionate; and one of the last acts of her innocent and benevolent life was to prove her tender attachment to her family, by bequeathing the residue of her once ample fortune to a beloved sister, to whom she was deservedly endeared.

10. Aged 43, Charles Bill, esq. of Furnival's-inn, attorney-at-law, only surviving son of Francis B. esq. Had he survived his father and his uncle, both of whom are upwards of 80 years of age, he would have succeeded to a considerable property. No man ever possessed a better heart than Charles Bill. His path through life was in the shade more than in the sunshine; he was no worldling; no flatterer; with him rank and wealth were no criterion of

merit

merit. He was liberal, open, and sincere, without a particle of pride; and the unfortunate always found in him a friend. The antient and respectable family of the Bills originally came from Holland with King William III. and had the honour to enjoy the patronage and favour of that Monarch.

At his seat at Croxton, in Cambridgeshire, Joseph Leeds, esq. youngest son of Edward L. esq. of Croxton, one of his Majesty's serjeants at law, by Anne third daughter of Joseph Collet, esq. formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies; and dying unmarried, this antient family has become extinct.

In his 77th year, the Rev. John Ekins, D. D. rector of Newton-Toney and Trowbridge, Wilts, and dean of Salisbury.

Mr. Stocking, a builder. Descending a ladder reared against the front of a house in the Edgeware-road, he missed one of the rounds, fell upon the pavement, and was instantly killed.

While on a visit at Granton, near Edinburgh (the seat of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk), Charles Hope, esq. commissioner of Chatham dock-yard. He had spent the preceding evening with considerable hilarity, and, after being a few hours in bed, was seized with the gout in his stomach, which terminated his existence in a very short time, notwithstanding every possible assistance was administered.

11. At her house at Lee, near Blackheath, in Kent, Mary Dowager Baroness Dacre, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer, bart. and relict of Charles-Trevor Roper, eighth Lord Dacre, who died July 4, 1794, and has a handsome monument in Lee church-yard, near which, in 1804, she was robbed by a hardened ruffian (vol. LXXIV. p. 972). Of this very amiable Lady, as good in her heart as she was singular in her habits, we offer our Readers some farther very interesting particulars from a volume of Mr. Pratt, our English Gleaner. "Lady Dacre has been in the habit of visiting the grave of her husband since the time of his burial; in truth, almost daily, as she chiefly * resides at her villa in this parish. The precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity of ill accident, or malicious design. Indeed, from the elements and winds of Heaven, which, she *literally* will not suffer 'to visit the grave too roughly.' While I was marking these reflections with my pencil, I observed the Lady who had called them forth coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps: which, on perceiving I was seated on the style, she directed to a smaller gate, but found it locked; and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious progress, I quitted the style; when, bending acknowledgement, she passed into the church-yard, but was again diverted from her purpose. A party of people (it being Sunday) were hastening to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, its inscription. The throng increasing by the entrance of some additional company, her Ladyship went back into the road, where she remained walking backwards and forwards, within view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it; when, returning to the spot from which she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention; and I saw her, while I stood aloof, myself unseen, kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave, where, after remaining some time (I presume in prayer) she went back to the villa, where, in his life-time, she had so long been blest in the society of him whom she now bewails. Such are the homages of her affianced heart. Yet, certain singularities of dress, and of manner, with the yet greater singularity of attachment so long faithful to the ashes of its object, and perhaps a barbed regret in her bosom, that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even absorb, all thought or care of the world's usages, have brought on her, I understand, much of the wild conjecture, malign interpretation, and unseemly ridicule, which are always attendant upon every one who dares to deviate from the ordinary ceremony of life. And whosoever presumes to think, to act, or to feel for *themselves*, are set down either as affected or insane. To disregard prescribed forms and ceremonies, even in our joys and sorrows, is considered as setting at defiance the arbitrary laws of Society: thus our very smiles and tears are in awe of 'the world's dread laugh;' and it is hard to say, where the controul of Fashion may stop, or how far her capricious system may dispossess sweet and simple Nature of her rights. She has already taught mothers to deny the sustenance of their own bosoms to their offspring; near and dear relatives to look upon it as ill-bred to follow a parent's or a child's coffin to the grave; and to content themselves with performing the *last* sacred offices by *proxy*—a task consigned to *hired mourners!* And to be caught visiting the tomb of a lover, wife, or husband, oftener than the imperious modes of the world allow, may not, it seems, in these refined times, pass uncensured! Hallowed however be the tender and generous fortitude, and sacred be the pious griefs, that are superior to and that resist such contemptible dominion! Triumphant be they over all the ribbald jests and insults that a reverence for natural impression induces. And who that has duly contemplated the varieties by

* It will be recollected that this account appeared some years before the decease of her Ladyship.

by which he is surrounded, many of which are, no doubt, appropriate to his own peculiar modes of being acted upon, and acting, shall dare to accuse any forms of words or actions to express joy or woe as the results of affectation, hypocrisy, or madness, because similar sensations are displayed by himself or others by different signs and tokens? A genuine felicity or anguish may be felt by a thousand enraptured or suffering beings with equal truth, and often with equal force; but the external forms and ceremonies may be as diversified even as the causes of our happiness and woe. Affliction drives some to the depths of solitude, to mourn unseen, like the wounded deer; but it impels others to rush into society, even though in the hour of gladness they might have cherished a love of the shade: the effect is different; the causes, as to the sincerity of the emotion, the same! God knows there is enough of pretension, trick, and parade, in this world, with respect to our feelings, our passions, and our principles; and the shadow is but too frequently mistaken for the substance! But, in the name of that liberality *which we all stand in need of*, let us not impute to ostentation or to fraud, whatever deviates from ourselves, where the deviations are only in *manner* or the usual *customs* of life. And as to the Mourner which gave the occasion to these remarks, if there should still be any persons disposed to scoff at or distrust the faithful sentiment that has long conducted her to the place where *most* things are forgotten, the mansions of the Dead, let them condescend to imitate her bounty to the Living! Let their *charities* emulate her's; and if, by the kinder allotment of Providence (if we may dare to call it *kinder* allotment) they have no relative or friend in the grave to lament; if they have none of Lady Dacre's misery; let them be animated by the spirit of *her benevolence!* In *this* there can be no mockery. It is an active spirit that literally goes about to do good. Of which, as it is no less difficult to make the doubters of sorrow and of the affection on which it is founded, believe that it can continue its duties after its object has long mingled with the dust, in the manner they are cherished and practised by this excellent woman, than to credit that beneficence may be powerful as love, even in a bosom where that sorrow has established a throne—let the whole Village and neighbourhood of Lee lend vigour to their truth, even if it cannot animate their virtue." The death of another Dowager Lady Dacre is recorded in our vol. LXXVI. pp. 784, 871, 1072.

11. At his house at Hackney, Middlesex, Mr. Isaac Bristow.

12. Drowned, in the harbour of Gijon, by the upsetting of a boat, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, and James Creed, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Henry C. esq. aged 21.

Found drowned, in a small inlet of the sea, near Arne, in Purbeck, the Rev. John Edwards, of Crediton, co. Devon. He left home in a deranged state of mind, and eluded the diligent search of his friends. From the orderly state in which his cloaths were found by the water-side, it is evident he intended to bathe, and went beyond his depth. He was seen bathing the day before, in the river Frome, a few miles from Dorchester.

In consequence of a fatal accident on the moors on the 16th ult. the Rev. J. Fisher, rector of Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire; an open-hearted, cheerful, benevolent man; a sincere and liberal Christian; and a zealous friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind.

13. Mr. Thomas Fentham, plate-glass manufacturer, in the Strand.

At Portarlington, James Stannus, esq.

14. At his brother's house, in Tower-street, William French, esq. lately from the island of Jamaica.

At Knightsbridge, in the 82d year of his age, and 57th of his ministry, the Rev. John Trotter, of the Scotch Church in Swallow-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. Joseph Butlin, master of the Free-school, and landlord of the Star and Garter inn, Watford, Northamptonshire.

In Swansea, owing to a fall from his horse, Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 91st Foot, inspecting-officer of that district; leaving a numerous family.

At his seat, Hagley, near Birmingham, aged 84, William-Henry Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, Baron Frankley in Worcestershire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton.

Full of years and good works, having been born in 1712, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Samuel J. esq. counsellor-at-law, and last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the antient house of L'Estrange, of Hunstanton.

15. In Axford-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Boyse, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Bishop-hall, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Brighthelmstone, of a frenzy fever, after only three days illness, aged 40, Mr. Thomas Weston, hatter, of that place; leaving a wife and seven children.

16. Mr. Reynolds, of the White Lion inn at Leicester.

In his 47th year, having enjoyed his title only two years and a half, Peter-Isaac Thellusson, Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham. He was on a shooting-party at Gosfield, with Louis XVIII. the Earl of Chatham, and other Nobles, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and expired. He married Miss Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex,

dlesex, who survives him; and is succeeded by his eldest son, John, an officer in the Army, who has just attained his 23d year.

Mr. Drury, of the house of Williams and Drury, bankers, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Driving a curriele, with two blood-horses, over Finchley eommon, accompanied by Mrs. Drury, the horses took fright, and ran off at full speed. Mr. and Mrs. D. were thrown out, and the former killed on the spot. He was a very heavy man, about six feet high, and extremely corpulent. Mrs. D. eseaped unhurt; it is supposed she was saved by falling on Mr. D. The servant was at a eonsiderable distance behind, and did not arrive till Mrs. D. had recovered from the shock.

In his 65d year, Joseph Bladworth, esq. of Barking, Essex.

17. At his father's house, in Cheapside, aged 23, Mr. W. Brice Collett.

In Chaneery-lane, of a brain-fever, Mr. William Burton, pocket-book and frame maker, formerly of the Strand.

Mr. T. Hunt, of Collingham. While ferrying himself over the Trent, at Muskham, he fell overboard, and was drowned.

18. Suddenly, Mr. Cullum, sen. an eminent butterman and eheesemonger, of Clare-market. He was in perfect health, and enjoying the eompany of a few friends, at a late hour the preeeding night. From a very humble beginning he had amassed a large fortune.

At Somersby, eo. Lincoln, in his 69th year, William Burton, esq.

19. At Barham, Kent, Edward Dering, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surenden, in the same eounty.

In his 73d year, Henry Goodyear, who had been 27 years parish-clerk of Sleaford, eo. Lineoln.

21. At Kentish-town, aged 69, Jn. Thomas, esq. late of Llangadock, S. Wales.

At Peterborough, Mr. Brian Betham, surgeon and apotheeary, in the 76th year of his age, and 50th of his practice there.

22. At Ramsgate, aged 55, the Rev. John Vickers, of Queen's eollege, Cambridge; B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. His first career in the Chureh was the curaey of St. Miehael's ehurch at St. Alban's; but, through the friendship of the late Bp. Thurlow, he obtained from the Lord Chancellor either a rectory or viearage in Northamptonshire; which, in 1793, he exchanged for the viearage of St. Laurence-Jewry, London. He had been about a month at Ramsgate; and, on the evening of his death, had been conversing with his friends, as usual, at Burgess's Library; and said, that as a friend had undertaken his duty in London, he should stop three weeks longer. At a quarter before 10, (as was his constant eustom) he took a walk on the Pier, from which, in a very few minutes, he accidentally fell into the yacht of Sir William Curtis, then in the Harbour; by which fatal aecident his arm was broken in three places, and his skull so severely fractured that he died in less than two hours. Mr. V. was perhaps as universally known as any one inhabitant of the Metropolis. He was a great walker, and was to be daily seen every where. At Will's coffee-house—at the Chapter—and at Dolly's, he was quite at home—and so harmless and inoffensive were his manners, that many a sigh will be occasioned by his untimely end, from the numerous acquaintance his placid demeanour had obtained.—St. Laurence (worth 200l. a year) is in the alternate gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Baliol College, Oxford.

23. In his 80th year, after a severe illness of three months, the Rev. William Morel, of Paddington-green.

In Scots-yard, Bush-lane, Mr. Thomas Humpston, several years a faithful and assiduous clerk in the house of Messrs. Styan and Bishop. The death of this aimable young man is attended with eireumstanees of a peculiarly-distressing nature to his friends and aequaintance. He was only in his 25th year, and was upon the eve of entering into business for himself. Of his character only one opinion could be formed. His virtues were upon every oeeasion conspicuous; open, ingenuous, and unassuming, he was an ornament to the circle in which he moved, and had justly endeared himself to all who knew him.

24. Mr. Dickie, late a stationer in the Strand, who had been confined nearly five years in the Fleet prison, in eonsequence of a verdict given against him for 700l. damages, for uttering defamatory words against Mr. Aris, the keeper of Cold-bath-fields prison. He has left a distressed widow and four children.

25. At 12 o'cloek at night, after a short illness, at the house of the London Institution, of which he was the Principal Librarian, Richard Porson, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Greek Professor at that University. He was born on Christmas-day 1758. [A fuller aecount of him shall be given in our next.]

*** Promotions, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 23, to September 27, 1808.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males - 968	1896	Males - 977	1939	Between	2 and 5	230	50 and 60	141
Females 928		Females 962			5 and 10	85	60 and 70	114
					10 and 20	70	70 and 80	78
Whereof have died under 2 years old			729		20 and 30	105	80 and 90	37
					30 and 40	164	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50	180	105 0	110 0

Peck Loaf 4s. 3d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 10d.; 4s. 11d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 17, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	91	0	52	0	45	5	38	5	60	8
Surrey	93	4	50	4	47	0	42	2	64	0
Hertford	83	4	45	6	43	9	37	2	50	9
Bedford	83	2	51	7	43	0	39	8	67	8
Huntingd.	83	8	00	0	40	0	36	0	63	0
Northam.	79	0	42	10	39	0	34	10	63	9
Rutland	85	6	00	0	47	0	34	6	68	0
Leicester	82	0	00	0	40	0	35	11	64	0
Nottingham	90	4	57	0	42	0	34	8	64	8
Derby	90	8	00	0	00	0	37	10	65	0
Stafford	80	2	00	0	43	2	36	3	65	4
Salop	82	10	53	4	42	0	35	7	00	0
Hereford	78	9	44	8	34	5	34	5	57	9
Worcester	84	2	00	0	40	7	42	2	63	7
Warwick	85	0	00	0	44	11	41	0	68	1
Wilts	88	10	00	0	46	8	42	2	74	4
Berks	92	1	54	6	46	6	42	0	66	0
Oxford	84	9	00	0	42	10	39	10	65	2
Bucks	85	9	00	0	48	0	40	9	68	0
Brecon	80	0	54	4	41	7	32	0	00	0
Montgom.	77	4	00	0	00	0	34	5	00	0
Radnor	78	9	00	0	37	8	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

84	1	52	9	42	2	34	5	63	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	3	54	6	38	0	33	3	59	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	87	8	47	9	43	3	41	9	63	0
Kent	88	3	47	0	44	3	41	3	57	6
Sussex	81	4	00	0	44	0	41	2	52	0
Suffolk	82	8	48	4	37	2	35	1	51	4
Cambridg.	82	6	51	6	39	6	31	9	00	0
Norfolk	82	7	00	0	38	6	31	0	00	0
Lincoln	87	0	51	3	43	10	31	0	63	4
York	83	3	00	0	43	7	33	10	56	0
Durham	96	7	00	0	00	0	30	3	00	0
Northum.	92	2	68	4	45	0	30	10	00	0
Cumberl.	90	2	66	0	49	0	36	3	00	0
Westmor.	98	5	64	0	43	4	32	2	00	0
Lancaster	81	10	00	0	40	9	33	4	64	0
Chester	75	3	00	0	00	0	33	0	00	0
Flint	77	9	00	0	47	0	28	4	00	0
Denbigh	88	2	00	0	46	4	36	9	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	84	0	00	0	41	4	33	6	00	0
Merionet.	86	9	00	0	44	0	26	4	00	0
Cardigan	83	0	00	0	40	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	77	4	00	0	44	7	24	0	00	0
Carmarth.	86	6	00	0	44	0	24	0	00	0
Glamorg.	74	7	00	0	41	4	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	85	11	00	0	36	2	38	0	00	0
Somerset	81	11	00	0	37	0	33	4	60	8
Monmo.	82	5	00	0	38	4	29	4	00	0
Devon	76	4	00	0	33	7	28	2	00	0
Cornwall	74	6	00	0	38	0	26	2	00	0
Dorset	77	3	00	0	40	0	30	0	68	0
Hants	81	3	00	0	43	8	39	2	69	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
84	7	54	5	41	6	32	2	62	1	64	11	46	8		

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 26:

Fine . . . . to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Bran 14s. to 15s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, September 10 to September 16, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 14,126 Sacks. Average 82s. 5½d.—5s. 10¾d. per Sack higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, September 12 to September 17, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4,798 Quarters. Average 93s. 6½d.—8s. 8¾d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 17, 49s. 7d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending September 21, is 36s. 11¾d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, September 22:

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 15s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 24:

St. James's—Hay	5l.	5s.	0d.	to 6l.	12s.	0d.	Average 5l.	18s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	13s.	0d.	to 2l.	2s.	0d.	Average 1l.	17s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	10s.	0d.	to 6l.	10s.	0d.	Average 5l.	10s. 0d.
Clover	6l.	6s.	0d.	to 7l.	7s.	0d.	Average 6l.	16s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	14s.	0d.	to 2l.	2s.	0d.	Average 1l.	18s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 2000.	Sheep and Lambs 17,000.

COALS, Sept. 26: Newcastle 45s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. Sunderland 46s. 6d. to 48s.

SOAP, Yellow 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 7½d. Clare Market 5s. 7½d. Whitechapel 5s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 2perCt.	Imp. 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	———	66¾	65⅞ a 68⅛	83	98⅛	———	18⅝	———	3 a 4 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	72½	66½	———	1 dis.	———	65¾	———	2perCt. disc.
30	239½	66½	66¼ a ⅛	82⅞	97⅞	———	18½	———	3 a 5 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	1 ¼ dis.	———	65⅝	———	Ditto.
31	239½	66¼	65⅝ a ¾	82⅜	97½	———	18½	———	3 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	66¼	———	1¾ a ½ dis.	———	65¼	———	Ditto.
1	239½	66½	65⅝ a ⅛	82¾	97¾	———	18⅜	178	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	66⅛	———	1½ dis.	———	———	———	Ditto.
2	holiday																	
3	240	66½	66⅛ a 66	shut	98	———	18½	177¾	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	———	66½	———	1½ a ¼ dis.	97½	65¾	———	Ditto.
4	Sunday																	
5	240	66⅝	66 a 65⅞	shut	97¾	———	18½	178	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	66¼	65⅞	1½ dis.	shut	65½	———	Ditto.
6	240¾	66⅝	65⅞ a 66⅛	shut	98	———	shut	178½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	71¾	shut	———	1¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
7	shut	67	66⅛ a ⅜	shut	98⅜	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	1 a 0 ¾ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
8	shut	67⅛	66⅜ a ⅝	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
9	shut	shut	66⅝ a ⅜	shut	98⅝	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr	72	shut	———	¾ dis.	shut	66¼	———	Ditto.
10	shut	shut	66½ a ⅝	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	¾ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
11	Sunday																	
12	shut	shut	66⅝ a ⅜	shut	98⅜	shut	shut	———	2 a 3 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	71¾	shut	———	¾ a 1 dis.	shut	———	———	1pr. Ct. dis
13	shut	shut	66½ a ¾	shut	98½	shut	shut	179	2 a 1 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	66⅜	1 a 0 ¾ dis	shut	———	———	Ditto.
14	shut	shut	66⅝ a ¾	shut	98⅝	shut	shut	———	par 2 pr	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	¾ a 1 dis.	shut	66⅜	———	Ditto.
15	shut	shut	66¾ a ⅝	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 pr	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	66⅝	1 a ¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
16	shut	shut	66⅝ a ⅜	shut	98¼	shut	shut	179	2 a 1 pr	2 a 3 pr.	———	shut	66¼	1 a ¾ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
17	shut	shut	66⅛ a ½	shut	98⅜	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	1½ dis.	shut	66¼	———	Ditto.
18	Sunday																	
19	shut	shut	66½ a ⅜	shut	98	shut	shut	———	2. pr. par	3 pr. par	———	shut	———	1¾ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
20	shut	shut	66¼ a 66	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	3 pr. 1dis.	———	shut	66	2 a ½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
21	shut	shut	65¾ a 66	shut	———	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	1dis. 1 pr.	———	shut	———	3 a 2½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
22	holiday																	
23	shut	shut	66⅛ a 65⅞	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 2 dis.	2 dis. par	71½	shut	65⅞	2½ a ¾ dis.	shut	65⅜	———	Ditto.
24	shut	shut	65⅞ a ⅝	shut	97⅝	shut	shut	———	2 a 1 dis.	1 dis. par	71¼	shut	———	2¾ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
25	Sunday																	
26	shut	shut	65¾ a ½	shut	97½	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dis.	2 dis. par	70⅞	shut	———	2¾ a 3 dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
27	shut	shut	65⅝ a ¾	shut	97¾	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis.	2 a 1 dis.	———	shut	65⅝	2¾ a ½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
28	shut	shut	66 a 65¾	shut	97½	shut	shut	———	par 2 dis.	2 d. a par	70¾	shut	65¾	2½ a ¾ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Diary for September, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	64	66	29- 4	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
2	57	65	29-18	ditto
3	61	67	29-10	mostly cloudy, afternoon showery
4	59	67	29- 9	morning mostly cloudy, afternoon clear
5	59	65	29- 6	cloudy, frequent rain
6	55	63	29- 6	almost constant rain
7	58	65	29- 7	cloudy, frequent rain
8	56	63	29- 3	cloudy at times, some light rain, high wind
9	59	63	29-18	cloudy and rainy
10	58	62	29- 0	cloudy, much rain, some loud thunder
11	58	64	29- 4	cloudy in general, some light rain
12	56	60	29- 4	cloudy, frequent rain, evening lightning
13	55	62	29- 5	cloudy, much rain, some thunder
14	57	64	29- 8	mostly cloudy, some light rain
15	58	64	29-13	rain in the morning, mostly very clear
16	59	67	29-16	cloudy at times
17	56	65	29-16	mostly cloudy
18	57	65	29-12	mostly cloudy, some rain and thunder
19	56	66	29-12	cloudy at times, some very light rain
20	57	66	29-17	mostly clear
21	54	66	29-18	cloudy at times
22	58	68	29-15	mostly cloudy, evening very rainy
23	54	54	29- 7	mostly cloudy, showery
24	46	54	29-12	cloudy at times
25	55	64	29-15	mostly cloudy
26	54	66	29-15	mostly clear
27	58	66	29-12	cloudy
28	39	46	29-11	cloudy, rainy
29	39	49	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light rain
30	32	45	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light sprinkling rain.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 54 24-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807, were 48 7-30; in 1806, 54 16-30; in 1805, 58; and in 1804, 56 1-3d.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 36-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 3 inches 59-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59-130ths; in 1804, 28-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 56-100ths.

Meteorological Table for October 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1808.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1808.
Sept.	o	o	o			*Oct.*	o	o	o		
27	47	57	44	29,88	fair	12	45	53	40	29,93	fair
28	43	51	42	,55	cloudy	13	35	48	45	30,10	fair
29	39	46	40	,41	rain	14	46	54	40	29,40	fair
30	37	50	41	,55	cloudy	15	40	46	46	,20	showery
*Oc.*1	40	51	42	,80	fair	16	44	47	43	,56	rain
2	47	50	47	,65	rain	17	42	46	38	,57	fair
3	49	56	47	30,04	cloudy	18	36	52	41	,75	fair
4	45	57	52	,19	rain	19	40	46	46	,50	fair
5	52	63	48	,12	fair	20	44	52	41	,72	cloudy
6	49	62	47	,02	fair	21	40	49	40	,52	fair
7	47	57	46	29,98	cloudy	22	37	51	39	,70	fair
8	49	56	47	,35	stormy	23	38	51	50	,78	showery
9	44	54	42	,78	fair	24	50	53	40	,40	fair
10	46	56	46	,77	cloudy	25	39	52	50	,64	cloudy
11	44	52	47	,82	fair	26	47	54	43	,36	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE For OCTOBER, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

READING in your Magazine for August that a Monument was about to be erected to Addison, I took an early opportunity of seeing it; and now most warmly join with your Correspondent in the encomiums he passes on the elegant taste displayed, both in the Monument and intended Epitaph. At the same time, I cannot but regret that, from the Inscription being in a language sacred to the Learned, so many of the admirers of Addison, especially the most lovely part of our species, will be excluded from perusing so grateful a tribute to his memory. It is indeed a question of some moment, whether the praises of an Author should not be perpetuated to posterity by the language in which his writings are composed.

The object of Sepulchral Inscriptions, in its most general acceptation, is to state the merits and virtues of the deceased. As, however, an unembodied spirit must be deaf to all earthly praise, their only rational design must be, to operate, by exciting emulation, or, to use the more expressive language of an eminent writer, "that the tomb of a good man may supply the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory the same effect as observation of his life."

Epitaphs considered in this light, or as a debt of gratitude owed by posterity to deceased merit, ought not certainly to be written in a dead language; which, from the limited extent in which it is known, must necessarily defeat those purposes for which they are principally, if not solely intended. The Learned, though taken collectively, form but a very small part of the admirers of Addison; it must, therefore, be for the selfish gratification of a few individuals, that multitudes must be mortified; when, by the slightest sacrifice, the pleasures and expectations of all might be indulged.

If the justice of these claims be allowed, the assertion, that in the composition of our monumental encomiums the convenience of Foreigners ought to be principally consulted, will be almost too futile to be *combated*. Such an argument, indeed, must originate rather from national vanity, than any regard to truth or national taste. For it may with some force be asked, what sensation the eulogies of a deceased Author can excite, in those unacquainted with his writings?

This, however, is indisputable, that the revered tomb of Addison can never excite those rapturous feelings in a Foreigner, which must animate every exulting Briton, when he contemplates the shrine of him who has raised in his breast *the warmest and most refined emotions*.

Still more defective is the position, that the praises of an Author ought to be sung in a language not subject to corruption and vicissitude. If, indeed, we were to consider Sepulchral Inscriptions the only monuments of fame, there would be some reason for asserting they ought to be written in characters eternal and unfluctuating.

But the best and wisest of Poets promises himself immortality, not from the permanent materials of his monument, but because,

"——Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos."

What other feelings indeed can the tomb of an Author, whose writings are perished, excite in a Reader; but literary sorrow for the mutability of language, and moral reflections on the sublunary nature of terrestrial eminence?

In discussions on this subject, it is very common to quote the triumphant question of Dr. Johnson, "What, would

would you write an Epitaph on Erasmus in Dutch?" This observation, though possessing great force when applied to Erasmus, has none when considered in respect to Addison. The works of Erasmus being principally written in Latin, his countrymen are under no particular obligations to him for the improvement of their national literature. But the whole Commonwealth of Learning, the Literati of every age and country, are indebted to Erasmus, as the principal instrument in the revival of classical knowledge. Let his praises then, as the discharge of a debt of gratitude, be sung in that language, to the restoration of which he so essentially contributed. Besides, it is to be considered, that the Dutch language is poor in literature, of no universality, and not, like that of the English nation, enriched by innumerable works, which must at all times promote its cultivation amongst Foreigners, and render its powers as nearly universal as those of the classic tongues of antiquity.

Far different is the case on the part of Addison—he has at once reformed the public taste and morals, and given a stamp to English literature, which will render it current in all future ages—he is at once the favourite of the learned and the ignorant, of the pedant and the fop, and therefore justly claims a more popular panegyrick.

Such, Sir, are the reasons that induce me to think, that the best and most consistent Epitaph on Addison would be in that language to which his writings are so great an ornament.

As many of your readers will perhaps be gratified with a view of the proposed Inscription, I have sent you a copy, as corrected by a gentleman of the first classical erudition.

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

"Quisquis es, qui hoc marmor intueris,
Venerare memoriam JOSEPHI ADDISON,
Quem fides Christiana,
Quem virtus, bonique mores,
Assiduum sibi vindicant Patronum.
Cujus ingenium
Carminibus, scriptisque in omni genere exquisitis,
Quibus puri sermonis exemplum posteritati tradidit,
Rectique vivendi disciplinam scitè exposuit,
Sacratum manet, & manebit.
Sic enim argumenti gravitatem lepore,
Judicii severitatem urbanitate temperavit,
Ut bonos erigeret, improvidos excitaret,
Improbos etiam delectatione quâdam ad virtutem flecteret.
Natus erat A. D. 1672.
Auctisque paulatim fortunis
Ad summa reipublicæ munera pervenit.
Excessit octavo & quadragesimo anno;
Britannorum Decus & Deliciæ."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

THE table of your Herefordshire Friend M. C. is very satisfactory, because complete. To mark the salubrity of his parish, adverted to, but not named, our annual reports concerning the Government Nominees in Tontine 1789, have been examined.

In the first class, comprehending ages under 20 years, the deaths certified to April 5, 1807, a space short of 18 years, are 484, out of 3559, the whole original number of lives.

Allowing, as in M. C's account, 43 to have died very soon, and of course never in the Tontine, I take from the aforesaid aggregate of deaths (484) 217, to make up M. C's total of 260. Of these the number of deaths is 73 in less than 18 years; but 73 are not expended in M. C's table until the end of 22 years. *See p.* 796.

Please to remember that the Nominees thus taken for a comparison, were thought the best lives in the country; and, from the rank of their parents, we must reckon upon all possible care being ever at hand to preserve those lives.

Perhaps some might think the Nominees entered at one year are the fairest subject for comparison, up to the time elapsed. Let that be a second note next month.

A-propos of Tontines—Covent-Garden Theatre had an institution of this kind; and an apothecary of London was in it. That veteran-accomptant, Mr. Cooke of the Exchequer-Bill Office, was manager. Whenever these gentlemen met, the former enquired after the dead; and this was repeated so often at last with encreased surprise every meeting at "Nobody gone yet," that Mr. Cooke, with all his good-nature, could not forbear laughing to find the Doctor take the lead, and die first.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

THE following extract of a letter from the celebrated Darwin to his friend Dr. Okes, late physician at Exeter, may be interesting to the literary world, as it affords a picture of his mind in a very early period of his life. It was written about the year 1757, when he received intelligence of the death of his father, and was pursuing his medical studies in Edinburgh with unremitted zeal. The original Letter is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, an eminent surgeon at Cambridge, and son of the physician of the same name before-mentioned.

"Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. He was a man, Okes, of more sense than learning; of very great industry in the law, even after he had no business, nor expectation of any. He was frugal, but not covetous; very tender to his children, but still kept them at an awful kind of distance. He passed through this life with honesty and industry, and brought up seven healthy children to follow his example. He was 72 years old, and died the 20th of this current. 'Blessed are they that die in the Lord!'

"That there exists a superior ENS ENTIUM, which formed these wonderful creatures, is a mathematical demonstration. That HE influences things by a particular providence, is not so evident. The probability, according to my notion, is against it, since general laws seem sufficient for that end. Shall we say no particular providence is necessary to roll this Planet round the Sun, and yet affirm it necessary in turning up *cinque* and *quatorze*, while shaking a box of dies? or giving each his daily bread?—The light of Nature affords us not a single argument for a future state; this is the only one—that it is possible with God; since he who made us out of nothing can surely re-create us; and that he will do this is what we humbly hope. I like the Duke of Buckingham's epitaph—

"*Pro Rege sæpe, pro Republicâ semper, dubius, non improbus, vixi: incertus, sed inturbatus morior. Christum advenero, Deo confido benevolenti et omnipotenti, Ens Entium miserere mei!*

ERASMUS DARWIN."

Mr. URBAN, *Near the Banks of Stour, Sept.* 27.

IN your last Number, p. 702, you inserted a short Critique by the late venerable Bishop of Worcester, which does honour both to the Prelate and the work criticised; and which reminded me of a remarkable Critique in manuscript, *in my possession*, written by the same venerable Father. It was originally copied from the Bishop's hand-writing, in the first volume of a celebrated Author, whose literary works have been admitted to the *honour* of a place in his Lordship's Library.

"The Author of these Tracts in four volumes (Mr. Fletcher) was a man of fine parts and exemplary goodness, but tinged with fanaticism. He was a follower of John Wesley, but superior to him in every thing, except that in which a leader of a party must always excel—*worldly wisdom.*

"Mr. Fletcher* and Mr. Rousseau were countrymen; their characters were similar, yet different; the constitution of both was ardent, but *piety* predominated in the one, in the other *vanity:* hence the Philosopher became an *Infidel*, and the Divine a *Methodist.* R. W."

It would, Sir, be *presumption* in me to subjoin any comment of mine on this *delicate* and interesting subject. Yours, &c. A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

IN the conclusion of my paper on the merits of Vaccination, which appeared in the last number of your Magazine, a few arguments and observations were adduced in reply to the enquiry, *whether Vaccination affords a proper security from the Small Pox?* The facts which were there mentioned, must of themselves be nearly sufficient to convince an unprejudiced observer of the efficacy of the Vaccine preservative. It now remains to take an impartial review of the remaining part of the evidence on this interesting topick, which may be gathered from *the experience of eminent individuals*, and *from the avowed opinion of public bodies.*

First, then, let us hear the evidence afforded by *the experience of*

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* John William de la Flechere (his proper name), was born at Nyon in Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729; and died August 14, 1785, at Madeley, of which village he was vicar 25 years. A. C.

eminent

eminent individuals. It is not from dabblers in medicine; it is not from those who condemn any innovation in medical practice, without giving it a trial, that we are to expect to derive the information which is necessary for the purpose of enabling us to form a decided opinion on the merits of any discovery. We must look up to those alone, whose knowledge is too extensive to allow them to be the dupes of imposture, whose characters stand too high for any one to suspect them of dissimulation, and whose independence raises them superior to any controul which might arise from indigence or servility. Men of this description have the best opportunities of ascertaining the truth, and will be most likely to make a disinterested avowal of it. By men of this description the Vaccine has been put to the severest trial; and the result of their investigations, which has frequently been given to the world, may justly claim a degree of universal confidence.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the *particulars* of individual experience. Suffice it to say, that professional gentlemen of the highest respectability have published *accounts* of the inoculation of some hundreds of thousands of patients with the Vaccine, without a single instance of failure.* I have heard that Dr. Jenner has vaccinated an immense number of subjects with his own hand during an uninterrupted practice of ten years; and, though I have been very particular in my enquiries respecting the result, I have never heard of a single instance in which any of his patients were subsequently infected with the Small Pox. I have seen accounts, which proceed from the best authorities, of the Vaccination of some millions on the Continent of Europe, in our East Indian settlements, and in almost every corner of the civilized world. But as Englishmen will naturally repose more implicit confidence in facts which occur within their own shores, and of the truth or falsehood of which they may, if they please, be convinced by ocular demonstration, I shall confine myself chiefly to the evidence of English practitioners. I should be sorry to be suspected of attaching undue belief to the publications of the friends of Vaccination, or of entertaining improper doubts of the accuracy of the statements of its opponents. Yet I cannot think that the assertions of a few individuals, *who avow that they never practised Vaccination*, can be put into competition with the assertions of the host of medical men, who have made Vaccination a principal object of their attention, and who, when they declare that it does afford a complete security (of course, when duly conducted) against the Variolous infection, speak altogether from their own experience, and assert nothing but what they are ready to prove by indisputable facts, which have occurred under their own eyes. But, Mr. Urban, it is an insult to the understanding of your Readers, to urge these arguments any farther.

So much for the evidence of individuals. Now, Sir, let us hear the opinions of *public bodies*. Individuals may be influenced by prejudice, interest, or partiality: but in a large society, consisting of independent, scientific men, no such influence can possibly prevail. For the reason I before assigned, I shall not adduce the opinions of Foreign Societies: we must of course prefer the verdict of our own countrymen. What then is the opinion of the Royal College of Physicians of London, than which the earth does not contain a more respectable medical body?

"The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed

* A detailed account of the numbers successfully vaccinated by many medical gentlemen, and others, may be found in Mr. Pruen's "Comparative Sketch of the Variolous and Vaccine Inoculations."

firmed in the course of this enquiry, that in almost every case, where the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived, by the previous Vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

"It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of Vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in Vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information and hypothetical reasoning; and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented."

The same sentiments, under different words, have been expressed by the other Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom. But, of all their Reports, none appears to me to be so clearly favourable to Vaccination, as that of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. This learned body had received an account of 164,381 cases of Vaccination. In this number 56 cases are stated to have occurred in which the Small Pox followed. So that there is only one instance of failure in almost 3000 cases; and this, observe, necessarily including the result of the practice in its very infancy. Now, Mr. Urban, if we take 3000 hens, and put them to set upon their eggs, I rather suspect that *more than one* of them might not succeed in hatching; yet, would any man thence assert, from such a deviation, that the hen does not possess the power of hatching? It is equally absurd to assert that Vaccination does not afford a security from the Small Pox, because, among the multitudes that have been vaccinated, its security may, in a few instances, have occasionally failed.

I can assure your readers, Mr. Urban, that I have not hastily adopted these sentiments. At the first promulgation of the Vaccine discovery, I regarded it as something on the same footing with the *Cordial Balm of Gilead, the Restorative Drops*, &c. &c. It was not till after the most scrupulous enquiry, which I made with a most prejudiced mind, that I could be induced to believe Vaccination to be what its friends described it. Obstinate, however, as prejudices against it confessedly were, they were shortly dispelled by the accumulating facts which continually appeared in its favour. If contrary evidence, of equal force and authenticity, can be adduced, I shall at all times be open to conviction, and ready to renounce my present sentiments. But, till such evidence shall have been adduced, I must maintain my opinion, that no reasonable man can for a moment doubt the efficacy of the security which Vaccination affords. But there is another point to be discussed, which is, "*Whether Vaccination entails any novel diseases on the Constitution?*" On this question, Mr. Urban, I shall trouble you with a paper for your next number. COSMOPOLITOS.

P. S. I had nearly forgotten to notice a curious apprehension, expressed by one or two writers on Vaccination, viz. "*That its preserving qualities might decay in the course of time, and that, in a few years, the constitution might again become susceptible of the Small Pox.*" I will not take up your columns in shewing how unphysiological such an argument is, and how directly contrary to the laws of pathology. I shall content myself by observing, that it is refuted by matter of fact; since there are many persons now living of a great old age, who were infected with the Cow Pox in their youth, and who have invariably resisted every attempt to communicate the Small Pox to them, though the attempts were conducted in every way that human ingenuity could devise.

*** Z. informs X. Y. p. 782, the "Historical Catechism," by Dr. Watson, vicar of Middleton *Tyas* (not Tyers), was printed at Newcastle in 1768. A second edition was printed by "W. Charnley and S. Hodgson, 1785;" and it has since been repeatedly published, and thousands distributed in India, the West India Islands, &c. as well as all over England.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE LEICESTER JOURNAL, Oct. 14, 1808.

To Walter Ruding, Esq.
Westcotes, Leicester.

Sir, *Oct.* 1, 1808.

THOUGH your kind favour of Sept. 17 has not been earlier acknowledged, I fully appreciate the honour which it confers. With mingled emotions of admiration and gratitude my warmest thanks are now offered to yourself, Sir, and to the other noble and honourable friends, whose spontaneous offer, handsome as it is in a pecuniary view, is eminently enhanced by the expressions of satisfaction it conveys, and by the permission thus publicly to announce the generous proposal of Patrons so truly respectable. With the most perfect esteem, I am, Sir,

Your greatly obliged,
and faithful servant,
J. Nichols.

[Copy.]

Sir, *Westcotes, Sept.* 17.

SEVERAL of the Subscribers to your valuable History of Leicestershire, taking into consideration the loss you have lately sustained by Fire in February last, have agreed among themselves to advance the price of your last Volume to Five Guineas *; hoping that this step will meet your approbation, and that all the other Subscribers will concur in the measure. I here inclose a list of the Names which I have collected at the Races, and am authorised to present to you, I remain, Sir, with much truth,

Your faithful servant, W. Ruding.

To John Nichols, Esq.

[The Inclosure.]

Sir,

WE learnt with much concern, from a statement in the Gentleman's Magazine for March last, that not 200 copies of your valuable History of Leicestershire are now in existence. As that is the case, we are aware that the printing so limited a number only of your concluding Portion must subject you to a considerable loss; and therefore request that you will, so far as concerns us, put a price of Five Guineas on the remaining Volume; trusting that such sum will compleatly cover the expence of printing it; and that you will, by any mode you may think expedient, convey a knowledge of this our wish to your other Subscribers, for (we hope and trust) their approbation and concurrence.

Duke of Rutland.
Earl of Stamford.
Viscount Wentworth.
Sir Charles Cave, Bart.
Sir John Palmer, Bart.
Sir John Borlase-Warren, Bart.
Edward Wigley-Hartopp, Esq. Dalby.
J. P. Hungerford, Esq. Dingley.
Rev. Dr. Berdmore, Warden of Merton.
Rev. Dr. Andrewes, St. James's.
Dr. Arnold, Leicester.
Mrs. Ashby, Quenby Hall.
Stafford Squire Baxter, Esq. Gray's Inn.
William Bray, Esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.
Joseph Cradock, Esq. Gumley.
Edward Dawson, Esq. Whatton.
Edward Farnham, Esq. Quorndon.
John Herrick, Esq. Beaumanor.
John Kinderley, Esq. Bedford Row.
T. March-Phillips, Esq. Garendon Park.
Charles Packe, Esq. Prestwould.
Walter Ruding, Esq. Westcotes.
Rev. Rogers Ruding, Maldon, Surrey.
John-Finch Simpson, Esq. Laund Abbey.
John Frewen-Turner, Esq. Cold Overton.
Colonel Wollaston, Shenton.
Clement Winstanley, Esq. Braunston.
Thomas Pares, Esq. Hopwell.
Caleb Loudham, Esq. Leicester.
Samuel Miles, Esq. Leicester.
Rev. Dr. Staunton, Nottingham.
John Bohun Smith, Esq. Warwick.
Rev. Henry Woodcock, Barkby.
W. F. Maior, Esq. Harborough.

*** *Since the above Correspondence was printed in* The Leicester Journal, *the Historian of that County has been honoured by the communication of the following additional Names.*

Rev. Dr. Burnaby, Archdeacon of Leicester.
Rev. Thomas Bosville, Doncaster.
Rev. James-Knight Moor, Sapcote.
Hon. Richard-William Curzon.
John Wilmot, Esq. Master in Chancery.
Wm. Parkin Bosville, Esq. of Ulvescroft.
John Ward, Esq. Hinckley.
Henry Cropper, Esq. Loughborough.

[*This List will be continued.*]

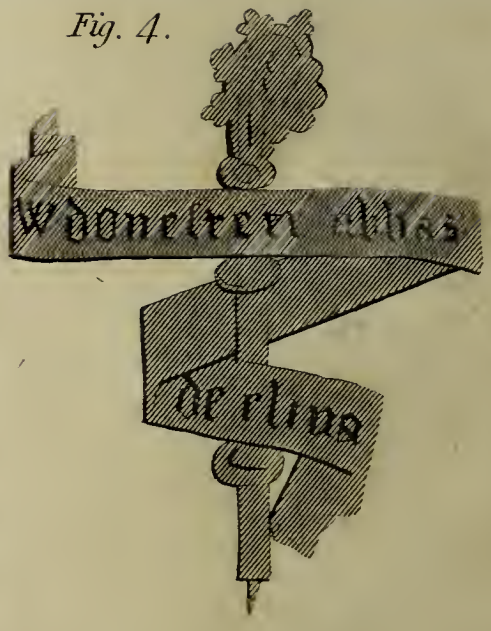
* The Price originally proposed for the concluding Portion (which is now advancing in the Press) was *Three Guineas* for the Small Paper; and *Five Guineas* for the Royal size.

Fig. 1. South View of DUNSTER CHURCH, Somersetshire.

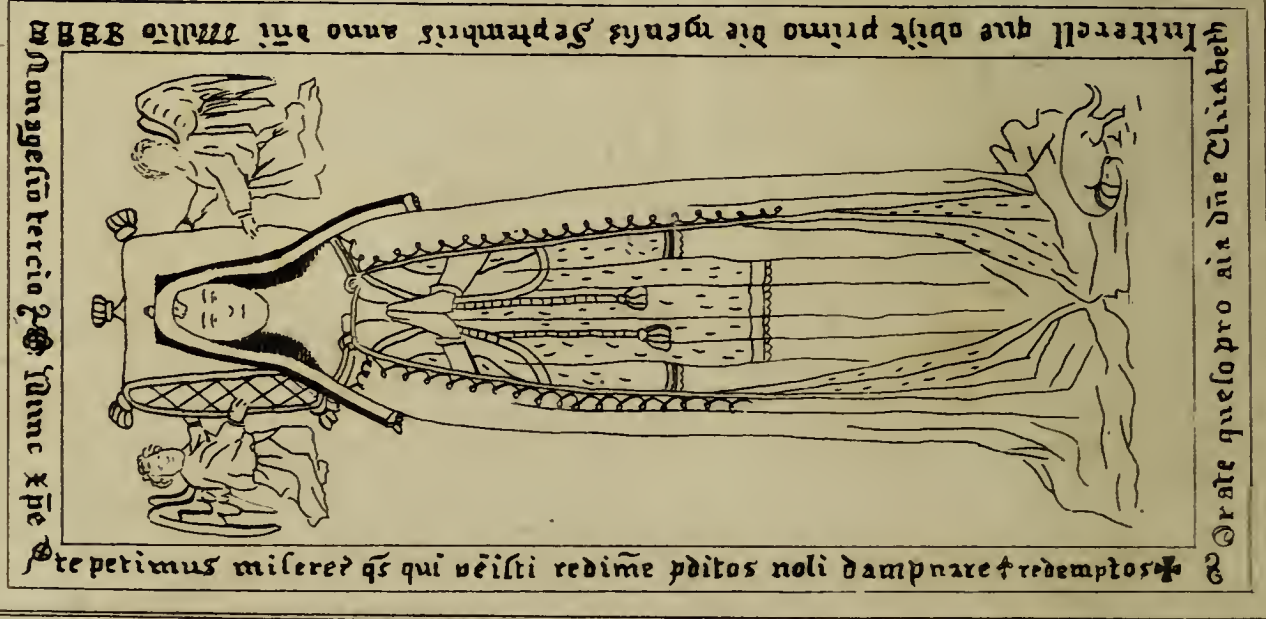
Fig. 3.

9 ½ Inches

Fig. 4.



Painted Glass in Dunster Church.



Tombstone of Lady Elizabeth Lutterell in DUNSTER CHURCH. Fig. 2.

W. Hooper del. Oct.r 15. 1804.

J. Basire sc.

Mr. URBAN, *October 3.*

THE following Inscription, *exactly* copied from a mural monument in the Chancel of the Church of Hatton, co. Warwick, on the South side, may not be unacceptable to your Readers, who recollect the Epitaphs inserted in pp. 995-6 of your volume for 1805; in which are others by the same classical hand, pp. 601, 1141.

Catherine Jane Parr youngest daughter of Samuel and
Jane Parr was born at Norwich June 13th, 1782, died at
East Teignmouth, Devon, Nov. 22d 1805, and on December
9th was buried in this Chancel, where the Remains of her
afflicted Parents will hereafter be deposited at the request of
a most beloved Child whom they hope to meet again
at the Resurrection of the Just to Life Everlasting.

QVAE - TEMPLO - CATHARINA - IN - HOC - SEPVLTA - EST
'PRVDENS - CASTA - DECENS - SEVERA - DVLCIS
'DISCORDANTIA - QVAE - SOLENT - PVTARI
'MORVM - COMMODITATE - COPVLAVIT
'NAM - VITAE - COMITES - BONAE - FVERVNT
'LIBERTAS - GRAVIS - ET - PVDOR - FACETVS
HIS - EST - IVNCTVS - AMOR - PIVS - SVORVM
ET - CVRA - EX - ANIMO - DEVM - COLENDI.

This young Lady's death was not registered at the time in your Obituary.

In the Churchyard of Lemington Priors, Warwickshire.

Behold
The tomb of
William Abbotts,
Who died the 1st of March 1805
Aged 69,
First Founder of the celebrated
Spaw Water Baths at this Place in
1786. He devoted his whole Time
and Fortune to accommodate
Yours, &c.

the Public, and liv'd to see
his benevolent Works merit
the Approbation of the
most eminent
Physicians.
In Peace I rest, pray be so kind
Improve the Works I leave behind.
May Invalids (made whole) agree
To praise the Lord instead of me!

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 6.*

I BEG you to preserve in your Magazine a few Memorials of an interesting little town, "venerable in decay," which I shall introduce by observing, that the general description is borrowed from Collinson's History of Somersetshire; and that the more minute information has been obtained by personal enquiry, and from several antient documents presented to me by my friend, the Rev. George Henry Leigh of Ellicombe, the worthy Curate of Dunster.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

DUNSTER, in the Hundred of Carhampton, co. Somerset, is situate about 25 miles from Bridgwater, and three from Minehead, on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, open on the North to the Bristol Channel, which is one mile distant; but bounded on all other sides by steep and lofty hills, rising one behind another in grand succession. The chief of these are Gallox hill, Grabice, and the Conyger*; on which is a circular building, erected by the late Mr. Luttrell, as an object from the Castle.

In the time of the Saxon Heptarchy it was a place of great note, and was a fortress of the West-Saxon Kings. At this period, and for some centuries after, it was called *Torre* (a fortified tower), but in afterdays *Dunestorre*, in modern orthography *Dunster*, the Mountain-Tower. At the Norman Conquest it constituted the head of a large barony, and was given (together with no less than 56 manors or vills in this county) by William the Conqueror, to *Sir William de Mohun*, whose descendants resided here in great feudal magnificence, and possessed it till 50 Edw. III. when the relict of John Lord Mohun †, one of the first Knights of the Garter, sold the reversion of the barony, honour, and

* The Conygre, or Rabbit Ground, was a common appendage to manor-houses. Gallox, or Gallows, hill requires no explanation. I know not the etymology of Grabice, antiently *Grobfast*.

† There is a tradition, that this Lady obtained from her husband as much ground for the Commons of the town of Dunster, as she could walk round in one day barefoot.

and manor of Dunster; together with the manors of Minehead and Kilton, and the hundred of Carhampton, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, relict of Sir Andrew Luttrell of Chilton, co. Devon, and daughter of Hugh Courtney Earl of Devonshire. It continued in the Luttrells till the last century, when Alexander Luttrell, Esq. dying without male heir, left his estates to descend to one sole daughter and heiress, Margaret, married to Henry Fownes of Nethaway, co. Devon, Esq.; who thereupon assumed the name of Luttrell, and was father of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. the present resident at Dunster castle, and M. P. for Minehead, of which he is lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

The Castle is a large and stately edifice, crowning a steep hill (still called *the Torr*), at the South extremity of the principal street, and commanding a fine view of the town, the sea, and the mountains of South Wales. It is supplied with water from a spring, over which a conduit is built, on the side of Grabice; which I presume to be the *Well of St. Leonard*, mentioned in antient writings *. The plantations, park, and surrounding scenery, have distinguished claims on the notice of the admirers of picturesque beauty. Gilpin (in his Observ. on the Western Parts of England, p. 170.) calls Dunster Castle one of the grandest artificial objects he had met with on his journey; and remarks, that, "in the amusing circle round the walls of the castle, he had three distinct species of landscape, a *park-scene*, a tract of *mountainous country*, and a *sea-coast* †." Warner, also, (in his Walk through the Western Counties, p. 79) gives due honour to the "proud turrets," "venerable wood," and other subjects of admiration.

During the Civil Wars Dunster Castle was garrisoned, and alternately possessed by the Royal and Parliamentary forces. The celebrated William Prynne, for defying Cromwell's authority, and refusing payment of taxes, was committed close prisoner to this place July 1, 1650, where he remained till Jan. 12th following, and was then removed to Taunton Castle. Whilst in confinement at Dunster, he wrote, "Sad and serious Considerations touching the invasive war against our Presbyterian Brethren of Scotland (Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. II. p. 438). The town itself consists chiefly of two streets; the one running in a North and South direction, formerly called the North, but now the Fore street; the other branching Westward from the Church, and called the West street. Other streets there are, but so much depopulated as scarcely to deserve the name. The following often occur in old feoffments: St. Thomas street, St. George street, Church street, Water street, Gallox street, and the Bailey. The Fore street is close built, paved, and of a tolerable breadth, but blocked up in the middle by an old market-cross and a long range of ruinous shambles.

Many of the houses are good, being built with wrought stone (of these, the Luttrell Arms, an excellent inn, is most conspicuous); but the greater part are low, rough stone, thatched buildings, with old penthouses over the door and windows, and chimneys towards the street.

The Market is on Friday; and a Fair is held on Whit-Monday. The following Charter relates thereto:

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quòd ego Reginaldus de Moyhun ‡ dedi, concessi, et hac meâ presenti carta confirmavi, Hugoni Rondevin, et Roberto Luci, et Roberto Venatori, et Rogero Priver, et Roberto Chipera, et Symoni Coc, burgensibus meis de Dunestor, et heredibus eorum, habendi et in perpetuum possidendi de me et heredibus meis, Nundinas et Forum in eodem vico *del Nord*, liberè, et quietè, et integrè, et sine remocione et impedimento, de me et heredibus meis. Propter hanc autem donationem et concessionem de me et heredibus meis, sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum habendam, dederunt michi predicti burgenses unum tunellum vini, de precio quadraginta solidorum, in recognicionem. In hujus rei securitatem, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hijs tes-

* "Dimidiam acram terre subtus Grobbefast, juxta fontem Sancti Leonardi." 51 Edw. III. "Seysinam in unâ acrâ terre arrabile in campis de Dunsterr, vocatâ *above ye town*, prope fontem Sancti Leonardi." 14 Hen. IV. Deeds, penès W. H.

† Gilpin's view is a mere *fancy-piece*. Bonner's print in Collinson is very correct.

‡ Reynald de Mohun lived in the reign of John, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died 41 Hen. III. 1256.

tibus,

tibus, Domino Johanne de Regn. Rogone* filio Symonis, Willielmo Everraddo, Ricardo de Holne, Rogero Pollard, Roberto de Cogstane, Galfrido de Kytenor, Galfrido de Lucumbâ, et alijs."

The seal of green wax (*Plate II. fig.* 1.), bearing [Gules] a dexter arm, habited with a maunch [Ermine], the hand holding a fleur-de-lis [Or]. The circumscription, SIGILL. REGINALDI · DE · MOVN †.

In the year 1801, the parish of Dunster, which comprehends the vills of Avill, Stanton, Alcombe, and Marsh, contained 183 inhabited houses, 36 uninhabited houses, 370 males (whereof 115 were employed in agriculture), and 402 females; but at the beginning of last century there were nearly 400 houses, and a large manufacture of kersey cloths ‡, which is now wholly removed to other places. The inhabitants have a tradition that 24 master-clothiers from hence, were used to attend the fairs of Bristol and Exeter. Antiently, like other places under Castle-ward, Dunster assumed the name of a borough; the burgesses whereof possessed certain lands and tenements, and had a common seal.

29 Hen. III. Richard the Bailiff of Dunster (*Præpositus de Dunetore*) was amerced in the sum of 106*s.* 8*d.* for exporting corn without licence §.

20 Edw. III. it was rated to furnish three armed men for the wars ‖. It sent Members to Parliament; but we retain the names of only two of its Representatives, *viz.* Walter Morice, and Tho. Cartere, who were returned 34 Edw. III.

John de Mohun ¶ granted the following Charters ** to the Burgesses:

"Omnibus——Johannes de Moyun, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, confirmâsse, et quietum clamâsse in perpetuum pro me et hered. meis, omnibus burgensibus ville mee de Donestorr et hered. eorum, omnes libertates ejusdem ville quas Dominus Regenaldus de Moyun, avus meus, dictis burgensibus et hered. eorum aliquando per cartam suam dedit et concessit, et sicut ipsa carta in omnibus punctibus testatur, sine aliquâ calumpniâ inde de cetero faciendâ. Concessisse eciam dictis burg. et hered. eorum invenire annuatim ballivum unum ydoneum et fidelem, ad recipiendum, presentandum, et fideliter respondendum de attachiamentis infra burgum factis. Et si idem ballivus qui pro tempore fuerit in aliquo modo versum dominum vel dictos burgenses sive heredes eorum deliquerit, ipse idem ballivus emendationem faciet domino suo, secundum consuetudinem burgi, et loco suo dicti burgensi alium ballivum ydoneum ad opus domini ponant. Pro hac autem concessione, &c. dederunt michi dicti burgenses viginti solidos argenti pre manibus. In cujus rei test. huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus; Domino Johanne de Brytasch, milite, Philippo de Locum, Ricardo de Cloudesham, Joh. de Holne, Galfr. de Kytenare, Galfr. le Tort, Will. Everard, Will. Pyron, Rob. de Laputte, et alijs."

"Omnibus——Johannes de Mohun, Dominus de Dunsterre, salutem in Domino. Noverit univ. vestra me dedisse, concessisse pro me et hered. meis, et omnibus alijs Dominis Custodibus Ballivis de Dunsterre, omnibus Burgensibus ville mee de D. manentibus imperpetuum, viginti Lagenas Cervisie de viginti et quatuor Lagenis Cervisie prius michi debitis, de quolibet Bracino. Volo eciam et concedo pro me et hered. meis et omn. Dom. Custodibus et Ballivis quibuscunque, quod de cetero non possimus capcionem de Bracino alicujus in eâdem villa facere nec habere, nisi quatuor Lagenas Cervisie de Bracino sicud illas habuim. et consuem. à termino preterito, et illas de Cervisiâ quam Ballivus invenit in vendicione die quisicionis. [Warranty, contra omnes mortales.] In cujus rei test. &c. Hijs testibus; Domino Henrico de Glaston, Milite, Rad. le Tort, Galf. de Loceumbe, Will. de Kytenore, Will. de Holne, Rob. Everard, Galfr. de Avele, et alijs. Data apud D. die Domin. prox. post festum Purif. Beate Marie, anno regni Regis Edw. fil. Regis Edw. septimo decimo."

"A tous——Johan de Mohun, seyngnour de Dunsterre, saluz en Deu. Sachez nous aver ressu de mes Burgeys de la vile de Dunsterre, Karaunte Lyveres, en les queus il me furunt tenus, pur les prises de la vile aeus vendus, des queus Karaunte Lyveres nous conysum estre ben e leaumentes payes, E les avauntdiz Burgeys e lour heyrs, a tous jours estre quites. En temonyance, &c. Done a Dunsterre, la procheyn Lundy devaunt la feste Seynte

* Probably for *Hugone*.

† From the original, penès W. H.

‡ The cloths called *Dunsters* are mentioned in several of the old Statutes.

§ Madox, Exchcq. vol. II. p. 559.

‖ Rymer, Fœdera, tom. V. p. 493.

¶ John de Mohun died 4 Edw. III. 1329.

** From the originals, penès W. H.

Margaret

Margarete, le an du Reygne le Roy Edward, fiz le Roy Edward dys utyme."

His Seal is shewn in *Plate II. fig.* 2 bearing [Or] a Cross engrailed [Sable]. The circumscription, SI . IOHANIS . DE . MOVN.

THE PRIORY.

The first Sir Will. de Mohun erected a Priory of Benedictine Monks, "yn the rootes (to use the words of Leland) of the N. W. side of the Castle," and dedicated it to the honour of St. George. Sir William, his son, was also a liberal benefactor. This Priory was annexed as a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter at Bath; and consisted only of four or five Monks, besides the Prior, who was generally sent hither from Bath*. Rob. de Sutton was made Prior Oct. 24, 1332. William Bristow occurs 1411. John Henton, July 28, 1425; and Thomas Brown, 1499; which are all the names that can now be recovered. Its revenues were valued in 1444, at £30. 13*s.* 4*d.* and in 1534, at £37. 4*s.* 9½*d.* The site of the house was granted, 34 Hen. VIII. to Humphrey Colles, and the buildings are converted into a farm-house, which bears but little appearance of antiquity. An antient building, now a malt-house, is called the *Nunnery;* but, finding no account of such an institution, I am induced to think, that it was only part of the offices of the Priory.—May 29, 1788, the Hon. Daines Barrington exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a seal, then lately found near Dunster Castle, representing a Monk, in the attitude of prayer before the Virgin and Child. The circumscription, PHILIPPI · CELERA · DILVE XPI FERA. Presumed to have belonged to one of the Priors. (Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 369.)

THE CHURCH

is in the Deanery of Dunster, to which it gives name. It was formerly vicarial; the ordination is given in Collinson; but is now a perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Mr. Luttrell, who purchased it from the Stawel family.

In 1232, it was valued at 12 marks. At present, Mr. Luttrell pays the Curate £20. *per annum*, and Queen Anne's Bounty, and Surplice Fees produce about £50. more†.

Collinson gives no succession of Incumbents; and the following is the best list I have been able to collect from the Register, &c.

Richard de Keynsham occurs in a deed 13 Edw. III. 1338‡.

Robert ——— occurs in deeds 1369 and 1378‡.

John Rice, buried Sept. 27, 1561.

Christopher Williams, buried April 22, 1600.

1600. David Williams.

1603. Thomas Smythe, *alias* Smith, buried April 12, 1638.

1638. Robert Browne.

1642. Robert Snelling.

1661. Richard Savin, *alias* Saffin.

1670. John Graunt, *alias* Grant, buried Feb. 22, 1703.

1703. William Kymer.

1730. John Question.

1738. Jeremiah Davies.

1745. William Cox.

. . . . Robert Norris.

. . . . James Gould.

1756. Richard Bawden.

1759. William Camplin.

1773. George Henry Leigh.

The Register begins thus: "Dunster, Anno Domini 1598, quarto die Augusti, Anno Regnæ Do'næ n'æ Elizabethæ Reg. quadragesimo. A Register-boke, conteyning all the Weddings, Christenings, and Burialls that nowe are to bee founde in the former Registers, sithence the beginninge of her Matie's raigne, which was the xvijth daie of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1559." Signed by Christopher Williams, Curate, and Thomas Dennis and William Blackwell, Churchwardens.

A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.	A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.	A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1575	27	15	1700	33	23	1801	15	10
1600	33	20	1725	33	27	1802	22	14
1625	36	34	1750	21	27	1803	21	12
1650, imperfect.			1775	20	18	1804	18	13
1675	19	30	1800	16	9	1805	19	12

* This religious establishment at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century (as appears from the curious Inventory in your vol. LXXV. p. 920) consisted of a Prior and three Monks. The five Chaplains, therein mentioned, were probably the Vicar and Chantry Priests.

† From the information of the Rev. G. H. Leigh.

‡ Penès W. H.

In

Fig. 2.

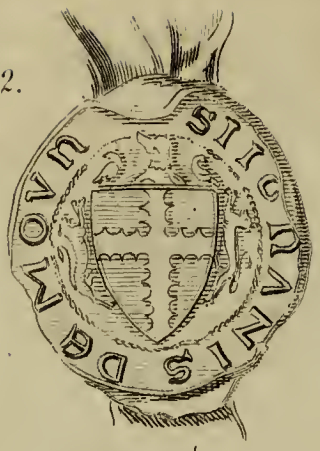


Fig. 1.

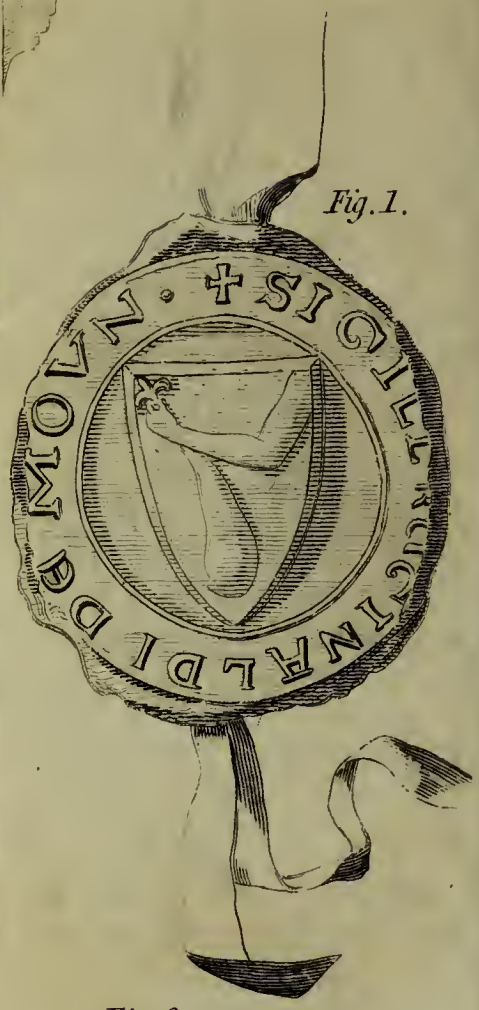


Fig. 3.

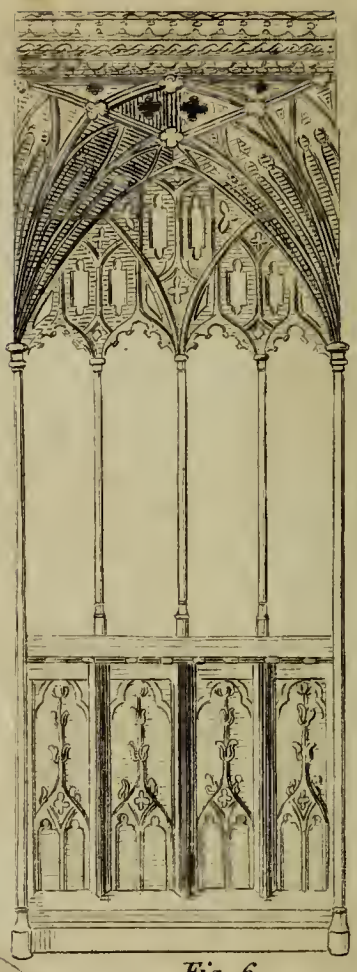


Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

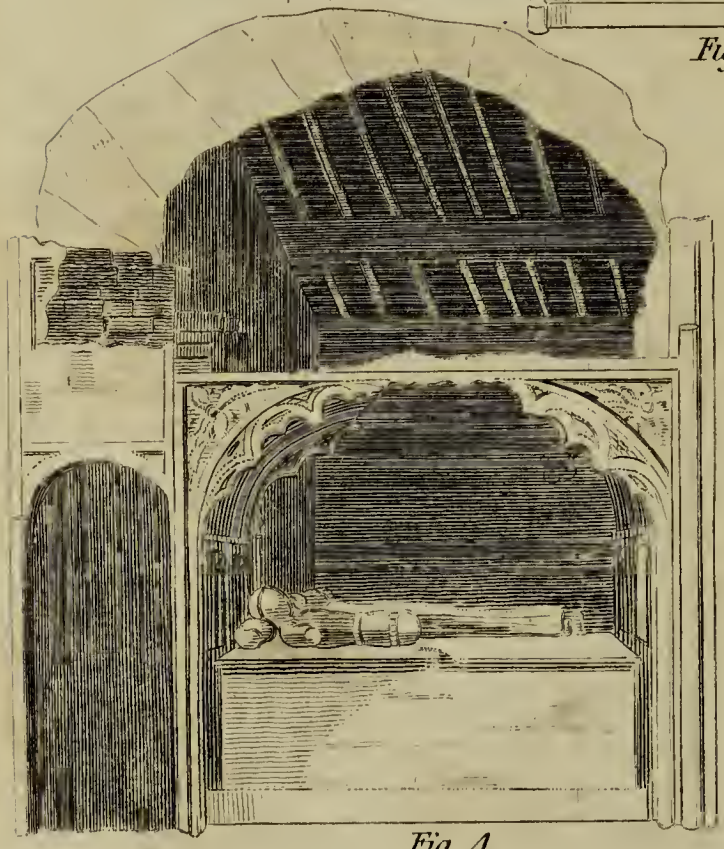


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

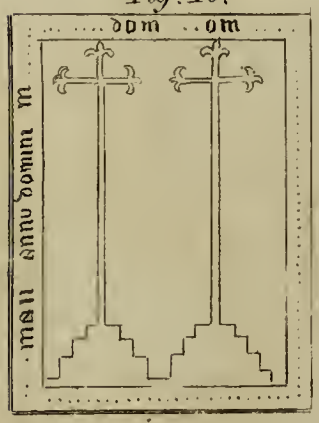
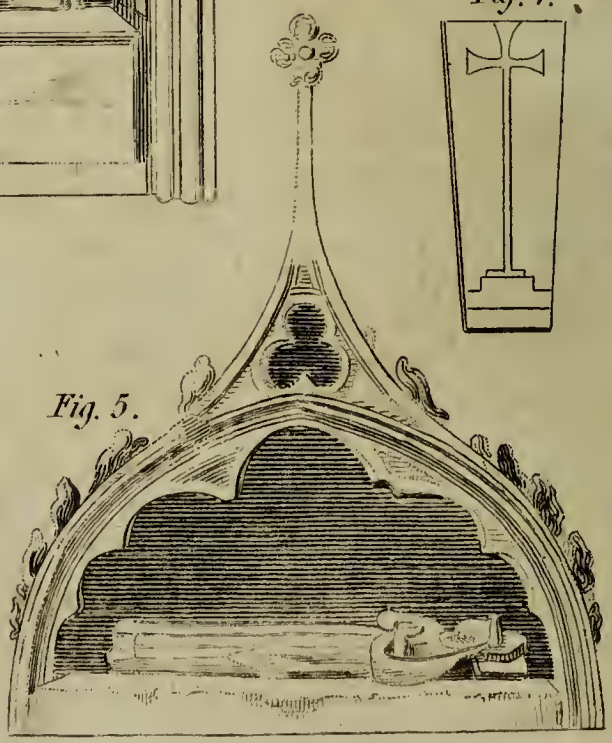


Fig. 5.



In 1697, were 86 burials, but no reason is assigned for this extraordinary number.

In 1644 and 1645, are several entries of the burials of Soldiers from the Castle.

Feb. 22, 1735. Nineteen soldiers, a boy, and two women, with two children, were buried, having been drowned the day before.

The Church is a beautiful pile of Pointed Architecture (*Plate I. fig.* 1.) 168 feet long, and 55 feet wide, being divided into parts by the Tower, which stands on four pillars in the centre. The Tower is 90 feet high, embattled at the top with low broken Pinnacles at the corners, and contains a clock, chimes (which play the 113th Psalm-tune at the hours of 1, 5, and 9), and eight bells, the oldest of which bears date 1668, and the newest 1782. The Tower weighs 22 cwt.

It is the generally received opinion, that the Church was built by Henry VII. in reward for the services of the Dunster men at the Battle of Bosworth-field; but I have reasons for placing its erection at an earlier period, *viz.* about the latter end of the reign of Henry V. or the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. William Pynson, by his last will *, dated the Wednesday in the feast of St. Valentine the Martyr, 1419, bequeaths his body to be buried in the Church of St. George the Martyr at Dunster, before the image of St. Christopher, and 40 shillings towards the new Bell-tower, and 20 shillings towards one of the new bells, with 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the new Rood-loft in the said Church [ad opus novi solarij Sancte Crucis in dictâ Ecclesiâ]. The date of the Tower is more certainly known, from a coæval agreement found in the Church a few years ago, endorsed by a recent hand: "The building of the Tower of Dunster in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, 1443. This building was undertaken by John Marys of Stogursey, Somerset, and an engineer from Bristol; to be completed in three years." The indorsement was copied at the discovery of this curious document; but the Agreement itself has unfortunately been mislaid. Mr. Luttrell, at my request, obligingly examined his papers at the Castle, but could not meet with it. The part *Eastward* from the Tower was in 1499 appropriated to the use of the Prior and Monks, and is now called *the Old Church*. It is stript of all its furniture, and totally neglected, though it contains several valuable monuments deserving of better care. On the North side is a small Chantry Chapel, and an antient tomb (*Plate II. fig.* 4.); whereon lie the mutilated remains of two alabaster effigies of the Mohuns; and in this little Chapel may still be seen the original Altar, a table of stone, 4 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, with a Cross deeply cut in the middle of the front edge, on a base 2 feet 6 inches high. On the S. side is a stately mural monument of various kinds of marble, whereon are recumbent the effigies of a man in armour, and two females; another man in a kneeling attitude, and in a religious vest. These are memorials of the Luttrell family. Under an arch below lies another figure (*Plate II. fig.* 5.); but I cannot agree with Collinson (or his coadjutor *Rack*, who supplied the Church-notes), in supposing it the monument of *a domestick*; it is most probably the "Image of one of the Everardes," mentioned by Leland, Itin. vol. II. fol. 62. (and from him by Collinson), as having once been there, but removed into the church-yard; whence it may have been reinstated in its former situation. The Historian of Somersetshire here omits to notice the tomb-stone of Lady Elizabeth Luttrell (*Plate I. fig.* 2.), and, from an obscurity in Leland's account, places it in the neighbouring Church of *Carhampton*; where it has, no doubt, been often searched for in vain by the Tourist and Antiquary. It certainly lies in *Dunster* Church, before the High Altar, and is thus inscribed,

"Orate quesa pra a'i'a d'ne Elizabeth lutterell que obijt prima die mensis Septembris Anno d'ni MCCCCxxxiij tercio. —Hunc p'pe te petimus miserer' q's qui ve'isti redim'e p'ditos noli dampnare redemptos."

The first division of the Inscription is too obvious to need illustration.

* From the Probate, penès W. H.

tion." The latter clause may be read, "Nunc, Christe, te petimus miserere: quesumus qui venisti redimere perditos, noli dampnare redemptos."

On a mural monument is the following epitaph:

"Hic jacent cineres *Annæ*, dilectæ uxoris Franciscì Luttrell, filiæ et heredis *Caroli Stucley* de *Plymouth*, armigeri. Quam post breve sed felicissimum spatium vitæ conjugalis, mors immatura abstulit. Vixit grata amicis, benigna pauperibus, omnibus cara; obijt omnibus deflenda, 30° die Octobris, 1731°, ætat. 23°, relinquens unicam filiam, spem et solamen Conjugis mœstissimi."

The part *Westward* from the Tower is that now used for Divine Service, and consists of a Nave, Chancel, and North and South Ailes. The Chancel is divided from the Nave by a truly rich screen of oak, about 11 feet high, formerly supporting the Rood-loft, containing 14 arches of elaborate tracery, one of which is imperfectly represented in *Plate II. fig.* 6. The upper part is painted white and yellow, and has a very good general effect. The stairs leading to the Rood-loft are in a turret on the South side of the Church; the doorway now walled up.

On brasses in the Nave:

1. "P. M. D. Hic intumulatus jacet Richardus Blackford, generosus; obijt 2do die Februarij, 1689, circiter annum 65 ætatis suæ.

Siste gradum properans, et Mortem meditare ferocem,
Non fugit Imperium ulla Corona suum.
Si Virtus, Probitas, vel Cultus mentis adornans,
Quemlibet armaret, non moriturus erat.
Clarus erat patriæ legibus, sincerus amicis,
Nulla ferent talem sec'la futura virum.

Arms. A Chevron Gules, between three Estoiles of five points.

2. "Here lyeth the body of Mary Blackford (daughter of Rich. B. gent. and Eliz. his wife); who departed this life the 22 day of June, 1669, and in the 12th yeare of her age.

Shorte was her life, longe was her payne,
Greate was our loss, much more her gayne.

Other inscriptions on slabs in the Nave for the following persons:

Mrs. Mary Parker, May 14, 1799, aged 87.

Betty, wife of John Clement, May 10, 1774, aged 37.

Henry Clement, March 13, 1704.

Mary Wilkins, Feb. 5, 1798.

(On a brass). Edward, son of William and Mary Sealy, Feb. 7, 1693, aged 3.

Justine, mother of William Sealy, April 5, 1695, aged 81.

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Sealy, June 24, 1696, aged 3.

Mary, wife of William Sealy, Nov. 9, 1702, aged 44.

Mary, wife of Francis Chaplin, and daughter of William and Mary Sealy, Dec. 4, 1737, aged 57.

William, son of William and Mary Sealy, April 28, 1705, aged 23.

Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Mary Chaplin, May 6, 1788, aged 80.

Margaret Blake, August 25, 1792, aged 82.

Robert Giles, March 12, 1703.

Elizabeth, his wife, May 5, 1705.

Here is an antient slab, with a cross (*Plate II. fig.* 7.); also a brass chandelier of 18 lights, inscribed, "Gaven by the late Jone Brewer, ten pounds two wards this branch. John Hossum, Benj. Escott, Churchwardens, 1740."

In the South Aile is the brass represented in *Plate II. fig.* 8, thus inscribed:

"Of yor charite pray for the soules of John Wyther and agnes his Wyf and John Wyther their eldest sone whose bodys Restyeth under this stone anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCCLxxxvij° penultimo die septe'bris expectando generalem resurrecconem mortuor' et vita' eterna' amen."

On a brass (in capitals):

"Anagr . amaror . amoris .
Huc . modo: tunc illuc . passim . vestigia . flectes . [pedem .
Ast . hic . in . Æternum . siste Maria
Ne dubites . dabitur quicquid . deerat . tibi . virgo . [deo .
Despice . mortalem . conjuge . digna .
Here lyeth the body of Mary ye daughter of John Norris, late Customer of Minehead, who dyed 22 of March, 1673."

A slab for Nath. Ingram, March 17, 1749, aged 65; and two antient slabs with crosses (*Plate II. fig.* 9, 10); the memorials, probably, of some of the Priors, removed from the other part of the Church.

In the Chancel is a large slab for Prudence daughter of Giles Poyntz, gent. and Anne his wife, June 3, 1716, aged 19.

Mary

Mary Clark, wife of Luke Clark of London, and daughter of Giles and Anne Poyntz, Sept. 29, 1726, aged 32.

Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Poyntz, gent. May 24, 1729, aged 33.

Edward Poyntes, gentelman, July 29, 1583.

Other slabs for Elizabeth Sharp, July 11, 1769, aged 55. Ann Wheddon, daughter of Elizabeth Sharp, Feb. 19, 1803, aged 66.

Elizabeth Bond, buried Dec. 28, 1791, aged 93.

George Rawle, Oct. 15, 1799, aged 56; 27 years Clerk of this Church.

Over the Communion Table is a large indifferent painting of the Crucifixion, by a person formerly resident at Dunster. In the Chancel are three antient chests, two of them strongly bound with iron. The Chalice bears the date of 1573; the King's arms, 1660. On glazed tiles in the Chancel are, a spread eagle, a fess between 6 cross crosslets, three and three, birds and flowers, a lion rampant, a man on horseback tilting with a lance, and many fragments with other designs*. In the windows of the North Aile are some remains of antient stained glass, *viz.* the head of St. James of Compostella (*Plate I. fig. 3.*), small whole length of a King, the head defaced; the arms of Luttrell (Or, a bend between 6 martlets Sable), and an Abbat's crozier, with a scroll, inscribed,

D. donesterre abbas de cliva.

(*Plate I. fig. 4.*) The name of *William Seylake* occurs in the list of Abbats of Cleeve, communicated to Tanner's Notitia by Browne Willis; and he was probably the same man, deriving the cognomen of *Dunster* merely from the place of his birth (a usual practice with Religious). The date of his institution being 1419, and his death or removal 1421, is a very strong argument in proof of my conjecture respecting the building of the Church. The Font is octagonal, and handsome; having on shields in quatrefoil recesses, the monogram IHS, in a crown of thorns, sponge and spear, cross, hammer, and pincers, hands, feet, and heart, alternately with double roses. If these latter ornaments have any allusion to the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, we may presume that the bounty of Henry VII. was applied to the Furniture of the Church, though not to the building itself.

Over the West window of the South Aile, on the outside, is

"God save the King.
1624.
MVXX." (*i. e.* 1520.)

In the church-yard opposite to the West door, is the pedestal and shaft of an old cross, on three steps, and a venerable yew of large dimensions. A range of Alms-houses are seen in the view, but I could learn no particulars of their foundation or endowment.

TRINITY CHANTRY.

7 Hen. VII. 1491. Giles Daubeney, knight, Alexander Sydenham, Richard Sydenham, George Stukeley, and others, conveyed unto Richard Baker, Chaplain, sundry houses and lands in Dunster and Carhampton, on condition that whenever Mass was celebrated at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, in the Parish Church of Dunster, he should pray for the souls of Henry Franke, Cristina his wife, and others; and for the faithful departed this life; and for the good estate of the said Giles, Alexander, &c.

29 Hen. VIII. 1537. "The feofers off the Trynytye Chauntre" granted to John Ryse, Clerk, "ther full and hole power to receve the p'fytts of the said Chauntre, duryng the terme of xxij yeres;" therewith to repair the houses belonging to it, and to maintain "an honest Chapleyn to say masse and to praye for the sowles of the founders, feofers, and benefactors of the seid Chauntre*." The Altar of St. James the Apostle, the Chapel of St. Mary, and the "wex silver light," are named in antient wills, &c.: but the present article has already so far exceeded the indulgence granted by Sylvanus Urban to his Correspondents, that it must be here concluded.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

P. S. The seal, *Plate II. fig.* 3, is of Thomas Bratton, of Bratton in Minehead (Collinson, vol. II. p. 31.); who died 38 Hen. VI. The arms were antiently, *a chief indented, three mullets pierced;* but this seal gives *a fess* between the mullets. Circumscription,

Sigill. Thome. bratton.

* In another part of the Church I observed a tile, bearing a fess between three crescents.

* From the originals, penès W. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Aug.* 20.

CALUMNY and Error are such speedy travellers, that it is with no small difficulty they can be overtaken; and he who applies himself to the work uninfluenced by considerable zeal and activity, must never hope to arrest the career of these swift-winged messengers of a large portion of human misery. In consequence of an unusual confiux of suicidal cases occurring nearly together a few months ago, the feelings of Humanity appeared to be much outraged; many calumnious and violent opinions, mingled with false censure, were inserted in our daily prints; the conduct of Juries was the subject of much unqualified condemnation; and an almost entire ignorance of the true state of the awful cases brought under their cognizance, laid the foundation of much unmerited reproach. These Philippics, as erroneous as they are violent, still continue to be denounced against all those who shall venture hereafter to commit so daring a violation of the known laws of their country, as to continue denouncing ninety-nine cases of self-destruction out of every hundred as the result of Lunacy; thereby evading the proof of the crime of felony, and the annexed punishment of alienation of property from an unoffending, distressed progeny. But none of these sentiments appear to have proceeded from persons (however excellent as moral censors) practically acquainted with the disease termed Insanity, than which there is none of the wretched catalogue appertaining to man less understood. For ages past a peculiar aversion, originating in false pride, has proved an almost insuperable barrier to the acquirement of what may be known of the causes, symptoms, and cure, of this Protéan malady; the most to be dreaded, because it has attached to it a sort of degradation which is never affixed to any other; the most painful to endure beyond all comparison, because the corporeal suffering exists in conjunction with the most agonizing mental misery, of which some bodily derangement is always the foundation. Now, Sir, in order to tranquillize the conscientious alarms, and remove the "scruples," of your correspondent "Clericus" in your number for July last, p. 584, I take the liberty of requesting his candid attention to the subjects of Insanity and Suicide, as here attempted to be delineated.

When bodies of men delegated by authority to act for the general benefit of the community are suspected of neglecting or shunning their duty, it becomes necessary to "cry aloud and spare not;" but whoever assumes the office of Censor should be particularly cautious that what he advances be founded in truth. The stigma thrown upon our Juries by the term "fashionable verdict of Lunacy," is in fact very undeserved, not to say trifling with a most awfully solemn subject; still, it cannot be denied that, as a Minister of the Gospel, the apprehensive fears of your Correspondent are truly laudable; to effectually remove them it is necessary to consider the subject a little more in detail. Montesquieu, in his admirable work on the Law, remarks, "It is evident that the Civil Laws of some countries may have reason for branding Suicide with infamy; but in England it can never be punished without punishing the effects of madness." Never was a greater truth uttered, nor one which will more unhesitatingly receive ready confirmation by all such medical men as have for many years devoted that time and attention to the developement of the disease termed Insanity, which it so greatly merits. Such practitioners remark, that the symptoms of this malady, which will at some period terminate in self-destruction, may exist many years in the unhappy subject before any exciting cause sufficiently powerful occurs to bring them forward to sudden maturity; that this maturity and its result are generally coëval; and that the morbid alterations which led to this termination, are in a large majority of cases so involved in obscurity, as to elude the attention and discovery of (otherwise) very sagacious observers of human nature. They likewise observe, from their intimacy with the feelings, and peculiar modes of expressing them, attached to insane sufferers, that the impulse to Suicide rushes on them in a moment; its birth and its acmé are commonly points instantaneously brought together, and that so irresistibly, as to yield to no consideration or influence whatever, temporary or permanent relief from corporeal suffering excepted;

cepted; in short, so impetuous is the torrent which bears them to the ocean of eternity, that they who have in their past lives been the most pious, most learned, most dignified, or honourable, are all, alike with the ignorant and unworthy, carried down to the silent grave; they wait not to analyse misfortunes, or to examine in detail such as might by time and prudence be mitigated or removed; whichever way they turn the same horrid train of ideas present themselves, until their collected force forms a mighty torrent, overwhelming the poor remains of tottering reason. This species of human suffering admits not of a definition, it is unique, and no less dreadful than indescribable. Habitual inebriates, by consulting their morning feelings before obtaining their anxiously-expected stimulus, may form a faint idea of its agonizing horrors. To escape sensations language fails in describing, self-destruction presents itself, as a desirable and unavoidable remedy. "Life," said the witty Mordaunt, "has given me the head-ache; and I want a good church-yard sleep to set me right;" to procure which, he committed the last act of the mournful tragedy. Bodily diseases calculated to produce such a state of mental distress are always obscure in their origin, advancing slowly and unobservedly to a considerable degree of perfection before they are noticed or even suspected; indeed, in numberless cases are never suspected or believed to have existed. In this ambiguous state the mind resembles the magnet; for, whatever of accidental misfortune comes within its sphere of attraction, is eagerly absorbed into the general mass, adding momentarily to the overwhelming burden. As every thing human is subject to the taint of error, one person in an hundred may commit suicide uninfluenced by insanity: the thing is possible, but barely possible, and a jury may give a mistaken verdict; but this cannot surely be construed into crime. It is presumable that the fallibility of human judgment leads them to this error, more than once in every like number of all cases brought before them. In the various cases which have occurred in nearly thirty years medical practice, not one has happened where insanity has not, more or less, clearly proved to have led to the fatal catastrophe; and those of my brethren who are best acquainted with this disease will confirm this statement. A contrary opinion I well know is held, but I also am thoroughly convinced it is only retained by those who have wanted power or inclination to investigate the just nature of this most-to-be-dreaded class of human maladies. Unfortunately, at the period of time when the order in the Rubrick was framed, that those who "laid violent hands upon themselves" should not have the beautifully-solemn burial-service read over them, and when the legal statute making the act felony, with confiscation of goods, was constituted the law of the Land, the disease of Insanity was but little attended to, and still less understood, by a few Physicians, and not at all by the great mass of Medical men. Diseases and their consequences are not to be regulated by legal statutes, and their enactments; these may be constituted with all due care and precision, and with the wisest provisions; but the laws of Nature, as exhibited in the human œconomy, bid defiance to the best-intended efforts of human wisdom. Happily for mankind, modern students in Medicine have at length begun to direct their studies more pointedly towards this subject; and so far effectually, as, when judiciously consulted, to be able to remove all doubts of the Coroner and his Jury as to the mental derangement of the unhappy object whose sudden death they are summoned to investigate and decide upon; if then this statement be correct, it forms that kind of *datum*, or incontrovertible axiom, which must for ever dispel all the anxious fears of the conscientious Divine expressed in his letter to you; for he never can more appropriately, piously, or justly, express himself, than when he gives the God of all the earth "hearty thanks that it hath pleased him to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world;" and let it be recollected that it must first be proved, that insane persons are as amenable for their acts as those who are sane, before we presume to pronounce that his holiness and justice abhors

abhors the act, which could not have happened without his permission. It may properly be asked, are those alone to be denominated suicides who apply the cord, the steel, or the excruciating poison? When the last act of the infatuated drunken lunatic is the swallowing another potion of that misapplied stimulus, which has conducted him with unerring certainty to an untimely sepulchre; who summonses a Jury to decide on the cases of these daily, nay, almost hourly suicides? whose feelings are shocked, or whose soul is harrowed up to indescribable pungency by the event? Die they not as in common? And when the hideously-disfigured remains are conducted to the "house appointed for all living," what Minister of our Church takes the alarm? or feels too conscientious to commit him to the bosom of his mother earth? It is in point of fact notorious, that were a *faithful register* kept of the diseases which terminate human existence, it would present to the eye of the Divine and the Moralist a large catalogue of suicidal subjects which are permitted to pass under a very different denomination, without the slightest comment, much less a fear of incurring the sin of blasphemy. But when a poor tortured wretch is hurried on by the horrors of disease having long pierced his mind, and laid prostrate his reason, to terminate his life, that he may escape from himself, the shock is powerful, the alarm general, and Calumny and Error stalk forth in terrible array, to "fright the isle from its propriety."

But, before closing these remarks, I hope it will be permitted me to trespass a few lines farther on the reader's patience. Why does it appear that Suicide is more general than formerly? The answer is at hand: Insanity is an increasing disease. A few of the bulky catalogue of human ailments have evidently decreased; unfortunately, this is not of the number. It is an absolutely demonstrable fact, that in nine cases out of twelve of self-destruction which our daily papers record, the previous situation of the subject is known, and the fatal crisis might be prevented, were this knowledge acted upon with firmness, promptitude, and that just method, which honour, humanity, and justice demand. But when is such a mode of conduct adopted? How rarely is the devoted victim snatched from the awful precipice, and tenderly placed again within the pale of sanity, of hope, and of healthful tranquillity? Such is the false pride of some, the wilful obstinacy and blind procrastination of others; (sorry am I to be compelled by truth to add that) such is the interested malignity of a few, it ceases to be matter of astonishment, that scarce a week, or even a day, elapses without one or more of our newspapers being sullied by the announcement of some melancholy addition to the disgraceful list of suicidal victims. But, notwithstanding the subject is exceeded by none in importance, and is highly worthy the most serious attention of every man who feels interested in the welfare of his fellow man, yet I cannot hope to stand excused if I occupy more of your valuable publication at present.

Yours, &c. H.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXVIII.

THERE are few of my predecessors who have not extended their speculations to the weighty concerns of Novels and Novel Reading; and the arguments which can be advanced for or against this species of amusement have been discussed, perhaps as fully as is necessary, although not with so much success as could have been wished. Something, however, appears yet to require our consideration, by way of apology for Novel Writers, who seem to me to labour under peculiar difficulties; because they are more strictly under the controul of the publick than any other class of authors, and meet with less compassion and respect. The publick, indeed, seem of late disposed to thrust them out of the rank of writers, and to consider them as a species of mechanicks, working upon such materials as plots, fables, sentiments, incidents, and dialogue, and bound to perform a certain quantity of this work in a given time. If I can, therefore, by exhibiting the unfortunate case of these ladies and gentlemen "to a humane and generous publick," remove any part of that disrepute into which they have fallen, I hope they will not be loth to testify their gratitude, by dedicating the next new Novel to "Their benevolent

volent Friend and Patron the PROJECTOR."

In the first place, then, I conceive that the hardships Novel-Writers suffer from their merciless persecutors the Reviewers and Periodical Criticks, arise, in a great measure, from the extraordinary demand there is for the article, before it can reasonably be expected to have undergone the due preparation. And here, by-the-bye, is the wonderful difference between a Novel-Writer and a Historian. The former must create every thing; or, as a mechanick would say, must not only grow the raw material, but form it afterward into the shape of heroes and heroines, incidents, plots, &c. The Historian finds all this ready made, and would undertake to execute a History of England from the time of Julius Cæsar to the Peace of Amiens, before a poor Novel-Writer could give a decent account of Sir George and Clarinda from the meeting at Brighton to the quarrel in Grosvenor-square.

But to return to the demand for Novels. Thirty or forty years ago, about a dozen Novels was the quantity usually published *per annum;* and however small this may now appear, such was the state of our boarding-schools and our circulating libraries, that it was found adequate to the consumption of the country. Neither was it expected that even the whole of this small number should be the produce of England. A certain proportion of French materials was allowed to be imported, and either manufactured into an entire piece, or incorporated with English stuff so as to produce a pleasing mixture. Still the whole number, whether imported from abroad, or the growth of our own country, were composed or compiled by individuals who lived independent, and worked at such hours, and in such humours, as were most suitable to them. In their productions, therefore, whatever other defects might be visible, there could be no pretence for crudities, or errors of haste; nor did it appear that any person's materials were exhausted by over-working. There was very little altering, botching, repairing, or disguising of old articles to make them appear new. The writer (for he still had this title) was under no necessity to seek either amusement or bread, either fame or beef, in the regions of fiction, if he found himself otherwise disposed to employ his time; and as he seldom wrote, unless when he had some small degree of inclination, his performances were generally executed in a workmanlike manner; not perhaps of the finest *fabrique*, but still not a servile imitation of what had been seen just before. Such were the Richardsons, Fieldings, and Smolletts of former days.

It was unfortunate, however, for Novel-Writers, as well as for Novels themselves, that what it was hoped would have promoted and dignified the art, in a few years tended directly to obstruct and degrade it: and here again we are forced to compare the Mechanick with the Genius, although at the expence of the latter. It sometimes happens in writing, as in other manufactures, that an increased demand is of detriment rather than of advantage to the article. The first of every invention is the best. As soon as it becomes a profitable article, it degenerates in quality: a number of slight or clumsy imitations are brought into the market; which being sold at an inferior price, in time carry away all the profits; while the publick, instead of discouraging such trumpery, and waiting until better shall be produced, assume the singular opinion, that bad is better than none.—Such has been the case with Muslins and with Novels. No sooner had the latter become a creditable and advantageous species of writing, than the usual *love of variety* took possession of the publick; and the demand for Novels increased so much, that in the space of fifty years above three thousand of them passed from the booksellers' to the trunkmakers' shops with astonishing rapidity; and what was more extraordinary, this *love* of *variety* became most urgent when experience shewed that the *same thing* only could be procured. But this was not the only evil. That the publick might be assured of a regular supply of sameness, the late Messrs. Noble of Holborn, and other Messrs. in our own times, set up regular manufactories, and built warehouses, becoming thereby a sort of Novel-Factors, the middle men between the Writer and Reader, and more intent on their own profits than

on the credit and amusement of the other parties. These purveyors, commissaries, and contractors, who would order a score of Novels for the winter, as a poulterer would order a score of geese for Michaelmas, bound themselves to supply the market with a perpetual variety; and it is supposed have often imitated other factors and purveyors of the necessaries of life, by forestalling and regrating, and especially mixing and adulteration; and as many tricks have been played with title-pages in one market, as with samples in another. In this way, then, we have an apparent increase of the article in proportion to the demand, while the consumers are perpetually complaining of its degeneracy. I am assured by an eminent dealer in the article, who not only lives at the *Bear-Key* of Romance, but also regulates the *Mark-Lane* of Fiction, that the average number of Novels, for some time past, has been one hundred *per annum*: and, what is yet more extraordinary, he assures me that the most of these, with every advantage they could derive from listlessness and idleness, from bad taste and sickly appetite, from rainy days and watering-places, have not been found to equal the consumption of a very few weeks.

By what means so great a supply is procured, I am not so much in the secret as to be able to state with precision, except that the whole is now attempted to be carried on with all the regularity of a manufacture, and that it gives bread in moderate quantities to a number of men and women who are not able to turn their hands to any useful and honest employment. That it gives more cannot perhaps be affirmed, for the master-manufacturers inform us, that the demand is so quick, and the fashion so perpetually fluctuating, that the slightest materials must be mixed up, and no mechanicks employed but those who can work with the greatest possible expedition, and be content at the same time with the smallest possible wages. Their paymasters also plead, that this does not proceed from any parsimony on their part, and it is certain that the article itself exhibits no proof of any extraordinary labour, either of hand or head; but the reason assigned is, that whether they work slight or substantial, there is an incurable tendency in the article to run into second-hand, and that a Manchester cotton cannot go sooner out of fashion than a modern Novel.

When, therefore, we take all these circumstances into consideration, we are not to be surprised that the manufacturers of Novels have been of late so frequently checked by the severity of Reviewers and Criticks, who look upon themselves as the guardians of invention and genius, taste, elegance, and novelty, and will not suffer imitators of these valuable articles to pass with impunity. Yet these arbiters of merit, besides what has already been advanced, ought to take another circumstance into consideration, namely, that the incidents and plots of which Novels are composed must soon be exhausted (if indeed they be not exhausted already), provided the demand for the article shall go on increasing. Some hope great things from the ports being opened at a general peace; but I am credibly informed, that the hardships of which we are complaining, and the scarcity of incident and plot, sentiment, and language, are felt in as high a degree in every part of the Continent; so that if the lovers of peace have no other motive to animate their prayers, than that we may have a supply of Romances, they may as well preserve their usual indifference to the desolation of Europe.

Cases of distress and times of scarcity will, however, call forth extraordinary exertions; and on certain occasions, when the trade of fiction has been more than ordinarily dull, our manufacturers have hit upon temporary expedients, which have been of considerable service. A few years ago, for example, a very seasonable supply was afforded by the introduction of castles and ghosts, but it was soon discovered that castles and ghosts could not escape the usual fate of all ingenious inventions. Hundreds of imitators and quacks started, who boasted that their castles were more ruinous, dark, and gloomy, and their ghosts more bloody and frightful, than any hitherto exhibited to the longing eyes of tender sensibility. Robbers, banditti, and murderers by profession, were, at the same

same time, brought into fashion, with all their pleasing accompaniments of daggers, poison, stilettos, dungeons, iron grates, &c.; but here again we were doomed to the miseries of multiplication, and in a short time the readers complained that the bloodiest murders were dull and uninteresting, and that the perpetual clanking of chains was no longer sufficient to keep them awake.

The truth, I am afraid, is, that the world of fiction is not so extremely abundant in variety as some have been inclined to suppose. Experience has proved that the disappointments of lovers are not inexhaustible, and that parents cannot be cruel, ravishers impudent, and tender hearts broken in more ways than are already to be found in circulating libraries. Multiplication is not variety; and we get nothing by exhibiting two ghosts, or two castles, instead of one, except that familiarity which abates the terror that such objects were originally intended to excite.

As to the attempts which have been made to borrow from the real world a few incidents to enliven the efforts of imagination, it has been found that such supplies are too limited in their nature to produce any very great effect on the market. The introduction of diseases was at one time accounted a lucky thought; but, unfortunately, our diseases have very little in them of the romantic or the sentimental. If we copy them exactly from real life, we shall infallibly produce effects that, however appropriate, are yet exceedingly vulgar. There are even some, the very names of which are anti-sentimental. We can have no sympathy for agues, tooth-aches, or bowel complaints. Broken limbs, indeed, are still preserved, and spirited horses are trained for the purpose of starting near precipices, or taking fright near rivers. A hero or heroine thus mangled, if within sight of each other, may be introduced with some degree of etiquette; and while a leg is set, a heart may be lost. But one fracture so nearly resembles another, that unless we can contrive some method of bringing about the accident more extraordinary than has yet been devised, the chirurgical part of a love adventure will produce no more effect than the casualties of an hospital related in the style of a newspaper.

But in cases where a fracture, either simple or compound, is not sufficient to prevent the opposition of flinty-hearted parents, lower the jealousy of rivals, soften the asperities of rich old uncles or guardians, and prevent those dreadful and complicated misunderstandings, which often protract matters to a third and fourth volume, it has of late been usual to attempt a reconciliation by means of a brain-fever. It has already been remarked, that the first thought of every thing of the kind is always the best; and therefore, although the dangers of disappointed love are still frequently averted by bringing the hero or heroine near death's-door, or the gate of St. Luke's, yet there is a sameness in our deliriums, which have brought them into disrepute, and seem to confirm what the poet Lee once said "That any man might write like a fool, but a genius only could write like a madman." The mere introduction of broken and incoherent sentences and thoughts will not do the business, and are indeed too apt to interfere with the general style of the work.

I have thus sketched, I will not say a complete apology, but the outlines of an excuse for the barrenness of those compositions called Novels, Romances, and Tales. Whether it be possible to remedy the evil, must be left to the conjectures of my Readers, who also may consider whether that remedy is to be effected by lessening the demand, or increasing the value of the article. I do not, however, mean to submit this to the whole of my Readers, but only to the dealers in the article, because they must be the best judges of a matter, which perhaps none but themselves will ever think it worth while to investigate.

To the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Sept.* 20.

IT has ever been understood that the cause of reference from either House of Parliament to a Committee of Inquiry has been some subject of public moment, which had been pressed upon their attention so forcibly, as to convince them that it was their

their especial duty, before they proceeded to any legislative remedy, to ascertain the truth of the allegations, to search into the extent of the supposed evil, to examine its magnitude and tendency, and to offer some important suggestions arising from such a deliberate investigation, as might guide the Legislature as well in their interposition as in the particular remedy which the nature of the case required.—This is one of the barriers which the wisdom of our ancestors established in our happy constitution to assist the deliberations of Parliament, and to prevent a too hasty adoption of any measure, however earnestly it may have been urged, or however respectable or elevated the person might be who proposed it — and that the Legislature should be previously in possession of such a volume of evidence on the subject, as to justify the act they were proceeding to pass, or the strong measure which had been opened to their consideration.—These plans have been invariably adopted under all administrations; and, although it has sometimes been deemed prudent to suppress the publication of the evidence reported by the Committee, yet the Legislature who were to proceed to act upon it, have in general had recourse, if they thought fit, to such a private examination of the Report as would satisfy their minds individually, and justify them collectively, in the measure which depended upon it. The House being thus in possession of all they wished to know on the subject, become pledged to deliberate upon the evidence communicated, and to interfere by its Legislative power to subdue the evil; and where political measures have been the object of inquiry, we have seen that they invariably followed the sanction of a Committee's Report—it has in such cases been introduced to the House with all the solemnity which the investigation required; it has been regarded with almost a religious sacredness, and in many cases has been read with peculiar alarm, and the substance related or discussed with an awful veneration more suitable to some expected national visitation, than to a plot of sedition or a vain rumour of presumptive treason!

But when the subject has sunk into a concern for public morals, when the mere welfare of the nation in the eyes of the King of kings, when the salvation of the people from those denunciations which we read in our Scriptures against private and national vices, were only the grounds of inquiry, an extraordinary coldness and indifference have prevailed—the Report has been printed *pro formâ*, no industry has been used in its circulation, it has fallen into the hands of a very few, and it has been perhaps to the editor of some daily newspaper on this or that side of the existing administration that the public at large have been indebted for a transient perusal of its contents.

When I have considered Ministers who, possessed of the most splendid talents, did not at the same time evince a consistent regard for the religion which they professed, under whose cognizance the revenue was advanced in preference to public morals, but whose resources lay rather in the passing vices of the age; I have lamented that their extensive minds were not capacious enough to embrace the truths of religion and its governing principle with the wisdom by which they were adorned in the government of the political helm —I have lamented that perhaps their education and subsequent habits had never led them to any thing more than the wisdom of expediency, to which they had recourse—nor had ever habituated their minds to reflect deeply on the events and degrees of futurity, and that therefore their government was directed only to accomplish the object of the present moment. But, Sir, when his Majesty was pleased to rest his confidence on you, the people beheld a ray of that light, which if it were in the least obscured by the past political effulgence, was expected to irradiate your administration by sound morals and a virtuous example. If I am bold enough to charge you with any deficiency in this, I shall expect your candour for the sake of public good—if I point at one charge only, I shall require a pardon of your power for the sake of that consistency which ought never to be chargeable to the history of a great statesman.

These general remarks have arisen from the contract lately made by you with the gentlemen accustomed

to

to offer you biddings for a Lottery. I should not have presumed to offer an opinion publicly, although I find my private judgment fully confirmed, had not the House of Commons directed an enquiry into the expediency of continuing this practice, and had not their Committee since delivered their Report in language too unequivocal to be disputed, and founded upon evidence which they have pledged themselves to have received. Had that evidence been of any trifling effects, or of consequences confined to a small part of the community—or even had it shewn the benefit of Lotteries to the revenue only, however injurious in other respects; I should have exercised no voice on the subject—your own responsibility then, as now, would have wrapped the measure in silence.—But, Sir, when the following grievous and certain evils are to be extracted from it, when these evils are laid before you, not by the retired speculations of a cynic, not by the partial desire of any one to obstruct the wheels of your government—not by party dissension—nor for party purposes—but by those who were appointed to inform you; appointed by an authority which it was your duty to respect; appointed upon a principle of shewing you, what indeed the habits of your experience and professional studies had already taught you, that temptation is the bane of human nature; appointed for a foundation of effecting for the publick, what it would not, while left to its own selfish propensity, have effected for itself, a deprivation of evil; I say, when I combine all these motives, I am entirely at a loss to account for one, which in your mind must have surpassed them all, and which, though you have not during the present prorogation an opportunity of declaring it, will, it may be presumed, be treasured up as necessary to be declared at the opening of the ensuing Session, that the House of Commons, and the publick also, may be set right in charging you with a total irreverence of their enquiry, and of their Committee's Report.

It is not just to suggest that their two Reports, published in the spring of the present year, on this subject, should have escaped *your* notice;—copies of them have been given to the publick in the newspapers, particularly in the Courier of the 19th and 20th of August last, from which I beg to draw your recollection to the following very serious particulars:

"That the several Statutes enacted on this subject have not remedied the evil; and particularly the last Stat. 33 Geo. III. c. 62, s. 38, which vested the prosecutions for abuses in the Attorney General only; — for though it was wise to check the villainy of harpies, yet it would have been perhaps wiser to abrogate their iniquity, by abolishing the cause of it.

"That the Lottery and illegal Insurances are inseparable," and their consequences are therefore inseparable—"that a system of connivance pervades all ranks concerned—that the foundation of the Lottery is so radically vicious that under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for Parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved so baneful a source."—"Idleness, dissipation, and poverty, are increased—the most sacred and *confidential trusts are betrayed*, domestic comfort is destroyed—*madness often created*—crimes subjecting the perpetrators of them to death are committed—and *even suicide* itself is produced."

"They also express a decided opinion that the pecuniary advantage derived from a State Lottery is much greater in appearance than in reality. When we take into consideration the increase of poor's rates, arising from the number of families driven by speculations in the Lottery, whether fortunate or otherwise, to seek parochial relief—the diminished consumption of exciseable articles during the drawings, and other circumstances deducible from the evidence, they may well be considered to operate as a large deduction from the gross sum paid into the Exchequer by the Contractors. On the other hand, the sum raised upon the people is much greater in proportion to the amount received by the State, than in any other branch of revenue."

"That no mode of raising money appears to the Committee so burthensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against

against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive;" — "and there is scarcely any condition of life so destitute and abandoned, that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allurement to gaming held forth by the State."

Such, Sir, are the leading features of the Committee's Inquiries and their Report; and it may reasonably be expected that the Legislature will think that the benefit to the revenue, the preventing the people from the dangers of poverty, dishonesty, insanity, and suicide, are sufficient to produce from them a Statute to forbid any future Lottery, and amply sufficient in the mean time to convince the Minister of the impropriety of raising money by so unwarrantable a means. Yet it is with concern we are told that you, Sir, with this Report upon your Table, thought fit to signify your determination to adopt it, and on Friday the 16th instant, to enter into contract for the accomplishment of it.

That you have shortened the length of the drawing to four days is but temporizing with the evil which you thereby acknowledge; but the scheme of three blanks to a prize affords an objection which overbalances that; for in as much as the risk of loss is increased, the spirit of gambling is enlarged — the greater the distance from the stake, the more desperate must be the throw.

After the present year has been already disgraced by three Lotteries— after you have professed yourself a friend to pure morals—after you have by your own virtuous example shewn yourself to be zealously attached to the principles of public virtue—and after you have frequently witnessed, from the more serious part of the friends of your illustrious predecessor Mr. Pitt, complaints against the breach of his declarations professed before he entered into the administration of affairs, that he never would adopt a Lottery as part of his pecuniary resources, and which every year afterwards of his official career he seemed to have forgotten; although he never offered to confute his previous views on the subject, or confess them to be erroneous;—after these, and many other testimonies, I must appeal to your candour, or at least to your justice, if I venture to denounce the contract which you have lately concluded.

I hope, Sir, it may not appear to be pressing the subject too closely upon you, to request your due consideration whether the Committee who composed and presented these Reports deserved any thanks for their labours, to which they were nominated by the House, whose eyes, and the eyes of whose constituents, are upon you, and still more that eye which neither slumbers nor sleeps? Whether, if their truly alarming representations of the effects of Lotteries were founded in truth, any contract made for another, and with a more dangerous scheme than preceding Lotteries, does not seem to violate the respect due to the reference, as it is made in direct opposition to the evidence and conclusion of the Reports? Whether they did not demand at least a respectful silence until their allegations and body of evidence were investigated by the House to whom they were addressed? Whether the people, whose interests are so dearly affected by this dangerous measure of finance, did not deserve your regard, before you ventured to repeat the very means which has been thus shewn to be inseparable from its consequent mischiefs? Whether, although you may differ from them in the inferences which they have drawn from the evidence before them, or even from the substance of that evidence, you would not in any other case have judged it prudent, modest, respectful, or even consonant to general practice, to have desisted from any other contract of this kind, until the subject had been fully disposed of by the Legislature, or at least by that House which, upon motives of general benefit, and as guardians of the public good, had instituted enquiry, and are yet waiting for deliberation.

If your time, Sir, were not better occupied, and would permit you to look abroad into the Metropolis and into the towns of your country, you would see the most inviting and deceptious allurements held out to the unwary and the young, to venture their little all in the purchase of Lottery tickets and shares: you would see the Finance of the Nation disgraced by papers affixed to churches

and

and errand-carts—held up on poles at the corners of streets—and distributed by the meanest of mankind in the narrowest passages of the town! You would learn the truth of the Committee's Reports, which you seem to dispute: and you would see that gaming and deep speculation, encouraged by frequent Lotteries, are become one of the leading sins of your country!

Your influence and power march on in the grand career of high responsibility—they are the hostages, if our national virtue does not improve—the pledges that our principles shall not be found hollow or unsound. My object in thus addressing you has been to render your government upright, and your conduct as a man consistent; far be it from me to tarnish that glory in which your own fame is so nearly united with that of your country. Let me, Sir, conjure you as a Statesman whom I wish to respect, to condescend in your private moments to re-examine this subject, to review its importance, and if it be too late to withdraw the present contract, to announce by your express authority, that it will be the last. VERITAS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXXVI.

IT is a firm persuasion with me, that many possessors of our Antiquities neglect their trust, from the want of knowing, by a personal examination, how much those treasures merit their care and veneration. Some may be said to avoid this kind of trial from motives of interest, lest, when convinced, a struggle should arise in their breasts, touching the putting aside certain advantages for the mere gratification of an antiquarian duty, in giving such relicks every protection in the face of day; or still go on in hiding them from the world, as if they were unprofitable things and nothing worth.

And moreover, I do also believe, that if a few of those people who occasionally wreak their vengeance on the choicest morsels of our public works were but *fortunately admonished*, and in the very act of their barbarism, they would desist from further havock, and become converts—To what?—Our Antiquities, to be sure! In proof: About two months past, beholding a party of the Seminary youths at Westminster *amusing* themselves in mutilating the mullions and tracery in the last window but one, to the right, of the West Cloister of the Abbey Church, they having at that moment beat down with stones one of the capitals; I cried, "Gentlemen, pray leave some particles of these beautiful objects for other Artists to study from, who may come after me for that purpose" (I being at that time employed in making sketches from the several windows.) They all instantaneously laid down their missile weapons (fragments of tracery, which, with the said capital, I saw afterwards taken away by a friend, who has carefully placed them in his study,) and went their way abashed and much concerned. In a few moments one of the Scholars returned—he owned (I beg I may be credited) the propriety of my reproof; and ever at my renewed visits to proceed with the imitations of the said windows, he came, and conversed with me, as one pleased with my labours, and awakened to the glories around us! Would that some compunction, like unto what this reformed youth gave way to, might wind round the hearts of those of riper years, who daily tread the Cloistered Ailes, that a stop might be put to the shameful and destructive practice of turning them into tennis and cricket-courts! Will remonstrance never plead to any purpose?

WINCHESTER PALACE,
contiguous to the Priory of
St. MARY OVERY, SURREY.
SURVEYED 1808.

To attempt to lay down, by way of plan and elevation, the former extent and arrangement of this Palace from the present remains, would be an attempt rather impracticable; still, if we give way to those sensations which are usually conceived on survey of scenes like this under consideration, the Palace must have been every way worthy of the high state and establishment of the Prelates of the sumptuous See of Winchester. Unquestionably the site was parcelled out in two or more grand courts, the principal of which appears to have had its range of state-chambers fronting the river; and part of

of this range is now almost the only elevation that is to be met with in any intelligent shape. And although its external decorations on the North or river front are either destroyed or bricked up from view, yet it is impossible to refrain from indulging the supposition which seems to point, on every space, traits of magnificence and profuse design. On the other front bearing to the South, are many curious doorways, windows, &c. in various styles, from that of the early Pointed down to the Tudor æra; but ruefully havocked, and partly blocked up by sheds, warehouses, and stables. In the gable of the West end of this range is a large circular window, which for delicacy of form and beauty of workmanship has few superiors. Let it be said, it is a work done in the reign of Edward III.; and that is warrant for its utmost praise. More in detail as we examine the interior of the range, that is, as far as its present condition will allow us to discover curious particulars, the height of the walls being divided into many floors for storing up all kind of wares, &c. I consider the part under examination as one large and superlatively noble chamber of state.

In the basement story at the West end is a line of six arches, having once, no doubt, connexion with groins (usual in basements) of which they made a part. Two doorways occur in the line. The principal floor appears to have extended to the roof: much of the open-worked framing is in view. Still continuing our examination of the Western upright, many arched recesses are apparent; and on the highest point is the circular window above noticed; diameter twelve feet. Architrave one foot, giving many mouldings. The tracery is singular, and presents in the centre portion of it a large hexangular figure inclosing 12 narrow Pointed lights emerging from an ornamented boss or rose. The six points of the hexagon continue their lines (intersecting each other in various directions) to the general circle, forming thereby eighteen triangular lights, each of them being filled with mouldings of six turns; and eighteen very small lights bound the others, they arising out of the general combination of the geometrical figure.

The Architectural imagery in the tracery of this window (if I may be allowed the term) on the first inspection shews rather complex, and not to be reduced to system, or the ready conception of the beholder: but an attentive eye and a faithful pencil may soon bring the seeming masonic labyrinth to plain demonstration and true principle.

The other three sides of the chamber have lost their interest, as those few objects of windows, &c. which are partially seen, are so blocked up by partitions, and such-like conveniences, that but little information is to be derived; and the decorations immured by the warehouse constructions, we must conclude, from those already spoken of, to be numerous and important; wishing at the same time (though in vain) for a speedy removal of the blockading *nuisances*, which debar us from our satisfaction and our studies.

On the Eastern exterior of the boundary-wall of the Palace, and nearly opposite to St. Mary Overy's, there were, in 1785, a few decorations of hanging buttresses, stopped-up windows, &c.; they are now destroyed. Within this Eastern range remain a few buildings of wood, deserving notice; but, to obtain that end, the explorator must defy encountering unpleasant obstacles. Therefore I here terminate my present memoranda, by observing, Greatness hath end, and so hath Life: mighty Palaces dissolve; and thy wrecks, O Winchester, yet visible, I alone perhaps deplore, while others heed them not! AN ARCHITECT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE I.

TO AUGUSTUS.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

THE present Epistle appears really, therefore, to have been written on the occasion alledged by Suetonius; and we have now, I conceive, the proper point of view in which it should be contemplated. Augustus — who, with all his vanity, had the good sense to perceive how infinitely more lustre the approbation of the most excellent genius of his time would confer upon him with posterity, than all those marks of homage, the unwearied invention of which was almost the whole business of the Senate — Augustus was desirous that Horace would address at least one of his larger works to him: and the Poet, who could not any longer evade that task, doubtless felt all the difficulty and delicacy of such an undertaking.

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He must engage to produce a work that should prove worthy of Augustus, but likewise not unworthy of himself; for the prince not too little, for himself not too great: — in short, so composed that the Imperator might be satisfied, though Horace should advance nothing more in it than what he could justify to himself and to posterity. The subject must be no less liberal than interesting, and at the same time capable of being treated in the manner of his Sermones and Epistles, in that vein of humour so peculiar to him. It must offer him a variety of facts, proper to be wrought into a beautiful whole; which might instruct the illustrious reader, to whom it was particularly dedicated, while it appeared simply to entertain him; and which should at once give the Poet an opportunity, so nicely to soothe his vanity, that the pleasant taste of the vehicle should render imperceptible the medicine it conveyed.

Horace could scarcely have made choice of a subject which so completely united all these qualities, and at the same time so well answered to the rule he had laid down himself,

Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam Viribus, ——

than that which he has handled in this poetical discourse. Augustus, who in his early youth had been brought up by Greeks and amongst people of that nation, and, in the immense eddy of affairs and dissipations in which he had been whirled about since his nineteenth year, had had little time to make himself conversant in Roman literature, could not but be pleased with having the history of it presented to him by so competent a judge as Horace, in an easy and familiar delineation, wherein at the same time the reasons were pointed out, whence it was that the Romans, in the several departments of the poetic art, were still so far behind the Greeks. Horace thus obtained an opportunity for shewing to Augustus the Art of Poetry in its true light, in its relative positions to the civilization, and its influence on the manners of the Nation; and to make it easy to his comprehension, that the state of taste in the arts of the Muses should not be entirely indifferent to the Ruler of a nation, even solely in a view to his own personal glory. In this respect it may be affirmed that this Epistle is written to all the Augustuses, as the seventh in the first Book is to all the Mæcenases, of succeeding ages. He could with the greater propriety deliver his sentiments on this point, since, partly from modesty and politeness, partly that he might not himself deprive his excuses, unaffectedly stated at the conclusion of this Epistle, of all force, he discovers not even a look as though he were interested in the matter purely on his own account.

What Blackwell in his work already more than once quoted affirms concerning the works of our Poet in general*, holds good particularly as to the present piece, wherein the Poet has the art, in a truly masterly manner, to conceal his plan and the peculiar purport of it, by the humour of the composition, and the extraordinary gracefulness, and ease of the transitions. That, however, the combination of the whole is not on that account the less matured and adapted, will by the following brief exposition be apparent to every one. Whoever then shall compare this sketch, which represents as it were only the anatomy of the whole, with the work itself, will engage in a study not unprofitable to his taste, if he do but examine with his own eyes, how he cloaths this skeleton with muscles, how symmetrically he combines the several parts, with what elegance and ease he fits them together, in what easy, apt, graceful movements the transitions flow along, and by what fine ligaments the *vivida vis animi* unites the various elements and members into one living whole.

After a succinct address, wherein

* "The very plans of his best pieces suppose no slender acquaintance with history, philosophy, and various literature; and his art in conducting them is too fine to be perceived, and his sentiments too uncommon to be relished by the learned vulgar. In vain have we recourse to translations made by ingenious and learned men: Dacier and Duncan may have perfectly understood him themselves; but it is beyond their power to transfuse the spirit and elegance of the original.

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetness not to be express'd in prose.
I who have served him now these twenty years,
Scarce know my master when that dress he wears.

ROSCOMMON."

Dr. Blackwell's Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, vol. III. pp. 73, 74.

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he states a no less respectful than unobjectionable reason, why he is too good a subject to trouble Augustus with a long discourse, he commences with the observation, that the greatest and most meritorious heroes of antiquity were first placed by posterity in the station they deserved, whereas in their life-time they had experienced only envy and ingratitude. "Thou alone, Augustus," continues he, "art an exception to that practice; we erect altars to thee already while yet alive, at which, when thou hereafter, like those heroes, shalt be adopted among the deified worthies, our posterity will swear, and we thereby confess that the world has never beheld thy equal. In this particular, I own, thy people judge justly and equitably; but, when the matter relates to works of our own times, of still living authors, they are unjust, depart from that rule, and will allow nothing to pass for good, which is not covered with the rust of antiquity."

It was properly this last sentence with which Horace determined to begin his discourse. But how skilfully has he so contrived it, that, without giving us room to guess which way he will proceed, he goes on about Romulus and Liber Pater! And how artfully does he take occasion, from the very injustice of the Romans to the Poets of their days, to pay a flattering compliment to Augustus, which is so ingeniously turned, that by any other, excepting him, to whom no flattery could easily be too gross, it would have been taken for mockery! After animadverting with great humour on the ridiculous prepossession of the Romans in behalf of their antient literature, he proceeds successively through their antient poets, that is, all who were defunct prior to the commencement of his æra, from father Ennius, their pretended Homer, distinguishing each by one stroke as he passes; reproaches them with harshness, a want of correctness and taste; and falls in a ludicrous passion at their requiring for such novices — not indulgence, which would be only reasonable, but admiration. And wherefore? "The true reason cannot indeed be in any excellence, which they — possess not: but it proceeds from a quality of the human heart, which renders the bad taste of such as are infected by it, incurable — from that natural self-love which prevents any one from willingly giving himself the lie; that makes it difficult for us in after-life to prevail upon ourselves to acknowledge that to be bad which in our youth we deemed elegant; and impossible to forbear from having a certain spite against those who are abler practitioners than the persons for whom we have once conceived an affection."

Nevertheless, proceeds he, very weighty causes lie in the circumstances wherein our literature took its rise; in the obstacles it had to encounter, from our constitution, our manners, our everlasting wars, and even our national character; in consequence whereof it is not possible that, anterior to the age immediately preceding that in which we live, it could have made any great progress, not to say reached its perfection. It was late ere we understood the Greeks, our masters and models; and even after we had begun to copy them, our impetuosity, our impatience, our abhorrence of pains and study in polishing, prevented us from producing genuine works of art, works that could sustain a comparison with our patterns.

Such is the subject of the major part of this Epistle, from the 90th verse to the 167th. But with what latent art has the Poet, in order uniformly to preserve the natural style of conversation, and keep up the appearance of an artless unstudied course of reasoning, contrived to avoid a methodical form of composition! An unperceived transition — the simple question, if the Greeks had had such a contempt for novity as we have, how would it have fared with what is now old? — leads him to the Greeks, as the real inventors of the liberal arts; and he traces the character of their genius and talents, their taste and their works, in eight verses, with a rapid pencil, but with the most accurate truth, while he seems only intent upon stating the circumstances of the times in which they indulged their propensity to their games and the fine arts. Every word in these eight lines is a significant stroke. By this picture of the Greeks, who pursued the arts as play, but pursued them as passionately as a girl fondles her doll, or a boy treats his playful exercises, he places

places the antient Romans and the Romans of his time in a two-fold contrast. "Our ancestors," says he, "had no conception of those ingenious games of the Greeks, or certainly, however, neither time nor inclination for them: they employed themselves, like men, in their domestic concerns, and in pursuing their fortune; at home in upholding the eqnipoise in the Republic; abroad in the wars, which were ever farther extending the range of their authority and their cares. But at present," continues he, "how suddenly is the character of our country reversed! Formerly we were absolutely without a poet; now the whole town makes verses. Nobody imagines that art, science, and study, are any way requisite; we are all born poets. Our forefathers were too grave to meddle with poetry; of us it would be thought that we prosecute it, because from age we are become childish again."

It is one of the natural consequences of such an epidemical rage for verse-making, that, for a period at least, the art itself falls into disrepute, and the real artists are lost in the prodigious multitude of pretenders, and become contemptible together with them. Horace was unwilling that the abuse which was made of poetry in Rome should injure the art itself in the mind of Augustus. He veers, therefore, again by an easy turn to the other side. "This poetic fever, with which all Rome is infected, is a kind of phrenzy," he adds; "but it is not only a harmless phrenzy, it even has its use." — And then he plays, in his Shandæan * manner, upon certain supposed advantages that accrue to the country from the multitude of such harmless, and by no means dangerous beings, as the verse-makers are — and thus glides imperceptibly, without being obliged to alter his tone, to the real advantages which the art of poetry procures to society; and from this, with all its brevity, very complete and accurate statement, he proceeds, as I may say, to the natural history of poesy, or rather one of its principal branches, among the Romans; delineates it in its first rude state, and shews how it was gradually refined, and at last, by emulating the Greeks, was raised to what it at present is.

The dramatical department of poesy is, with every nation that has a playhouse, that which interests most forcibly and most universally. Horace, therefore, principally confines himself to it, and remarks the causes why the Romans succeeded better in tragedy than in comedy. This insensibly leads him to the general impediments which occurred to the progress of dramatic poetry amongst the Romans — to the disagreeableness of depending on the humours of the public — to the vile taste of the great multitude, and the liking for mere stage-pageantry, for new and curious decorations, pompous processions, magnificent dresses, &c. that absolutely did not belong to the piece itself, which had so mightily posses ed even the superior classes of spectators; that even the best actor was no longer applauded because he acted well, but because he was well dressed.

The feigned solicitude lest Augustus should impute it to an interested motive, that Horace had exhibited to him the Roman theatre in so unfavourable a point of view, furnishes him with occasion to conclude this part of his discourse with four verses in commendation of tragedy, wherein he describes the sublimity of the art, and the vast effects of it, in such a manner, that he can have had none but Æschylus and Sophocles in view; and asserts, that a man, who understands it, has in his opinion attained the NON PLUS ULTRA of the Muses' art. In the mean time he is desirous that Augustus should deem those poets, who laboured not for spectators but for readers, not unworthy of his notice. He speaks of a numerous host till he comes to this class of poets; and, in order to conduct Augustus by a lively and entertaining process to the little lesson he designs to give him, he enters upon a ludicrous review of all the circumstances whereby the good sons of the Muses, now from the want of knowing the world, now from too keen, though often just sensibility, now from preposterous expectations, had the misfortune to make themselves ridiculous and troublesome — a pas-

* Although we have no intention, on that account, to pronounce him an imitator of Tristram Shandy; yet neither, therefore, does it follow that Sterne, because he appeared 1800 years after Horace, imitated that Bard; but only that in wit, humour, and manner, he had a great resemblance to him.

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sage which, besides the simple unaffected truth with which it represents the weak side of his fraternity, has still the mysterious beauty, that it at once is the keenest satire on the lofty patron of the Muses, and gives Augustus, in the happiest method in the world, to understand again at the close, how lamentable the lot of authors is, if they are to amuse persons who expect to be amused by them, and yet are not amuseable. This is one of those instances which so frequently occur, where both sides are in the right. It is surely not to be taken ill of Augustus if he is tired of a book that cannot possibly interest him; whether it be, as is generally the case, because he has other affairs in his head, or does not properly understand what he is reading, or from the nature of his situation cannot sympathize, cannot be interested with it, &c. On the contrary, it is not to be expected of the poet, poor fellow, that it should be any satisfaction to see his Augustus exactly at that part of his composition which has cost him the most trouble; or, at the very passage which he thinks the best, yawning, or playing with his young Mauritanian dwarf*. Horace, as we all along perceive, is the most reasonable man in the world: however, he takes the liberty, with all imaginable modesty and — frankness, to suggest to Augustus, that, for all that, it ought not to be entirely indifferent to a great potentate, desirous that his own exploits should be rehearsed to posterity, if in hunting after a bard for that purpose, he should accidentally stumble upon a miserable rhymester instead of a good poet. Fortunately here comes the famous example of Alexander the Great opportunely to his aid, whom, because he was a king, and had already been three hundred years in his grave, he might venture to make as ridiculous as he pleased; especially after the fine compliment he had made to Augustus respecting his predilection for Virgil and Varius, who had about that time quitted the stage. That Horace would not have that opportunity escape him, for shewing "that the resolution he himself had adopted, not to venture at all upon so exalted a subject as the exploits of Augustus, was best for the reputation of both," is, after all that we have said concerning the disposition of our Poet in respect to this point, natural to presume.

Such being, therefore, the skeleton of this most interesting of all the Sermones of our poetical Philosopher, it is likewise, methinks, all that can be necessary for convincing us of the truth of what I have advanced respecting the plan of the piece.

In the execution are united all the characteristic beauties by which Horace, with all his apparent simplicity and levity, has for so many ages maintained his ground as the only one of his kind; and in no other of his works do we see, if I may say so, all the facets of his genius so beautifully sparkle together as in this. In particular there runs through the whole Epistle a sort of unaffected reserve, and a continued observance of the proper tone, just suitable towards Augustus, who, though all-powerful, constantly affected the modesty of a private person; a beautiful middle-tint between abasement and equality, between seriousness and pleasantry, between cringing flattery and incongruous affectation of acting the part of Cato with him who now held the world in his grasp — in short, such a happy mixture of philosophy, wit, and humour, with imagination, sagacity, and good manners, that perhaps nothing more perfect of the kind exists. What I here affirm, though I affirm it from my own conviction, has uniformly been the judgment of the finest geniuses of all the nations where learning is encouraged; and if the reader — presupposing, what ought always to be presupposed,

* Augustus was a particular admirer of comely young dwarfs, whom he caused to be sent to him from all the extremities of the earth; especially from Mauritania and Syria. Besides being as little as possible, they must, however, be perfectly well formed, handsome, and lively. He amused himself with their prattle, played with them for nuts; and thus forgot, in acting the child with them, his constitutional melancholy, and the cares of the world. *Sueton.* in *Aug.* cap. lxxxiii.—From Dio Cassius we learn, that it was even the fashion at that time for the Roman ladies of quality to have beautiful little boys, who were expressly trained, to the gratifying of the lust of the eyes, to run naked about their apartments. *Hist. Rom.* lib. xlviii.

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that the fault is not in his eyes — can see nothing of all this in a translation, Horace at least is not to blame; and the translator, who has ventured with unequal abilities, and in a language heterogeneous to the Latin, upon such an original, must bear alone the penalty of his presumption.

——— *in publica commoda peccem,*
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Cæsar.

Our readers may recollect the brief representation we made of the city of Rome during the absence of Augustus in the years 732—35, in the Magazine for April 1807, page 317, in illustration of the Epistle to *Numicius*. The Romans exhibited in those three years, when Augustus had as it were once more left them to themselves, the strongest proof, that liberty, if he had been disposed in earnest to re-establish it, would have been a fatal present to them. They themselves had a livelier sense than ever, how necessary for them it was that they should be governed by one sole monarch; how unlimited soever the authority of that one should be, so he only did not bear the odious name of *king*; only impressed not their minds with the outward pomp and state of the regal dignity, only retained the customary forms and names: so that he was in their opinion but a sort of prime minister, who held his authority from them, gave them an account of his political administration, and was (or affected to appear) so little above the law, that, on the contrary, every exemption from the law, which had not been already granted him, as it were remuneratively, by the Senate and people, he should occasionally (*i. e.* as often as he found it subservient to his views) request of them as a favour.

Accordingly, on the return of Augustus in the year 735 to Rome, where his presence was absolutely necessary to the prevention of utter confusion and ruin; the Senate and the people unanimously declared, that he was the only physician that could heal the disorders of the Republick; and in order to invest him legitimately with all the authority requisite to that end, not only was the superintendance of the public morals (*præfectura morum*) and the power to reform the Senate, and to put down all unlawful abuses (*censoria potestas*), committed to him; but also the Consular authority for life, to such an extent that, without bearing the title of Consul, he should hold and exercise the entire authority and all the prerogatives of that high office both within and without Rome. Seeing now that, by this decree of the Roman Senate and people, besides the power of an unlimited command over the whole military force of the Republick both by sea and land, and the *tribunicia potestas*, which he was already possessed of for life, he received in addition the consular and censorial authority in their full extent: it is easy for us to conceive in what sense Horace might say, that he alone sustained the whole weight of the political administration. Augustus, about the time when Horace wrote this, had in some measure brought to effect the great work of reformation which he had undertaken: that is to say, as far as it was politically feasible, and compatible with his personal interest. And to those no less extensively operose, than fruitless operations, which however compressed within the compass of a line and a half produce an exceedingly fine poetical effect, relate the first lines of this Epistle. These three points, *armis tueri*, *moribus ornare*, *legibus emendare*, contain all that the best of princes can do for the good of his people. Augustus had this merit with regard to Italy; the greater part whereof was now, in a manner, no more than the suburbs of immense Rome. He made it his business at least to repair, to prop, to plaster the buildings that were every where going to ruin, and to ornament them with new and magnificent fronts. The Romans were satisfied; they adored him for it. He did even more for them than they required (for they required only *bread* and *shows* *); he provided for all, held all together, renovated, animated, embellished all. And could Horace any longer have refused for once to give a blast in the trumpet of Fame, for proclaiming such various, such signal merits to the world?

This is all that I have to alledge in vindication of the only real piece of flattery that can be laid to his charge,

* ——— Nam qui dabat olim
Imperium, fasces, legiones, omnia, nunc se
Continet, atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et *Circenses* ———
JUVENAL, Sat. X.

charge, namely, that offensive distich:

Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus *in uno,*
Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo.

Horace here *says* nothing more than *what the Romans did.* — "But he praises them for it." — Could he in an Epistle to Augustus do less? — And, if we would be equitable, had not that mortal, the only one of his kind, really one side on which he shone conspicuous beyond all that went before him and have come after him? — I readily allow, that Brutus was a greater man than his friend Horace, because he had rather die than see the day when he should be forced to make Octavius such a compliment. But — nobody is obliged to be a hero; and where are the men, at least in our days, who have a right to tax our Poet on that account? W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 14.

YOUR Magazine is the oldest, the most respectable, and the most impartial of these kind of publications; its character is above being the tool of any faction, either in science or any other department: therefore you have given admission to Dr. Harrington's highly valuable papers, which I think perfectly satisfactory, proving incontestably his Theory. Mr. Davy allows that there is a great quantity of the nitrous acid in the Galvanic processes; but he endeavours to shew that this acid is formed from the azote in the distilled water, and the oxygen it meets with in the process; and to prove which he refers to an experiment of Dr. Priestley's, that water contains a quantity of azote from imparting it to the hydrogen gas exposed to the water. But, as Dr. Harrington shews, Dr. Priestley's expement proves the reverse, to which I refer my readers; it is a little singular and suspicious of Mr. Davy's candour, in referring to *such* an experiment, when in his extensive laboratory he might have satisfied himself in twenty-four hours, by exposing hydrogen gas to pure distilled water, to see whether the hydrogen had received any azote from it. As his Theory rests so essentially upon this point, I think I may hazard an opinion that he did try it, and found, as I did, that it had received no azote; as even Dr. Priestley's experiment clearly shews, that in exposing it for many months it had received none. But, Mr. Urban, as the elucidation of this point so essentially decides whether Dr. Harrington or Mr. Davy is right, I made the following experiment:

I collected some pure water from burning hydrogen and oxygen gases, burning them very slowly, so that, as Dr. Harrington justly observes, the acid necessarily formed might be carried off by the fire in the process, so that there was no acid in the water after the process; which I ascertained by the nicest chemical tests. This is pure water, which, even according to them, could contain no azote. I then employed the same apparatus which Mr. Davy made use of when he introduced hydrogen gas to the action of the pile over pure water. See Nicholson's Journal, vol. XVIII. p. 329. But, instead of hydrogen gas, I introduced the purest oxygen gas *over this pure water.* Then this pure water was exposed to the action of a powerful pile, and in a short time the water was strongly impregnated with the nitrous acid; and, as Mr. Davy says, "The acid, as far as its properties were examined, agreed with the pure nitrous acid; having an excess of nitrous gas." Upon evaporation, "the acid was strong;" and all this nitrous acid comes, according to Mr. Davy, from the azote, which the purest water contains. Mr. Davy says, "I had never made any experiments in which acid matter, having the properties of nitrous acid, was not produced; and the longer the operation, the greater was the quantity that appeared." I examined the residual gas after my experiment, most of it being consumed in the process, and it was considerably less pure; containing a great proportion of both carbonic acid and azote gases. The oxygen gas was previously passed through lime water before it was introduced into the receiver of the air-pump; which directly confirms Dr. Harrington's great and important system, that by phlogiston or fixed fire in active combustions, as in burning hydrogen gas, the acid of the oxygen gas is condensed into an acid, namely the nitrous

trous acid; but that in less active combustions, as in oils, charcoals, &c. it leaves the oxygen acid in an aërial state, as the aërial mephitic acid, or what is erroneously called the carbonic acid, and in imperfect combustion into azote gas. See Dr. Harrington's incomparable, decisive, and unanswerable work, lately published, called "The Death-warrant of the French Theory of Chemistry," beginning at p. 38 to 41, where all this doctrine is clearly and most satisfactorily proved, which his enemies are unable to answer, but take every method to suppress its sale and circulation.

Indeed the Doctor proves these doctrines both analytically and synthetically by many experiments. I shall mention only a few, taken from the above work. When speaking of water impregnated with the carbonic acid gas, and having it turned into oxygen gas by exposing it to the sun, and having extraneous bodies placed in the water, he says, p. 139, "For, as Count Rumford indisputably proved that threads of silk, however repeatedly employed, and however repeatedly washed, would equally answer the process; therefore could not, to the most prejudiced French Theorists, act by abstracting charcoal from the carbonic acid; nay, Dr. Woodhouse found that powdered charcoal equally answered producing the purest oxygen gas, nay, any extraneous body." He also says, p. 260, "But, to do away all cavil, take a pile formed without any zinc or iron, and its disks filled with a solution of the caustic alkali; let the pure air that is admitted to the pile pass through lime-water, and upon the action of the pile; the alkali will become mild, becoming saturated with fixed air. I formed a pile of this kind, and kept constantly supplying it with air, passing through lime-water, under which process the pure air evidently disappeared, and was found united to the alkali as fixed air. I entreat that the reader will not take this upon my authority, but that he will try the experiment. Indeed this effect is nothing new, for Mr. Kirwan, that changeable gentleman, in his Essay upon Phlogiston, p. 52, says, "It is impossible to deny all credit to those who asserted, that lime-water was precipitated by taking the electric spark in common air, though it did not succeed with Mr. Cavendish, either from his using an instrument of different power from that used by other, or air phlogisticated by a different process." Now permit me to ask Mr. Kirwan if he can possibly suppose the electrical spark to be charcoal. Messrs. Biot and Cavirt shew that the Galvanic pile is an excellent eudiometer, it attracting all the oxygen gas of the atmospheric air."

AN *honest* AND *candid* FRIEND TO SCIENCE AND TO TRUTH.

LETTER LV. ON PRISONS.

"Hoc ideò (dedic. templi) facere non cuicunque permittitur, nisi castæ manus, nisi familiaris sacris animus accesserit *."

QUINT. Declam. ccccxxiii. p. 238.

IN the whole course of the correspondence on Prisons, the duties of Religion, and the decorum and reverence in exercising them, as well as a decent appearance of the places appropriated to their performance, have ever been seriously recommended †; but in the subsequent Letter, the most obvious deficiency is presented, as it respects the place used for Divine Worship, and the anomalous congregation it admits.

Whoever seriously considers the nature and object of adoration, will neither enter nor leave the Sanctuary with levity: the Royal Psalmist ‡, under this impression, reverentially declares, "I will wash my hands in innocence, so will I compass thy altar." This well coincides with one of the axioms of Pythagoras, as recorded by Jamblichus §, "Never to enter into the temple immediately from the way-side, as if the worship of God were a merely accidental, transient, and supernumerary business."

* This is a work (the dedication of a temple) not to be engaged in by any but such as have chaste or pure hearts, and a mind intimately acquainted and conversant with sacred things.

† See Letters XI. XII. XVII. XVIII.

‡ Psalm xxvi. 6.

§ Εις ιερον ου δει εκπεπεσθαι, ου γαρ παρεργον δει ποιεισθαι τον θεον (al. το θειον). Vit. Pythag. fig. 85, p. 70.

How different, indeed, is the conduct of too many persons, who possess superior information to prisoners in general! If a degradation of the Sanctuary and its officers be familiarized, religious and moral duties will be disregarded, and the influence of depravity extended.

J. C. Lettsom.

Huntingdon. Gaoler, *William Aveling*. Salary £105. from the County, and £4. from the Corporation. Also allowed £6. *per annum*, to supply the criminals with straw for bedding. Fees, debtors, 12*s*. 6*d*. Felons, &c. 13*s*. 4*d*. Besides which, the Under-sheriff demands of each debtor, four shillings for his *Liberate!* Garnish, 2*s*. 6*d*. by order of the Magistrates; a most singular *regulation*.—Chaplain, Rev. *Daniel Williams*. Duty, prayers and sermon every Wednesday. Salary, £20. and £10. for the Bridewell.—Surgeon, Mr. *Desborough*, for felons only. Salary, £15. 15*s*. for Gaol and Bridewell.—Number of prisoners, Aug. 31, 1807, debtors 4, felons, &c. 6. Allowance, to debtors, nine pounds of bread, weekly; to felons and other criminal prisoners, three quartern loaves, *per* week.

Remarks. The Gaoler's house, which is situate in the High-street, has no appearance of an appendage to a prison. The Gaol is behind it, to which the access is through a passage, leading immediately to the *Felons' Day-room*. This is about 16 feet square, and 10 feet high. It has a fire-place, with two iron-grated windows; and here (as there is no Chapel) Divine Service is performed! A place *set apart* for Divine Worship should seem to carry some respect with it. I wish the present were not a glaring exception. The attendance of debtors, I understand to be optional; and, indeed, it is not very likely that a *serious* debtor, who had his Prayer-book, and could read, would come into a room, where it was impossible he could be devout. What a close and motley mixture must it exhibit! Clergyman, gaoler, felons, misdemeanors—to say nothing of debtors (most of whom I suppose never attend), within a space of sixteen feet square, all upon one floor; no reading-desk, nor forms; to say nothing likewise of this House of Prayer's being made also the kitchen, day-room, and constant abode of an avowed den of thieves. In short, this is one of the worst constructed prisons in the kingdom.

Adjoining to the felons' day-room is another, about 14 feet square; in the flooring of which a trap-door is made, and through it a descent of 11 steps leads to their sleeping-room, the size of their day-room, having an arched roof, and two iron-grated windows. This last contains three bedsteads, for three persons each; to which straw-in-sacking only is allowed them to sleep on.

The *Dungeon*, or "Hole," formerly used for convicts under sentence of death, adjoins to the sleeping-room before-mentioned; and is 10 feet by 4 only, 6 feet high, with an oak bedstead, and straw bedding, as above.

The Keeper, however, assured me, that no prisoners were ever put there *now*; yet, why continue its furniture if never used? From what I thought, therefore, on seeing such a receptacle, I could not help wishing it had been *inaccessibly bricked up*.

The court-yard to this part of the Gaol is about 21 feet square. In very severe weather the prisoners are allowed two bushels of coals *per* week. For deserters there are assigned two sleeping-cells, which, both together are 14 feet by 11, and 10 feet high, with straw only on the floor to sleep on; and also a day-room of 11 feet by 4 feet 6.

The sleeping-room for the lesser criminals is over the felons' day-room, and of the same size. The common court-yard above described is for the indiscriminate use of all.

The women felons have a court-yard, 28 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6; and a day-room and sleeping-room adjoining to it on the ground floor, each about 13 feet by 10, with a bedstead.

The hospital, or infirmary-room has four good windows, and is 19 feet 6 by 12 feet 6; but the cieling is too confined, being only 7 feet 6 inches high. Here is likewise a small room for the nurse. The bedsteads throughout the whole Prison are of strong oak, 6 feet long by 5 feet wide; with no other bedding upon them but straw, put into what they call "Coarse Pickling."

Men debtors have a court-yard also,

53 feet

53 feet by 26, and a day-room 30 feet by 14, with a fire-place. Their sleeping-room above is about 26 feet by 14 feet 6, and has four bedsteads, for two persons each.

At my summer visits the debtors complained to me of excessive heat, from a want of ventilation; the two small iron-grated apertures made to admit a thorough air being nearly stopped up on the outside. The County allows straw only, so that the debtors in general bring their own beds, or else the Keeper furnishes a single bed at 2*s.* 4*d.* *per* week, or if two sleep together, at 1*s.* 9*d.* each; and, for those who can afford it, there are two other rooms in the house at 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* week.

Women-debtors have a separate court-yard, 33 feet by 19; a day-room 21 feet by 16, with a fire-place; and over it their sleeping-room, nearly of the same size, with four bedsteads, for two each, like those for men debtors. They furnish their own bedding. The windows of this room formerly commanded a fine view of the country, which made it both pleasant and healthy; but, at my last visit, the wall of the court-yard had been so raised as to intercept the scenery.

Mops, brooms, pails, &c. are allowed to keep the prison clean. Convicts under sentence of transportation have not the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week. For the conveyance of one transport only to Woolwich, the Gaoler is paid £12; if more than one, £9. for each: and to Portsmouth, for each £12.

A Table of Rates and Fees, approved by the Magistrates, is hung up in the Prison, in which 2*s.* 6*d.* for *garnish* is absolutely *ordered* to be taken of every prisoner. It is to be hoped this respectable County will follow the general, and almost universal example of all others, and cause it to be abolished.

No allowance of money to prisoners on discharge is ordered, unless the Gaoler sees it needful; but when so, he informed me it is given by him and charged to the County.

No firing is here allowed, except to felons in very severe weather: nor any employment furnished by the County. Such debtors, however, as are of handicraft trades, and can procure it from without, are permitted to work, and receive all they earn.

There is a pump in every court-yard; but no bath, nor oven, which are much wanted. I found the whole of this ill-arranged Prison well supplied with water, and very clean. The Act for Preservation of Health, and clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

Huntingdon Bridewell. Gaoler, *William Nichols*. Salary, £28. from the County, and £2. from the Borough.—Chaplain (a new appointment, since my last visit in 1807), the Rev. *Daniel Williams*. Duty, Prayers and Sermon every Wednesday. Salary, £10.—Surgeon, Mr. *Desborough*.—Number of prisoners, August 31, 1807, *fourteen*. Allowance, eighteen pence *per* week, and half their earnings.

Remarks. This Prison would have been better situated on the rising ground at the back of it. The site on which it is built was the gift of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, at the edge of the common; its situation is low.

Here are four court-yards; two of them spacious and airy, and well supplied with water. On the ground floor are four work-rooms, two for men, the others for women: also a day-room or kitchen, and fire-places to each room. Above stairs are eight sleeping-rooms, four of each for men and women, with straw-in-sacking to sleep on, which is furnished by the Keeper; and two dark rooms, set apart for the solitary confinement of two prisoners in each. No infirmary, or other room appropriated to the sick.

The employment here consists in beating hemp, dressing flax, and spinning, and is furnished by the Keeper, who receives one half of the prisoners' earnings.

No Rules and Orders. Neither the Act for Preservation of Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors hung up. The Prison clean.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly, James Neild.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. Urban, *Rodney-Stoke, Sept.* 28.

AMONG the many excellent institutions established within these few years in our Metropolis, as well

for

for the promotion of antient Literature, as for the improvement of the Arts and Sciences; it is, I think, Sir, rather surprising, that no plan has ever yet been adopted *for facilitating to Authors the publication of their respective works*, by advancing to them, either by loan or otherwise, such sums of money as may be found requisite for defraying the expences of printing, &c. If a *permanent Fund* for this purpose were once established, and its application entrusted to proper persons, I can already foresee in my own mind a great variety of good effects which it might naturally be expected would spring from it, not only to the Authors themselves, but (what is of infinitely higher consequence) to the *publick at large*. Many a literary character in humble life, whose talents are now, alas! buried in obscurity, and to whom is unhappily denied the *power* of benefiting either himself or the world by the productions of his pen, by reason of the *heavy costs* which must unavoidably attend their publication, and the hazard of those costs being ever reimbursed to him—many such a character would then, as may easily be supposed, be induced to apply himself with redoubled diligence and attention to the concerns of his library, by the favourable tender of *encouragement* which would thus be held out to him in the prosecution of his studies; by seeing before him the cheering prospect of, at least, *some remuneration* in return for his labours—when the *means* of introducing himself to public notice, and by consequence (in many cases perhaps) the means of making an ample provision for a numerous family of children, by the laudable and honourable exertion of his own genius only, in the way of *Authorship*, should be freed from every difficulty, by the *certain* and *positive assurance* which such an Institution would afford to him; that if, after due examination into their merits, his compositions should be deemed *worthy of publication*, the *charges* of such publication would, either wholly or in part, be defrayed without any, or but little, inconvenience to his private finances; and, consequently, every pecuniary risk on his own side be thus completely done away*. And if, Sir, so valuable an advantage would probably accrue to Authors themselves from the adoption of such a measure as the one proposed, it surely requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive what extentensive and lasting benefits would be likely to arise from it to the *community* at large! By *facilitating the means of publication of books* in the manner suggested, the cause of Literature, in all its various and important branches, would be both rapidly and considerably advanced. New Authors would start up from every quarter, in every succeeding year; and we might soon be able to anticipate, in the rising generation also, the Newtons, the Lockes, the Boyles,

* By a reference to the account of the application of the subscriptions towards the designs of that most excellent and benevolent Institution, the "Literary Fund Society," *one very principal cause* of embarassment to literary men (amongst several others, which gave rise to the different deplorable instances of distress which are therein recorded) will be found to originate with the *very heavy expences* which have been unavoidably incurred by the *publication of their writings*. To take away, therefore, the *possibility* of the Learned being involved in such insuperable difficulties and perplexities for the time to come, by a recurrence of similar circumstances, the *cause* itself must, of course, first of all be completely set aside; the humble endeavour to effect which is the sole object of this present address. If, indeed, *the funds* of the Society above mentioned were augmented by *a more general subscription* than has hitherto been collected, there would then, perhaps, be no necessity for raising any *separate* contribution for this purpose. The *means* of that Society being thus enlarged, it cannot be doubted that all its members would, in such case, most cheerfully consent at once to the dedication of some portion (and some *considerable* portion too) of their wealthy store to the laudable design of assisting, under certain specific conditions, both Authors and Editors of any credit in the payment of the expences of their respective publications; thereby *timely preventing* the horrid and frightful approach of that distress which would otherwise in a variety of instances be almost sure to come upon them, from the circumstance of their *having no other resource than the scanty contents of their own pockets at command, to answer the weighty demands of the Stationer and Printer for paper and letter-press.*

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and the Bacons of the future age! New improvements and new discoveries would be daily made in the Arts and Sciences, and new articles of general information would soon be elicited from sources hitherto unheard-of, or, at least (through want of proper encouragement) never before regarded or attended to as worthy of public notice. In a word, by the aid proposed to be extended to the Student of every description through the medium of a public Fund, an ardent and universal zeal would, I apprehend, be at once created in the mind of the whole country; and it would be every man's ambition—at least, it would be the ambition of every well-educated man, to stand foremost in the cause of Letters, and generously and eagerly to engage in the glorious contest (the only earthly contest, indeed, worth engaging in)—*who* should exert his abilities with the best effect for the *general good*—for the promotion and advancement of the permanent welfare and prosperity of his native land.

Such, Mr. Urban, in my humble opinion, would, at no great distance of time, be found to be the happy result of the Establishment, which I most heartily wish, as a sincere friend to Literature, to see formed in the British Metropolis; as being most likely, according to the conception of my own mind, to prove the fruitful source of a vast abundance of utility to us all. If, therefore, Sir, you will do me the honour of sparing a column or two for the insertion of this Letter, perhaps some of your numerous and very respectable Correspondents in the literary world may be induced to bestow a little serious attention upon the subject, and favour the publick, in some future number of the Gentleman's Magazine, with a string of *Proposals* for giving immediate effect to the hint now submitted to their judgment and consideration, by the institution of a general *Subscription Fund*, to be exclusively appropriated to the purpose already mentioned and recommended to be set on foot. In the earnest expectation of which, I remain, Mr. Urban, with the highest esteem, your constant reader and admirer, T. A. S.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 10.

At this time, when an opportunity is given for the Managers of Covent-garden Theatre to produce new scenery, dresses, and decorations, in their future exhibitions, no one department ought to have greater claim on their attention, than that of getting-up the historic and other dramas of our immortal Bard, in a grand, appropriate, architectural, and costumic manner. Even the pretended bug-bear "PREJUDICE*" (that is, the minds of the publick long familiarized to a fantastic sort of design in scenery and dresses) should be withdrawn on this occasion. The want of antiquarian knowledge, both in the stage-painter and dress-maker, is but too manifest in whatever they bring forward as things relative to past times. It is possible, indeed, the Artist may have heard that centuries back the mode of building differed *somewhat* from that in use at the present day; while the Tailor's researches in his line never stretch beyond the experience of Bartholomew Fair, the Masquerade warehouse, or his own shop-board. I speak thus positively, as I have not yet witnessed on the stage any regular reference to our former mansion adornments, or a faithful shew of that elegance and splendour of raiment which our ancestors displayed at all periods.

To prove the necessity of a reform in these matters, I shall bring forward a few *errors* which have arisen in the Shakspearian School within these half-dozen years: they cannot totally be forgotten by Readers, who will make their own comments on the occasion, as I revive them to recollection.

Macbeth. Action about the period of Edward the Confessor.—Scenes. The architecture of every style but that of the time, which was Saxon, and of which species we have about us still innumerable specimens.—Dresses. Wholly fancy; and the very silly use made of the plaid manufacture to bedeck the several cha-

* A reason given to the Author of this paper by a celebrated Tragedian, and supposed classical "bringer-out" of Shakspeare's plays, why so little care is taken to render them due honour in this respect.

racters,

racters, betrays in managers a want of research into antient documents; as I cannot, after the most diligent enquiry, find that the plaid, or parti-coloured woollen manufacture, was in wear previous to the beginning of the troubles in Scotland in the year 1715; in consequence of which, I will start an opinion, and not without some foundation (as I have listened to many a curious tale in my hour). At the above date, when an armed force hostile to the Government appeared in the North, it was necessary for them to assume some kind of uniform distinct from that of those they had to contend with; and as they wished to grasp three countries, for England they therefore bore the red stripe, for Scotland the blue, and for Ireland the green: thus, conjunctively and in heraldic wise, they composed the favourite tri-coloured blazonry, which ever since the Scotch Military have worn (properly or improperly it is not for me to say). Moreover, it was a common thing, at the time hinted, for people in London to distinguish themselves and their country by wearing a favour of one of the above three tinctures.—Decorations: Truncheons (a modern warlike symbol), and swords for the fighters, and *birch-brooms* and *high-crowned hats* for the witches; a modern dessert given by Macbeth, by way of banquet, at which he and his lady are present, but so placed aloft that they cannot assist thereat, &c. &c.

Henry IV. First Part. Scenes: Not one in the architecture of the 15th century; and the Inn for Falstaff and company, a modern common road-side public-house, with the inviting information of "*An Ordinary on Sundays at Two o'Clock.*" Dresses entirely fancy. Decorations, none.

Winter's Tale. Action supposed in the periods of Paganism. Scenes, &c. Some in the Roman style, and some in that of our Tudor Pointed method. A Roman Procession, and a Westminster-hall Court of Justice. Dresses, partly Roman, and partly in the Vandyke fashion. Decorations: Roman altars, with cathedral eagle reading-desks, and a St. Paul's churchyard toy-shop *rocking-horse*, &c. &c.

Henry VIII. Scenes: No attempt at the *melange* mode of Architecture prevailing in his reign; most of the buildings fancy, and the rest a bastard sort of imitation of our Pointed styles, without any discrimination in point of arrangement, so as to mark the different exteriors and interiors occasionally brought forward. Dresses: Henry's dress the only good study, but incomplete. Wolsey's robes, a copy from a modern Italian Cardinal. The rest of the dresses, either masquerade, or from the left-off household liveries of his present Majesty. Decorations: Handel's organ, to which is sung his air in Theodora, "Angels ever bright and fair." A confectioner's display of Roman temples and Chinese pagodas. Covent-garden volunteer funeral drums and fifes, with kettle-drums and trumpets from Knightsbridge, and an Old Hummums' Cook with a Clare-market cleaver for an executioner, &c. &c.

Richard III. Scenes: wholly modern composition, and no idea manifested in a reference to Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, once the residence of the Usurper. A flower-garden, with an unbounded distance, for the interior of the Tower of London, is also presented. Dresses: the only one studied is that for Richard, but partakes much of the masquerade cut, as do the rest of the wardrobe. In this play, where so much is talked about armour, nothing of the kind is visible, excepting on Richmond, marking that of a common foot-soldier, not the knight accomplished in complete armour. Decorations: *truncheons*, swords, sofa, a Newgate-market undertaker's paraphernalia, Covent-garden drums, and an octavo Russia-bound volume (probably a copy of this very play) instead of an illuminated MS Psalter, &c. &c.*

As these statements cannot be contradicted or controverted upon any just grounds, I repeat the time is now at hand, in spite of "PREJUDICE," for Managers to consult our Antiquities, Antiquaries, and all kinds of publications coming under their auspices. Let them employ Artists with real inclinations to study from antient documents for the scenic imitations. Let them bind the Tailor under heavy penalties to follow the same path; and let them send

* Other of Shakspeare's works thus burlesqued could be brought forward, but these few are judged sufficient for the present purpose.

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the Decorator, or Property-man, to the museums about the kingdom for every necessary information. Thus inclining, let Managers begin their new race for fame; and then Shakspeare's honours will bloom in all their real glory, a glory which History warrants, and Common Sense demands. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

THERE is no subject upon which I reflect with more frequency or solicitude, than the present situation of our Established Church. Vigorous the exertions, and rapid the strides, the Calvinistic Methodists are making to render their wild and visionary notions most popular and prevalent throughout the kingdom. The Papists also are by no means uninterested or unconcerned Spectators of the passing scene. Assiduous the endeavours, and subtle the means they are employing, to spread their dangerous and erroneous doctrines; and, I am afraid, with considerable success among the lower orders of the community.

Many of the inhabitants of Kennington, and various other places, are become proselytes to their opinions; and defend them with zeal and arguments sufficiently plausible to confound and perplex, if not gain over the illiterate and uninformed.

In the mean time, the friends of our Ecclesiastical Establishment seem totally indifferent to what happens; fearless of danger, and inattentive to consequences. The Government, and our dignified Clergy, want to be roused on the subject. We owe the prodigious increase of Non-conformists to our own indolence and supineness. We do not accommodate ourselves to the existing moment, but suffer things to continue in the state in which we find them. To the most careless observer, the wonderful augmentation of the suburbs of the Metropolis must be apparent. Many parishes in the outskirts of town, such as Mary-le-bone, Pancras, St. James's, Clerkenwell, Islington, &c. contain more thousands of inhabitants than they formerly did hundreds; nay, some of them than they did tens; yet the same solitary church, which was erected for a population inhabiting a few streets or detached houses, still remains the only place of regular worship; or if Chapels of Ease are built, they are all private property; speculations to obtain a good interest for money; and no way calculated for persons who cannot pay handsomely for religious instruction.

St. George's Bloomsbury, and St. George the Martyr, have applications for pews from persons of three years standing in their parishes, whose wishes cannot be complied with for want of room; St. James's, Clerkenwell, since the decision in favour of Mr. Foster, who is what is called a Gospel Preacher, and the Chapel in Pentonville served by one of his adherents, do not afford one seat for any of the more moderate and rational parishioners not infected with the Methodistical mania.

In short, Kennington, Lambeth, St. Luke's, Old-street, and all the churches in the vicinity of the Metropolis, are totally inadequate to the accommodation of the populous districts for whose use they are intended. It is true, in the City, the churches are numerous, and present you with little else but bare walls and deserted benches; but that consideration by no means invalidates the assertion, that there is a necessity for a greater number of regular places of worship, to which persons of all ranks may have indiscriminate access, at the West, East, North, and South ends of the town.

Where Gospel Preachers, as they are denominated, mount the pulpits, no doubt numerous congregations are drawn together; but they do not consist of inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but of Dissenters from our Liturgy collected from all parts of London and its environs. Mary-le-bone parish contains, at the lowest computation, 60,000 souls; but its church and chapels afford accommodation for no more than 300 at the utmost, of such persons as cannot afford to give a liberal compensation for hearing the word of God, and assembling together for the purpose of religious worship. Pancras, and several other parishes, are in a similar predicament according to their different sizes. Now, Mr. Urban, I would ask you, I would ask our spiritual and temporal Governors, what are the lower ranks of society to do? Are they to lose all sense of Religion,

or

or are they to become Papists, Methodists, Anabaptists, &c.? *Minima de malis.* Better they should belong to any sect of Christians, than to have all pious sentiments fade away from their minds. A. Z.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 29.

EVERY Friend of our Church Establishment must rejoice to learn that his Majesty has commanded an Enquiry to be made into the amount of all Livings under £150. *per annum*, in order, it is presumed, that they may be augmented in proportion to their present yearly value, and other circumstances. The small value of many Livings has, indeed, long been a subject of general complaint. Among the Livings in the gift of the Crown, there are, I believe, several under even £50. *per annum;* and, consequently, which have a very reasonable claim to a very considerable augmentation.—The case of *Graduates* of respectable characters and small incomes is, it should seem, worthy of particular consideration, as their education has been, in general, attended with much expence; but some few Clergymen are I am sorry to say, more inclined, and better qualified, to pursue hares, &c. than the studies of their profession, and certainly deserve no farther encouragement. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 3.

I SHOULD be extremely obliged to any of your Hertfordshire Correspondents, if they would favour me with the epitaphs of *Sir H. Blount* and *Sir T. P. Blount*, or any others of the *Blount family*, who lie buried in the church of Ridge in that county. Also to any of your Essex Correspondents for the epitaphs of *A. Wilson* and *W. Derham*, the former of whom is buried in the church of Felsted, the latter in that of Upminster, in that county.

Yours, &c. T. C. O.

Mr. Urban, *Spital-square, Oct.* 12.

IT cannot but afford a subject of the deepest regret to every mind susceptible of the emotions of humanity, that thousands of our fellow-creatures are prematurely consigned to the grave, through the want of that speedy assistance which the calamities incident to our feeble frame so imperiously demand.

Such reflections as these occurred to my mind, when I lately read an account of the death of the eminently-learned Professor Porson. His body was for a considerable time exposed to the cold, and no medical aid employed. Had the plans which I recommended twenty years ago* been adopted, namely, the establishment of Receiving-houses, where an apparatus, and every thing suitable to support the philanthropic efforts of the Faculty, would have been readily furnished, the triumphs of Death might, in a variety of instances, have been abridged, and many a valuable member of society restored to his afflicted relatives.

In my opinion, as accidents of the most melancholy nature so frequently occur, the Legislature is called upon, by every argument that the most disinterested humanity can suggest, to comply with the wishes of the publick, either in soothing the miseries of life by condolence, or succouring them by substantial services.

The preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures is an object peculiarly worthy the attention of a British Parliament. They cannot employ the public money to a better purpose. I have laboured near forty years in forwarding and facilitating a plan for the restoration of the apparently dead; I have lived to see it fixed upon a permanent basis, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties and prejudices with which it had to contend. And I cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, that the Legislature, which has so frequently diffused its benevolence for the comfort of an inferior animal, will not be inattentive to the distresses of those rational beings, who, from the commencement of existence, are exposed to an infinite variety of diseases.

Impartial Posterity will honour the memory of those illustrious Senators who atchieved a work so perfective of our nature, so wonderfully adapted to snatch every rank of life from the jaws of Death. William Hawes.

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* At that period, we well recollect, this worthy Philanthropist published an Address on premature Death and premature Interment; and for twice that space of time, by his Lectures on Suspended Animation, and his peculiar habits of practice, has laboured effectually in the cause of Life, and of the Humane Society. Edit.

131. *Memoirs of Colonel* Hutchinson. *(Concluded from p. 819.)*

AS it is not in our power to follow the narrative through all its most interesting circumstances, we shall endeavour to fix the Reader's attention on those which appear to us most deserving of notice. Mrs. Hutchinson possessed a strong natural genius, and her parents endeavoured to cultivate it to the utmost of their ability. She read well at four years of age; and was constant in her attendance at church, till at length she acquired the faculty of repeating the heads of the sermons she had heard, with accuracy and facility. At seven, she had eight different instructors, in languages, musick, dancing, writing, and needle-work; all of which she acknowledges she neglected for reading. Such was her passion for this pursuit, that the hours for relaxation were given up; and, though her books were taken from her, she found means to procure others. We think the ensuing extract on this subject will cause a smile at the expence of our young votary of literature:

"My father would have me learne Latine; and I was so apt that I outstript my brothers, who were at schoole, allthough my father's chaplaine, that was my tutor, *was a pitifull dull fellow*. My brothers, who had a greate deale of witt, had some emulation at the progresse I made in my learning, which very well pleased my father, though my mother would have been contented I had not so wholly addicted myselfe to that as to neglect my other quallities: as for musick and dancing, I profited very little in them, and would never practise my lute or harpsicords but when my masters were with me; and for my needle, I absolutely hated it; play among other children I despised; and when I was forced to entertaine such as came to visitt me, I tired them with more grave instructions than their mothers, and pluckt all their babies to pieces, and kept the children in such awe that they were glad when I entertained myselfe with elder company."

This turn of mind proved more acceptable to the sedate visitors of her parents, who "tooke" her "memory and instruction for witt." Miss Apsley's conduct, though apparently under the controul of superior reason, was, in other respects, a series of contradictions, as she employed herself in retailing the serious impressions she had received from her studies in Divinity to the thoughtless maids of the family on Sundays, and regularly performed her "due taskes of reading and praying." But, after this sacrifice to duty, she gave the reins to pleasure, and entered with avidity into "conversation which was not scandalously wicked," learned and heard witty songs and amorous sonnets, and even became the confidant of the female servants in "all the loves that were managed among" them. Here the narrative of her life ends abruptly, by the tearing-away of several leaves, which the Editor supposes to have been her own act. We are sorry that part of it which relates to her juvenile levity had not been suppressed; the candid and liberal Reader will view the confession of her childish follies as the artless tale of an innocent girl; and as such it appears to us: but it may be otherwise with those prudish persons who see every act of youth through the microscope of censure, pronouncing the inconsistencies of early life equally culpable with those of matured age, especially as it terminates in a way that conveys ideas injurious to her reputation; which we are decidedly convinced are undeserved.

A specimen of Mrs. Hutchinson's writing faces p. 18, copied from her Theological Remarks; the neatness of the characters contradicts her assertion that she neglected this part of her education, and leads us to attribute her saying so to her modesty.

The Memoirs are addressed to her children, in a pious and affecting panegyrick on the deceased subject of them. She then describes his person with the enthusiasm of a faithful wife; and expatiates on his virtues with all the fervour of grateful remembrance. It would be folly to criticise the ardency of this part of the work, or to enter into an examination whether all her assertions were founded on fact. There is indeed something so amiable in the praises of affectionate relatives (who are generally blind to each other's failings), that it would be little better than downright captiousness to point out where the world must dissent from them. Had the Colonel been every thing his fond consort pictured him to his offspring, his enemies were

worse

worse than fiends; but we that live long enough after his time to view things impartially may suppose that he was composed of common flesh and blood, and acted much in the same manner other well-disposed men would under the same circumstances; though the Lady says,

"To number his vertues is to give the epitome of his life, which was nothing else but a progresse from one degree of vertue to another; till, in a short time, he arrived to that height which many longer lives could never reach: and, had I but the power of rightly disposing and relating them, his single example would be more instructive than all the rules of the best morallists."

The Genealogical Table facing p. 19 traces the family of Hutchinson from the 10th of Edward I. 1282; and from Barnard Hutchinson, of Cowlam, co. Ebor. down to Julius the editor. Colonel John H. was the eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas H. and Lady Margaret his first wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Biron, of Newstead. But our business is less with the early particulars of his life than with those eventful acts which distinguished his manhood; and to those we beg leave to confine ourselves, except in one instance, and that is, the opinions of Predestination entertained by the subject of these Memoirs. Nor should we notice them but to do justice to the Editor, who introduces the following note, founded on these words of the text;

"The gentleman that assisted him he converted to a right beliefe in that great poynt of Predestination, he having bene before of the Arminian judgment, till, upon the serious examination of both principles, and comparing them with the Scriptures, Mr. Hutchinson convinced him of the truth, and grew so well instructed in this principle, that he was able to maintaine it against any man."

Sensible of the dangers of this doctrine, Mrs. H. endeavoured to shew that her husband's reception into the number of the Elect did not render him careless of his moral duties; hence the following note:

"Mrs. H. in exculpating her husband, goes no part of the way towards shewing that the natural tendency of this principle differs from that which is objected against it; but merely that he resisted this bias from another consideration. This is certainly not a suitable place to discuss such a subject; and it is therefore dismissed with this remark,—that the partisans of the two opposite, or supposed opposite, principles of Predestination and Free-will, while they endeavour to implicate each other in absurdity and irreligion, agree in practice, and, guiding their actions by the best discretion they are masters of, end with referring the event to Providence, and praying to God for a blessing on their endeavours:—much more rational in so doing than farther exposing the weakness of human understanding by disquisitions far too refined for its reach. The conduct of modern times is in this respect more commendable than the past."

The candour of the conclusion of the above note affords a striking contrast to the religious dissentions of the time alluded to; which will be proved by another quotation. Mrs. H. speaks thus of her opponents:

"To keep the people in their deplorable security, till vengeance overtooke them, they were entertained with masks, stage-playes, and sorts of rude sports. Then began murther, incest, adultery, drunkennesse, swearing, fornication, and all sort of ribaldry, to be no concealed but countenanced vices, because they held such conformity with the Court example. Next to this, a greate cause of these abominations was the mixt marriages of Papist and Protestant families; which, no question, was a design of the Popish party to compasse and procure; and so successful, that I have observed that there was not one house of ten, where such a marriage was made, but the better party was corrupted; the children's soules were sacrificed to devills; the worship of God was laid aside in that family, for feare of distasting the idolator; the kindred, tenants, and neighbours, either quite turned from it, or cooled in their zeale for religion."

The Court mentioned above was that of James I. Of Charles I. Mrs. H. says, "he was temperate, chaste, and serious." The remainder of his character appears to have been drawn with a great degree of candour, as all the better parts are brought into view at the same time that his faults and errors are exposed. Of Laud she speaks as "a fellowe of meane extraction and arrogant pride;" and attributes the destruction of Charles to the insinuations of Henrietta-Maria, who endeavoured to convince him he ought to be as absolute in England as her father was in France; "and it hath bene observed," adds Mrs. H. "that a French queene never brought any happinesse to England." Enough has already been extracted on this head

head to explain why Col. Hutchinson adopted what was called the Puritanical party; the asperity of the wife also explains that he entered it not as an indifferent but as a determined partisan: and this will no longer be wondered at, after the knowledge that "at that time Mr. Henry Ireton was in the country, and being a kinsman of Mr. Hutchinson's, and one that had received so much advantage to himself and his family in the country by Sir Thomas Hutchinson's countenance and protection, that he seemed a kind of dependent upon him."

"Mr. Ireton, being very active in promoting the Parliament, and the Godly interest in the country, found greate opposition by some projectors and others of corrupt interest, that were in commission of the peace; whereupon making complaint at the Parliament, he procured some of them to be put out of the commission, and others better affected to be put in their roomes; of which Mr. Hutchinson was one."

This first step towards resistance was followed by Mr. H's demanding that a painting on glass, placed over the altar of a neighbouring church, representing the Crucifixion, should be broken, which the parish-priest complied with, much against his will; and a refusal to give up to Lord Newark, the lord lieutenant of the county, a quantity of gun-powder for the King's service. To this succeeded another less successful attempt to prevent the loss of powder in the town of Nottingham; when Mr. H. received the opprobrious term of *Roundhead* from a soldier; which induces Mrs. H. to explain the manner of its origin.

"When Puritanisme grew into a faction, the zealotts distinguisht themselves, both men and women, by severall affectations of habitt, lookes, and words; which, had it bene a reall declension of vanity, and embracing of sobriety in all those things, had bene most commendable in them; but their quick forsaking of those things, when they were where they would be, shewed that they neither ever took them up for conscience, or were corrupted by their prosperity to take up those vaine things they durst not practise under persecution. Among other affected habitts, few of the Puritanes, what degree soever they were of, wore their haire long enough to cover their eares; and the ministers and many others cut it close round their heads, with so many little peakes as was something ridiculous to behold; whereupon Cleaveland, in his Hue and Crie after them, begins,

'With hayre in characters and luggs in text,' &c.

From this custome of wearing their haires, that name of Round-head became the scornfull terme given to the whole Parliament party; whose army indeed marcht out so, but as if they had bene sent out only till their haire was growne. Two or three yeares after, any stranger that had seene them would have inquired the reason of that name."

From the time he entered into the views of the Parliament to the day of his death Mr. Hutchinson never enjoyed one quiet day; alarms and escapes without end attended his footsteps. Nor does it appear that he was clear of persecution even from members of his own party; one of whom, Sir John Gell, is particularly mentioned by Mrs. H. in terms vehemently reproachful; but not more so than those in which she describes others not sufficiently zealous in the cause they had adopted.

Speaking of Chadwick, she says,

"Never was a truer Judas since Iscariott's time than he, for he would kisse the man he had in his heart to kill. He naturally delighted in mischiefe and treachery; and was so exquisite a villaine, that he destroyed those designes he might have thriven by, with overlaying them with fresh knaveries."

Mrs. Hutchinson has committed one general oversight, which is the omission of dates; we can therefore only say that her husband and his brother were persuaded to become lieutenant-colonel and major to Col. Pierrepoint's regiment of foot. The former "had a full companie of very honest godly men, who came, for love of him and the cause, out of the country." Yet six weeks elapsed ere the new Colonel could be prevailed upon to put on a sword.

A singular anecdote is related at p. 127, respecting the Earl of Kingston; which, if exactly correct, deserves particular attention; not that we mean to express a doubt of the veracity of the fair Authoress, but of the fatalism or judgment inflicted. The Earl had distinguished himself as a neutral; and, as a neutral ever is, became an object of suspicion to both parties. The gentry of Nottingham had frequently urged his son to endeavour

deavour to prevail on his father to declare decidedly for the Parliament; which he declined, asserting that he was confident the Earl was well affected to them. Of this "he continually assured them; till the Colonel's cold behaviour, and some other passages, made them at length, those at least who were firme to the cause, jealous both of the father and the sonne. Hereupon, when the danger grew more imminent, and my Lord lay out a brave prey to the enemie, they sent Captaine Lomax, one of the committee, to understand his affections from himselfe, and to presse him to declare for the Parliament in that so needfull season. My Lord professing himselfe to him rather desirous of peace, and fully resolved not to act on either side, made a serious imprecation on himselfe in these words: 'When,' said he, 'I take armes with the King against the Parliament, or with the Parliament against the King, let a cannon-bullett devide me betweene them;' which God was pleased to bring to passe a few months after: for he, going into Gainsborough, and there taking up armes for the King, was surprized by my Lord Willoughby, and, after a handsome defence of himself, yielded, and was put prisoner into a pinnace, and sent downe the river to Hull, when my Lord Newcastle's armie marching allong the shore, shot at the pinnace; and, being in danger, the Earl of Kingston went up upon the decks to shew himselfe, and to prevaile with them to forbeare shooting; but as soon as he appeared a cannon-bullett flew from the King's armie and devided him in the middle, being then in the Parliament's pinnace, who perished according to his own unhappie imprecation."

Some instances of a personal nature occur in this work, which serve to develope the principles of action by which the leaders of the Revolution were governed; and to those we would recommend the Reader to pay particular attention. It is not necessary, we presume, to assert that the character of an individual, in the common concerns of life, may be taken as a guide in judging of his public conduct. Mrs. Hutchinson, either through a laudable anxiety to paint her husband in the most amiable point of view, or founding her account of him upon his real disposition, endeavours to prove, in each of his transactions, that he acted, to the best of his ability, in support of justice, humanity, courage, and honour. She mentions, in p. 131, in terms of strong displeasure, that the troops under the command of Sir John Gell and "young Hotham," who to the amount of 6000 were stationed at Nottingham, were more injurious to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood than the Royal forces; "for Hotham's and Gell's men not only lay upon free quarter, as all the rest did, but made such havock and plunder, of friend and foe, that 'twas a sad thing for any one that had a generous heart to behold it. When the Committee offered Hotham to assigne him quarters for his men, because they were better acquainted with the country, he would tell them he was no stranger in any English ground. He had a greate deale of wicked witt, and would make sport with the miseries of the poore country; and, having treason in his heart, licensed his soldiers, which were the scumme of mankind, to all villanies in the country that might make their partie odious." Colonel Hutchinson is said by his Lady to have felt the utmost displeasure at the impolitic and brutal conduct of this person and his men; and an opportunity soon occurring, by the absolute robbery of some inoffensive people, for remonstrance, a warm altercation took place between Hotham and him, which ended in the former declaring that "he fought for liberty, and expected it in all things;" and that the latter might, "if he found himselfe grieved, complaine to the Parliament." The example of Hutchinson in this business influenced Cromwell, who was then a colonel, and present at the dispute, to take part against Hotham. "So they," adds the Lady, "at that time, being equally zealous for the public service, advised together to seek a remedie, and dispatcht away a post to London, who had no greater joy in the world then such employments as tended to the displacing of greate persons, whether they deserved it or not. Him they sent away immediately from the place, to informe the Parliament of Hotham's carriages, and the strong presumptions they

they had of his treachery, and the ill management of their forces. This they two did, without the privity of any of the other gentlemen or commanders, some of which were little lesse suspected themselves; and others, as my Lord Grey, through credulous good-nature, too greate a favourer of Hotham. The messenger was very diligent in his charge, and returned as soone as it was possible, with a commitment of Hotham, who accordingly was then made prisoner in Nottingham castle; and Sir John Meldrum was sent downe to be commander in chiefe of all those united forces. When they marched away, a troope of my Lord Grey's having the charge of guarding Hotham towards London, suffered him to escape, and thereby putt the towne of Hull into a greate hazard; but that the father and sonne were there unexpectedly surprized, sent up prisoners to London, and, after some time, executed. Those who know the opinion Cromwell after had of Mr. Hutchinson believed he registred this businesse in his mind as long as he lived, and made it his care to prevent him from being in any power or capacity to pursue him to the same punishment when he deserved it; but from that time, growing into more intimate acquaintance with him, he allwayes used to profess the most hearty affections to him, and the greatest delight in his plainnesse and open-heartednesse that was imaginable."

The following page is faced by a view of Nottingham castle in its present state, which is accompanied by a plan of the same place, taken in 1617, and an autograph of Colonel Hutchinson's signature. His Lady gives an accurate description of the castle as it was when Col. H. assumed the command there; and this we recommend to the notice of our Topographical Readers as an interesting part of the work. The town was summoned more than once, and the refusal to surrender was peremptory; indeed, the Colonel appears to have acted with that degree of firmness which we hope ever will distinguish a British officer in the hour of danger; and we beg leave to quote the speech of the Colonel to his men at the commencement of the siege, as a fair example to future officers under similar circumstances:

"Calling together his soulldiers, he once againe represented to them their condition, and told them, that, being religious and honest men, he could be assured no extremity would make them faile in what they found themselves strong enough to undertake; and therefore he should not feare to lett them freely understand their danger, which yett they had power to shunne; and therefore, whatever miserie might be the issue of their undertaking, they could not justly impute it to him, it being their owne election; for, after this summons, they must expect the enemie, and to be reduced to the utmost extremity by them that thought could reach. It must not moove them to see their houses flaming, and, if need were, themselves firing them, for the publique advantage; to see the peaces of their famelies cruelly abused, and consumed before them; they must resolve upon hard dutie, fierce assaults, poore and sparing diet, perhaps famine, and want of all comfortable accommodations. Nor was there very apparent hope of reliefe at last, but more than common hazard of losing their lives, either in defence of their fort or with the place; which, for want of good fortifications, and through disadvantage of a neighbouring mount and building, was not, in humane probability, tenable against such an armie as threatned it; all which, for his owne part, he was resolved on; and if any of them found his courage failing, he only desired they would provide for their safety in time elsewhere, and not prejudice him and the publick interest so highly as they would doe to take upon them the defence of the castle, except they could be content to lay downe their lives and all their interests in it."

It is not our intention to follow these Memoirs farther, as we have extended our remarks and extracts to a considerable length already; and shall therefore merely mention the catastrophe of the Colonel, who, towards the close of his life, became less connected with the active operations of the times than he had been. At this period he indulged in a strong propensity he entertained for the fine arts, and expended above two thousand pounds in the purchase of the best paintings belonging to the King and Nobility, which were exposed for sale by the successful party, who were now, in common with the rest of the nation, the abject slaves of Cromwell. This Usurper, aware of his dangerous situation, and hated by all persons, was surrounded by spies, and deserted by those who had fought with him. Amongst the number was Colonel H.

who

who never forgave the dissolution of Parliament; after which event he retired into the country, where it is probable he indulged in the severe remarks made by Mrs. H.; but not safely (though he betrayed Lambert's conspiracy to Cromwell); as she says, "there was such a devillish practice of trepanning growne in fashion, that it was not safe to speake to any man in those treacherous dayes." The interview between Cromwell and the Colonel, after the latter had told Fleetwood the life of the former was in danger, is highly curious and interesting; and the art of the crafty Tyrant is well painted. It failed, however, of its effect, as Hutchinson would not bend to his future purposes, and retired into the country, where he was to have been arrested by Cromwell's order, had not death prevented this act of violence towards an old coadjutor. This occurrence, apparently favourable to the Colonel, seems to have been of little service to him, as his house was beset with traitors and traitoresses, his own domesticks, and a lawless band of soldiers, who scoured the country under various pretences, but with one true object alone—plunder. Thus situated, and compelled to retire to places of concealment within his own mansion, Mrs. Hutchinson observes, that he remained true to the Republican principles he had espoused, and rejected the overtures of every party. After the Restoration, and an investigation who were immediately concerned in the execution of the King, the Parliament expelled the Colonel from the House, and declared him incapable of holding any office in the State in future. But his refusal to enter into the subsequent views of the Government, or to make any kind of concession, ended in his total ruin. Indeed, if his Lady's account of the matter is to be admitted as fact, he was extremely sorry her affection for him prevented his own execution with the other Regicides. In fact, the pious Mrs. H. seems to think that he was indebted throughout his career rather to the immediate interference of the Divinity in his favour, than to the exertions of some excellent friends and the general lenity of Parliament. Not to dwell longer on this part of the Memoirs, we shall dismiss them by saying, that, however partiality may gild her conduct, we discover too much inclination to exalt *one* character and depress every other. The Colonel died in prison—it is said, a victim to perfidy, cunning, infamy, and cruelty.

Making due allowances for the weakness of human nature, and for the asperity arising from misfortune, the Reader of these Memoirs will find much information and many new historical facts interspersed throughout them; and we recommend that they may be perused with the lenity time must inspire even in the breast of the injured. We address this recommendation equally to the Royalist, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholick (each of whom receive their share of condemnation), as it is extremely probable the conduct of their ancestors in some measure deserved it.

132. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Middlesex, *at the Visitation in* May *and* June 1808. *By* George-Owen Cambridge, *A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of* Middlesex, *and Prebendary of* Ely. Cadell and Davies. 1808. 8*vo.*

AS this Charge contains so honourable a report of that division of the Diocese over which the jurisdiction of this respectable Archdeacon extends, he could not easily have declined complying with the general wish of the Clergy to see it in print. Of this good effect, however, much may be attributed to the *Primary Charge*, reviewed in our last, p. 802; which was drawn up with a view to call the attention of the Clergy and Churchwardens to the intended objects of his enquiry; the success of which seems to have been fully adequate to the Archdeacon's warmest expectations.

After duly acknowledging the gratifying support and encouragement he had received from the Clergy in general, Mr. Cambridge says,

"I ought also to bear testimony to the ready and cordial co-operation of the Parish Officers; and to state, that in almost every instance, as far as laid in their power, and the circumstances of the case would allow, an evident desire was shewn, not only to pay due attention to, but to anticipate my wishes; which was pleasingly manifested by their having availed themselves of the suggestions offered to them in my First Charge; thereby, in most instances, relieving me from the irksome duty of pointing out cases of neglect and

and disorder, and more frequently calling upon me to express, in terms of merited commendation, my approval of the exertions that had been already made, or were then making, to put the Churches and other Ecclesiastical concerns in a respectable state against the time of my arrival." (pp. 8, 9.)

"After completing the Inspection of the whole of this Archdeaconry, including the City of Westminster, the County of Middlesex, and four Deanries in Hertfordshire and Essex, containing nearly One Hundred and Sixty Parishes, exclusive of the Peculiars, I am now enabled, with increased satisfaction, to confirm what I stated to you at our last meeting, from a more partial and imperfect acquaintance with the subject, that out of the whole number of Parishes, under all the varieties of situation and circumstances which attach to them respectively, I have met with very few Churches in such an advanced state of decay as to occasion a charge upon the Parish for their restoration that can be thought in any degree burthensome; whilst, in numberless instances, this seasonable exercise of my authority has awakened attention, and opened a way to the knowledge of some important particulars and latent defects; which, had they been suffered to remain much longer unattended to, would have proved highly injurious, and even hazardous to the existence of many neglected and decaying Structures." (pp. 11, 12.)

"When we consider the state of the large Parishes in the Western part of the Metropolis, and its immediate vicinity, it is a natural and very probable conclusion to make, that this immense and rapid increase of population must have proved injurious to the interests of the Established Church, whilst it has afforded favourable aid to the views of the Sectaries; although the force of this observation is in some degree weakened by the too frequent instances that occur of their having obtained a footing, and established themselves with unlooked-for success, in places where no such excuse can be offered for their admission, nor for the conduct of those misguided persons who flock to these new and unaccredited teachers in preference to their own National Church and lawful Minister. Still I have no hesitation in pronouncing, from all I have been able to observe myself, or collect from others, that great and important benefits would follow; and that many who now wander away from the fold might be induced to return, if better accommodation could be provided, and more effectual encouragement given, in these very extensive and crowded parishes to the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants to frequent the worship of the Established Church, by the erection of Free Churches, where they are required, or else by allotting to them a larger share of accommodation in the Churches and Chapels already established, by such means as circumstances should point out. It is not only in the larger towns, but in the more retired villages it will be found that nothing produces a more visible influence in obtaining respect for, and attaching the inhabitants to, their own proper place of worship, than a neat, warm, respectable Parish Church, where an appropriate character of sanctity is preserved in the building, the furniture, and the ornaments; especially when these circumstances are accompanied by the sincere and zealous exertions of a pious and attentive Minister. Had my Parochial Visitation therefore been limited in its effects, to the occasion it gave for clearing away the accumulated dust and dirt of more than a century, for removing the disgusting appearance of damp from the walls and pavement, and thus contributing to the wholesomeness and comfort of these sacred buildings, I should feel that I had performed a service to the Cause of Religion that sufficiently repaid me for my time and trouble. But I am willing to indulge the pleasing assurance, that more lasting effects and more important benefits may preserve the remembrance of this Parochial Inspection; that these venerable fabricks have received material and lasting benefit; that, in many instances, the injuries occasioned by the mouldering hand of Time, or the more rapid consequences of neglect or mismanagement, have now been judiciously attended to and effectually remedied.

"Without attempting a particular description of the state of the Churches, it may perhaps be of use that I should briefly enumerate a few of the most prominent causes of premature injury or decay; by a knowledge of which, the recurrence of similar evils may be most easily and certainly avoided. Of these, one of the most serious is the practice which too much prevails, especially in large and populous towns, of burying within the walls of the Church: this is a custom which ought by all means to be checked and discouraged; and, as it is an indulgence which rests entirely with yourselves, you have the remedy in your own hands; but whenever a proper occasion occurs for granting this permission, the utmost caution should be used, not only in the choice of the situation for the vault, that neither the walls of the Church nor the pillars which support the roof may be endangered by the excavation, but also that the vault itself be so securely built and covered over that no unwholesome exhalations may escape, and that no future settlement of the ground may take

place.

place. To ignorance, or a want of attention, on the part of the persons employed in these works, some of our finest Churches have been actually thrown down; and it is entirely owing to this cause that we so often see the pavement irregular, which not only gives a mean and unsightly appearance to the interior of the building, but is often dangerous to the elderly and more feeble part of the congregation *.

"Another and not less frequent cause of serious injury to the walls of our Churches is the rash and unskilful attempts of inexperienced workmen in their mode of conducting repairs, or what are very improperly termed *improvements*. This evil is chiefly owing to our present mode of building, and the materials now employed; which are so different to what were used in the original structure of these antient Gothic edifices, where every opening (whether door or window) was formed of one entire frame of masonry, nicely wrought and firmly jointed together; whilst the other parts of the wall were composed of loose rubble-stones, without bond or strength, and often with scarcely any cement to unite them. Every attempt, therefore, that is made by unskilful hands, to alter the form, size, or situation, of the original windows, is almost sure to produce lasting and irreparable mischief. And it is owing to this, more than to any other cause, that we find so many of our Churches and Chancels in a dilapidated state. Let the mischief that has already happened prove a salutary lesson of caution for the future; and let it remind you, when repairs are wanting, or alterations are projected, to give sufficient consideration to the subject; and to commit the conduct of such work to persons of judgment and experience, who should always be attentive to study the original design and principle of strength in the building, and to restore the weakened parts with the same materials, and on a similar plan.

"When want of light is complained of, before new openings are made, it will be adviseable to see that better glass is used in the windows, and that they are kept free from dust and dirt, as few of our Gothic Churches are really deficient in this particular; and it will be both a safer and cheaper expedient to remove the reading-desk or pulpit to a part of the Church where more light can be obtained, than to deface and endanger the walls, as is too frequently done, by an ill-proportioned and unsightly window. The introduction of casements that will open, though apparently a trivial matter, is a regulation of considerable importance, as well to the health and comfort of the congregation as also a means of preservation to the building; it being the readiest and most certain method of producing a free circulation of air, and guarding against the destructive effects of damp. My directions upon this subject have, I trust, been properly observed; and the good effects that must follow, where a due attention is given to let-in air, at all times when the weather is favourable, will, I hope, be a sufficient inducement to you to attend to them. I am sorry, however, to be obliged to remark, that, in the few Village-churches where I found casements already placed, care had not always been taken to derive the proper benefit from the use of them.

"Although it must be admitted that the adding, by every means in our power, to the comfort, the neatness, and the convenience, of our places of public worship is a matter of very important concern, and what ought to keep pace with the general refinement of manners; yet, amidst much that I have found to commend and approve, I ought not to conceal that I have visited some Churches so lamentably deficient, both in cleanliness and comfort, as hardly to bear a comparison with the meanest cottage in the place, though frequented by persons whose wealth and attention to their own comfort in all their domestic habits might, it should seem, have reminded them of the accommodation their families, their servants, and their neighbours, would derive from a trifling expenditure on their Parish-church †."

* "The case of Chelmsford church, which suddenly fell down a few years ago, will be in the recollection of many of my Readers. This tremendous accident was entirely owing to the excavation of the ground near the base of one of the principal pillars. An Act passed in Ireland, in the year 1772, forbidding, under a penalty, to bury within the walls of any church or chancel; or to open any grave or vault within twelve feet distance of the foundation of a church. Should it be thought expedient to adopt a similar regulation in this country, it would not be difficult to provide a remedy for any diminution of income the Incumbent might sustain by the loss of the customary fees. Since the delivery of this Charge, the venerable and judicious Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who used frequently to observe, in reference to this subject, that "Churches were erected for the *Living*, and not for the *Dead*," has left a lasting memorial of his sentiments, by giving particular directions in his will that his body should be interred in the *church-yard* at Hartlebury."

† "The most effectual mode of keeping churches well aired is by means of lattice-doors, made to hang so as to allow of the church-doors being left open at all times when the atmosphere is favourable. By this means a large and constant current of fresh air is made to pass through the building at the most proper seasons."

We should gladly proceed with the Archdeacon's remarks on Churchyards, Glebes, Parsonages, Parish-Clerks, and the planting of Timber; but content ourselves with one interesting article:

"The state of the Parish Registers was a subject of too much consequence to be overlooked. As these are records of high legal authority, which are always open to be resorted to for the determination of questions of great moment to the parties interested, a suitable attention should be paid to them; and they are to be regarded by the Incumbent as an important document, placed under his immediate care, for the accuracy of which he is personally responsible, and from whence he should always be able to furnish a satisfactory and authentic extract. But how can this be done, or how can he answer for the fidelity of this record, unless the entries are correctly and faithfully made with his own hand, and the books preserved in his own custody? Such personal attention is the only sure method effectually to secure them from that disorder and confusion which has sometimes been severely animadverted upon in the Courts of Law, when unsuccessfully resorted to for the establishment of doubtful and litigated claims. Instances of this, I am reluctantly compelled to remark, have recently occurred within this Archdeaconry; and my late examination of the Register Books obliges me, in truth, to acknowledge, that if farther proofs of similar neglect are not brought to light, it will be more owing to good fortune than to the care of some of the Clergy, who appear to leave the performance of this duty to their Parish Clerk. When these Parochial Records are accurately entered, and cautiously preserved from injury or mutilation, it may perhaps be thought by some to be less necessary to adhere strictly to the directions of the 70th Canon; but so important has this authentic source of information been considered, that it was not long since in contemplation to enact a penal law to enforce the salutary provisions of the Canon. I am happy, however, to bear testimony to your general readiness to comply, in this instance as in others, with what you know to be the wish of your Diocesan; and have only to recommend your punctual adherence to the practice of delivering the Duplicates of your Registers, signed always on every leaf by the Minister and Churchwardens, into the hands of the Registrar, on the day of my Visitation, or on that of the Bishop; nor should this ever be postponed to a later period, unless from urgent necessity, on account of the danger of its being overlooked or forgotten; as it would interrupt that regular series which is lodged in the Bishop's Registry, and which may, at a future time, prove of the utmost importance to verify the descent of property, or establish the right of family succession *."

133. *A Sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. By* Edward Pearson, *D. D. Master of* Sidney-Sussex *College*, Cambridge. *Second Edition.* Cambridge. 1808. 12*mo*. Hatchard.

WE have had frequent occasions of noticing, with respect and approbation, the Religious Tracts of this learned and conscientious Divine, as Rector of Rempston; and have now to congratulate him on obtaining the Headship of a College.

This second edition of a good Discourse, reprinted with alterations and additions, is inscribed "to Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Philip Roberts, Esq. of East-Bergholt, in Suffolk;"—"partly as a testimony of my esteem for the worthiness of your own character, but principally as a mark of the grateful respect which I entertain for the memory of your worthy and, in my estimation, truly *Christian* Husband, the friend and patron of my youth; without whose advice and assistance I should never, in all probability, have entered into the profession which makes it proper for me to employ myself in compositions of this nature."

* "In the course of my Visitation I met with several Registers of a very early date: some few there are as far back as the time when they were first appointed to be kept by an injunction of Lord Cromwell, then Vicar-general, in 1538, 30th of Henry VIII. But it is observable, that in whatever part of that century these early Registers commence, they always appear to be written in the same hand, and signed by the same minister and churchwardens, until the year 1597. This was owing to a constitution passed in 1597, directing Parish Registers to be kept in future on parchment, and that all entries hitherto made on paper should be correctly transcribed on this more durable material. It also directs that every page of the Register so transcribed shall be authenticated by the signature of the then minister and churchwardens. The preservation and perfect state of these early Records sufficiently recommend the propriety and advantage of our adhering to the use of parchment for this purpose, agreeably to this injunction and positive direction of the Canon of 1603."

From 1 Cor. xi. 26, Dr. Pearson very distinctly explains the nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; states the advantages of frequently receiving it; and considers some of the usual excuses for not receiving it.

One sentence we select, which was added on an occasional repetition of the Sermon, Sept. 29, 1805, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where two fishermen (Richard Green and Thomas Sylvester) had recently been drowned within sight of the people on shore.

"As I am addressing myself to many sea-faring people, I may, without insisting on the melancholy event which so lately occurred here, and which, I doubt not, struck all of you with awe as well as with pity; I may, I say, very properly remind you, that the nature of your occupation renders it peculiarly incumbent upon you to live in a constant state of preparation to die. He who is afraid to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper may well be afraid to venture himself upon that element, where the next gale may overwhelm him in the deep, and seal his condition for ever. I say not this to deter you from encountering any dangers, to which the duties of your situation in life may call you; but with the view of exciting you to that conduct which the nature of your situation so pressingly demands; of exhorting you so to live as you shall wish you had done when you come to die; of recommending to you an habitual state of preparation for that event, which may happen to you at any time, and which, perhaps, *will* happen when you least expect it."

After obviating one of the principal objections to receiving the Sacrament, arising from a mistaken interpretation of a text of St. Paul, Dr. P. thus finishes his Discourse:

"As I have been recommending a *frequent* attendance at the Lord's table, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should mention the *degree* of frequency which ought to be observed. It will be evident, however, on reflection, that no rule on this point can be given, which would be equally suitable to persons in different worldly situations and different stages of a religious life. I would rather leave this to be determined by every one for himself, according to his opportunities and his feelings; and will only say, that I do not see how any one who is serious in his profession of Christianity can satisfy himself with communicating less frequently than he is required to do by the direction of our Church, which is, that "every parishioner shall communicate at the least *three* times in the year." It is not a single instance of receiving the Lord's Supper in an alarming illness, and at the end, perhaps, of life, that can, by any mechanical force or magic charm, produce the good effects which the reception of this Sacrament was intended to produce. It is with the soul as with the body; its strength must be supported, and its powers renewed, by *continual* supplies of nourishment. Habits of goodness cannot be obtained by a single act of devotion, and that act in a manner forced upon us, but by a frequent and voluntary repetition of them for a long continuance.—Before I conclude this address to you, I will just beg leave to observe, that, as many injudicious treatises on this subject have been published, some of them raising the idea of the Holy Communion too high, and deterring people from receiving it by needless apprehensions of danger, others degrading it too low, and encouraging the receiving of it with too much indifference and carelessness, it would be adviseable for all persons, and more especially young ones, who are *beginning* their enquiries into the nature of this ordinance, not to read promiscuously *any* books concerning it, which may accidentally fall in their way, but such only as shall be recommended to them by some judicious friend."

134. *An Essay on Light Reading, as it may be supposed to influence Moral Conduct and Literary Taste. By the Rev.* Edward Mangin, *M.A.* 12*mo.* 213 *pp.* Carpenter.

THE rage for Novel-reading is become so universal, that the press hourly teems with productions of this kind; and bids fair shortly to exclude from the libraries of our countrywomen every other species of composition. We have long wished that some champion would stand forth to advocate the cause of Morals and Literature, to rouse the attention of those who have the care of youth to a proper sense of their duty, and to warn them of the evils which must necessarily and unavoidably result from the perusal of such abominable trash as modern Novels. This *desideratum* is at length most ably supplied.

The Author of this little tract proposes to consider the influence of light reading on literary taste and moral conduct; and to confine himself principally, but not entirely, to Novels. As there are some works of this kind which greatly excel others, in interest, ability, and the power of doing mischief,

chief, these come first in review. Under this head, Fielding's works claim a priority of rank, and, first, "Tom Jones," a book probably read by almost every male and female in this country who can read at all, displaying considerable wit, talent, and great immorality. Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random" are next noticed. Here we perfectly coincide with the Author, that "the female who has read these works has nothing bad to learn." After making some remarks on Mr. Cumberland's "Henry," Mr. M. very justly and spiritedly reprobates that contemptible and infamous farrago, the "Letters of Werter." These works are criticised individually, and at some length, on account of their great popularity, and, consequently, great power of corrupting the morals of those who read them.

It has been urged, in defence of these works, that the most obscene and licentious characters in them are copies from life, and therefore ought to be known. Were a register of all the transactions of St. Giles's and the purliens of Covent-garden kept and published, could any father or mother put it into the hands of their children? Yet such a work might be executed with all the fidelity, and adorned with all the humour, of a Cumberland, a Smollett, or a Fielding. As the generality of Novels differ only in the names of their heroes and heroines, their places of residence, and the thickness of the volumes, they may be considered under one review. Here our Author has been happy in selecting *Venshanshon*, a book which contains as much nonsense as can possibly be written in the same number of pages.

Mr. M. is not one of those snarling critiicks who condemn every author. He bestows some high and just encominms on Richardson; and dwells with rapture on Goldsmith. "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison," we are perfectly certain, are not known to one tenth part of the Novel Readers of the present day; and we fear, with Mr. M. "that something worse than the caprice of falsehood or lapse of time is connected with this circumstance." Some interesting particulars respecting the birth-place of Goldsmith, and the actual scene that gave rise to "The Deserted Village," are mentioned.

Having dismissed the subject of Novels, Mr. M. passes to the Poetical Department of Light Reading. After deservedly lashing Pope and Swift, he bestows some well-merited panegyricks on Goldsmith, Cowper, and the "too-much-neglected Langhorne," whose "Owen of Carron" is one of the most harmonious and pathetic pieces of modern poetry. From these authors Mr. M. selects some of the most distinguished passages.

There are many who defend "Light Reading" on the ground that it is only had recourse to as a relaxation from some more severe employments. It is, however, to be feared that those who read Novels read nothing else. Who that could relish the beauties of Milton, Robertson, Addison, Richardson, or Goldsmith, would consume their time in perusing the abominable trumpery of modern Novels? The mass of Readers of this description are undoubtedly females. This is the more to be lamented, as, in the middle class of life, the strength and ornament of society, while fathers are engaged in the active pursuits of trades or professions,

"to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generouspurpose in the glowingbreast,"

generally devolve on the mother. It is from the domestic circle that all the social passions and affections rise, like branches from their native root; and how shall a female, whose principal education has consisted in learning just sufficient musick to spoil a forte-piano, sufficient French to be perfectly unintelligible, and sufficient painting to adorn a fire-screen or a card-box with shells, butterflies, and black beetles, be able to perform those great and important duties? There is no roo to doubt that one of the most frequent causes of unhappy marriages arises from the perusal of Novels. A girl just emancipated from the trammels of a boarding-school spends the greater part of her time, till she marries, with marquisses, dukes, and princes, in Arcadian groves, Elysian fields, or by the side of purling streams. When married, she is incapable of tasting the enjoyments of real life. She is either dying with chagrin and *ennui*, or rushing into the vortex of continual visiting

visiting and dissipation, in order to forget, if possible, that such a being as herself exists.

Some may think that we have dwelt too long on this subject; our apology must be, that we seldom meet with a work which contains so much matter conducing to private and public good. We cannot conclude without expressing our obligations to Mr. M. for the choice of his subject, and the very able manner in which he has treated it, and most earnestly recommending it to every one employed in the education of youth. Should it not deter them from that species of reading, it will at least direct their choice, and afford them much amusement and information.

135. *The* Madras *School; or, Elements of Tuition: comprising the Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum,* Madras; *with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations. To which are added, Extracts of Sermons preached at* Lambeth; *a Sketch of a National Institution for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction at the Royal Military Asylum,* Chelsea. *By the Rev. Dr.* Andrew Bell, *F. A. S. F. R. S. Ed. Rector of* Swanage, Dorset; *late Minister of* St. Mary's, Madras; *Chaplain of* Fort St. George; *and Director and Superintendant of the Male Asylum at* Egmore. *8vo.* 1808. 348 *pp.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

IN our last Magazine, p. 807, while noticing Dr. Bell's Sermon, we adverted to this larger work, in which the system of education established by him in India, and since partially but successfully adopted in this country, is fully explained and familiarized. On looking more attentively, however, into the present volume, we found its contents were so linked together as to prevent our exemplifying them by so many extracts as we could wish. But nothing shall be wanting on our part to recommend the work to general attention, as well as to vindicate the Author's right to an invention of which some persons appear to have intended to deprive him.

Our Readers are not ignorant that public curiosity has lately been drawn to a system of education for the poor, brought forward by a Mr. Lancaster, but to which very serious objections have been made by persons well qualified to judge of the importance of *religious* education. For some time Mr. Lancaster was allowed the whole merit of this system; and his fame trumpeted forth in a manner which promised rather to promote party spirit than public utility. It has been, however, since discovered and acknowledged that all the valuable part of that system was borrowed from Dr. Bell's plan, which was first announced in 1796, although then confined principally to his own school at Madras.

The system is now detailed at great length in the work before us; confirmed by practice; and its success proclaimed by abundant testimonies from most respectable characters, and indeed by every species of evidence which the subject can admit or require. To such of our Readers as have not hitherto paid attention to it, we may in brief say, that the object of Dr. Bell's plan for educating the poor is, to save those large portions of time which are usually wasted on a bad system; to educate a far greater proportion of children, in a given time, than it was formerly thought possible to educate in almost any time; and to produce such effects of durable instruction as have never been hitherto expected from any of the methods usually adopted. In other words, his object is, to increase the number of children that may be taught; to render their education more effectual and pleasing; and to accomplish all this within such a moderate expence of time and money as seems almost incredible. The discovery, therefore, for such it may be called, is of vast importance; and, what is yet more pleasing to contemplate, and what must put an end to all objection and cavil, it has been successfully and decidedly proved to answer every expectation, not only in India, where it was first tried, but in two or three very large seminaries in London; and we see not the least reason to doubt that it would be equally effectual in every part of the kingdom, and introduce a system of national education infinitely cheaper, easier, and at the same time more lasting on the memory, than what has hitherto been employed.

Perhaps, when we have said this, we have said all that can be necessary, in a general way, to call the attention

attention of the Publick to the volume before us. But it cannot be amiss, on this occasion, to add, that at first it impressed us, as it may do some of our Readers, with an idea of holding out an apparent simplicity, while the plan was really complicated and difficult. Whoever, for example, reads that one of Dr. Bell's schools requires the various gradations of *tutors*, *teachers*, *ushers*, *masters*, *superintendant*, *registers*, and a *jury*, will be puzzled to know what all these are to do, and what is the difference between a *tutor* and a *teacher*, or between a *master* and a *superintendant;* and when he is told that all these are independent in a certain degree, but combine together in producing the general effect, he may perhaps suspect that some of these offices will be apt to run into others, and that no definition or limitation of duties will be long sufficient to prevent confusion. Such, we confess, was our first opinion, or rather apprehension, even while we were charmed with the outline; but we owe it to the ingenious Author to confess, with equal candour, that when we came to examine his plan more minutely, our scruples vanished, and, instead of confusion, we at once see all the beauty of order and simplicity secured by the very guards which at first we thought would have impeded it. A more simple plan, indeed, cannot well be conceived, as our Readers may perceive by one small branch of it, which we shall now lay before them:

"Chapter II.

"*Of teaching the Alphabet by writing its Characters on Sand.*

"Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground." John viii. 6.

"It will not be deemed a wide departure from my subject if I preface this chapter with a recommendation to parents who would wish to prevent their children from acquiring a vitiated pronunciation, and to enable them soon and readily to speak distinctly, that they begin at an early period to teach them the elementary sounds. This is an antient practice, which may be revived with advantage at table, at play, &c. Begin with the letter A, repeating the lesson at intervals, till the child pronounces it distinctly and readily; and so with the other vowels, or perfect sounds, E, I, O, U; then the consonants, or imperfect sounds. It is obvious what a help this must be to the child, to articulate distinctly and speak early. And having thus acquired the names of the letters, he will afterwards have only to learn to trace with his finger, and distinguish by his eye, the forms or characters corresponding to these sounds. Those parents who wish their children to learn French, or any other language, may also instruct them in the elementary sounds peculiar to that language at an early age, when the organs of speech are pliant, and readily formed to any mould.

"In writing on sand, a tray or board (36 inches by 10), with a ledge (of half an inch deep) on every side, may be prepared for a school. A little dry sand is put into it, so that with a shake it will become level, and spread itself thinly over the bottom. The teacher, who is sometimes the boy who last learned the alphabet himself, often an expert boy selected for the purpose, traces in the sand with his forefinger the letter A, of which there is a prototype before him. The scholar retraces the impression again and again, the teacher guiding his finger at first, if necessary; the sand is then smoothed with a shake. Next the scholar, looking at the letter before him, tries to copy it, and is assisted as before, and directed till he can do it with facility and precision. The prototype is then withdrawn, and the scholar must now copy it from memory. This first and very difficult task achieved, a pause or interval of rest or play is allowed, and as often as is requisite, to unbend the stretched bow, and to ensure uniform and uninterrupted attention while at work. These interludes become every day less and less necessary, as a habit of greater and greater application is superinduced.

"In like manner the second letter, B, is taught; when he returns to A, and makes A and B till he can form both with readiness and exactness. Thus ends the first lesson, which, at an average of capacity and age, may require an hour or two hours. But I must warn those who have not teachers that have been taught in this way, much more if they have not the same rigid discipline for commanding the exertion of the teacher and the attention of the scholar, from expecting this result. The same observation the reader must apply throughout. Without the same discipline, and the same skill in the teacher, the same result cannot be obtained.

"This done, the two next letters are taught in the same manner, which does not require the same length of time, as the great difficulty of forming an image of a letter in the mind's eye, and copying it, was conquered in the first lesson. And thus the capital letters are taught two by two, till the alphabet is gone through in this manner, when the scholar returns to his first letters, which by this time have escaped

escaped his memory, but are easily revived, and goes over his alphabet anew, at four letters to a lesson, and again at eight; and afterwards at sixteen; last of all, the whole, till he is perfectly master of his capital letters.

"The same process is followed in regard to the small letters; particular attention is paid to the letters b, d, p, and q, which the pupil is taught to distinguish, by telling him that each is formed of an o and a straight line; that the o in b and p is on the right, and d and q on the left hand, or by such-like device, which will readily occur to the earnest teacher. In like manner the double letters, monosyllables of two letters, the digits, and numbers, are taught by writing them on sand.

"The superiority which writing on sand possesses over every other mode, as an initiatory process, consists in its being performed with the simplest and most manageable instrument, the (fore) finger (of the right hand), which the child can guide more readily than he can a piece of chalk, a pencil, or pen. The simplicity of this process, and its fitness for children of four years, at which age they were admitted into the Asylum, entitle it to the notice of all Schools in a similar predicament. But with children farther advanced, slates and pencils may be used after the sand, as is done in various schools in the Metropolis, &c. To simplify the teaching of the alphabet, the letters are sometimes, when found expedient for the scholar, arranged according to the simplicity of their form, and not their alphabetic order.

"This mode of teaching the alphabet in sand not only recommends itself by the simplicity of the device and facility of the execution, but it also prevents all learning by rote, and gives, at the first operation, a distinct and accurate idea of the form of each letter. It also gratifies the love of action and of imitation inherent in the young mind. As much as drawing commands the attention of children more than reading, so much does tracing letters obtain over barely reading them.

"Instead of one pupil, our little teacher has often one or more on each hand, according to the number who may have entered the school at the same time.

"I have been thus particular in regard to teaching every lesson perfectly as you go along, and repeating it as often as is necessary, to leave a permanent impression, because it applies to practical education in all its branches, in every language, art, and science.

"In teaching the alphabet, the letters (for the prototype), both capital and small, may be printed on a card, paper, or board; and also the monosyllables of two letters, with the digits and numbers. Why the Horn-book of our ancestors is thrown aside there can be but one reason, and this reason has, in many ways, retarded and defeated education. The first card, or board (the old Horn-book), put into the hands of children, should never go beyond the alphabet, digits, and syllables of two letters; but of these, a division of two or more may be made, if chosen, for the sake of œconomy and brevity; but especially that the scholar may see the stages of his journey, and mark his own progress: and still more, that no one of his books be ever parted with till he be perfectly master of its contents, which will enable him to go through the next with a precision and dispatch not otherwise attainable. In the absence of a Horn-book, these alphabets may be readily and cheaply obtained, by cutting out of the Spelling-books the first and second leaves, and pasting down the alternate pages on strong brown paper, or pasteboard, that they may endure the thumbing to which they are subjected, and save the remainder of the Spelling-books, which is sometimes worn out, in common schools, before the child has learnt his A, B, C.

"When familiar with his alphabet, and able, without the smallest hesitation, both to tell every letter in any book, and write it on sand, then, and not before, he proceeds to his next stage."

Our Author proceeds, in the succeeding chapters, to monosyllables; syllabic and other reading; unreiterated spelling; writing, arithmetick, morality, and religion, &c.; which are all conducted in a way similar to the above, by a division of the labour of teaching, in which the boys are made to assist the master, and teach one another. In Part V. all the objections which have been or may be made to the plan are carefully reviewed, and, in our opinion, satisfactorily answered. There is one peculiar beauty in this plan which we must still notice. It frequently happens that ingenious plans are contrived, which will operate on a small scale, but are not calculated for extensive utility; but such is the nature of Dr. Bell's system, that, the more numerous the school, the more its advantages become apparent; and indeed the true way to convince any unbeliever of its merits would be to take him to the largest school hitherto established, because there only he could at once perceive the advantages of systematic order, union of duties and tasks, and the facility of preserving every thing in its right place; or, in other words, of making all the parts of an apparently complicated machine co-operate in producing

ducing a simple, easy, and permanent effect.

While we wish thus zealously to recommend Dr. Bell's plan of education for the poor, it may yet be not disrespectful to hint, that, whenever it is established, much care will be necessary in selecting the proper persons who are to carry it into execution. There is generally an enthusiasm about a founder, which he is rarely able to communicate to his successors or imitators. In Dr. Bell we see every qualification that can be desired — spirit, perseverance, affection to the objects of his care, and a deep sense of the importance of his labours. It may also be hinted, that the writers of many late pamphlets on the education of the poor seem to expect more from education than at best it will yield; and hence the many disputes as to what ought or ought not to be taught to the poor. One scheme, we have already seen, was to exclude Religion. Happily, that is now discouraged; and the plan before us has the advantage of so combining religious instruction, that what is *good* is perpetually combined with what is *useful*. This is highly to be commended, as far as it goes, or can go; but let us not forget, that, with respect to the poor, the days of education are soon ended; and that if what has been inculcated of the religious kind is not kept up by their parents, or the masters into whose hands they may fall, we are not to be surprised if mere education does not prevent crimes; nor are we, from such disappointment, to relax one moment, or in any one instance, from furnishing them with "the means of grace."

136. *A Reply to so much of a Sermon, published in the Course of last Year, by* Philip Dodd*, *as relates to the well-known Scruple of the Society of Friends, commonly called* Quakers, *against all Swearing. By* Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. 1808.

OUR Readers will not expect that we should be very anxious to revive a controversy respecting any of the tenets of Quakerism. The legality or illegality of Swearing has been long ago discussed; and it may be doubted whether any argument can be now advanced to alter the state of the controversy. We wish, with the Quakers, that less swearing were necessary, and more sincerity in swearing practised; but we are not convinced that judicial swearing is forbidden by our Lord in the passage which Mr. Bevan quotes, viz. Matt. v. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37th verses. It appears to us that our Lord alludes to swearing in common conversation. But this is not all. Mr. Bevan appears to us to have fallen into an error, or rather to have mistaken a part of the Christian dispensation, to which he ought to have attended more carefully. Our Lord says, "Let your communication be Yea, yea, Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these *cometh* of *evil*:" or, as it is in the original, "of the evil one." Now, if our Lord was here prohibiting judicial swearing, he would be in fact saying that a practice which was allowed under the Mosaic dispensation "came of evil," or of the "evil one;" a thing utterly incredible, because the Mosaic dispensation came from Heaven. Mr. Bevan allows that our Lord has annulled Jewish ceremonies and observances; and why? Because they all had a reference to a plan of salvation to be altered. The blood of bulls and of goats was no longer to be expiatory, now that the Son of Man was come to take away sin by his once offering of himself. But in all the speeches of our Lord, where does he once say that any of the Mosaic principles, practices, rites, or ceremonies, "cometh of evil?"

Let Mr. Bevan consider this matter again, and preserve, as he has done in the present pamphlet, that courteous and candid manner which becomes a debate on religious topicks.

137. Queen-Hoo Hall, *a Romance; and Antient Times, a Drama. By the late* Joseph Strutt, *Author of "Rural Sports, and Pastimes of the People of* England," &c. Murray. 4 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THE Romance intituled "Queen-Hoo Hall" was acquired by the Editor (as we are informed in the Preface) in an imperfect state, having been left unfinished by Mr. Strutt; which may account to the Reader for some inconsistencies in the story, where many of the events are too abruptly terminated, and managed less artificially than suits the spirit of Romance. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, "Queen-Hoo Hall" cannot be perused without great interest; and there are some animated descriptions

* See our pp. 140, 141.

tions of antient manners on which the most fastidious must bestow their meed of approbation. The Rural Sports and Pastimes of the Sixteenth Century are here accurately exhibited by appropriate characters. The adventure of Margery and Ralph the Tasker is extremely diverting, and strongly and very justly marks the force of superstition on ignorant minds, with the dangers to which it may expose them. Among the higher personages introduced, the story of Lady Emma Darcy, though very unequal, and evidently in an unfinished state, is, nevertheless, a most affecting narrative, and evinces great powers of invention.

Traits of genius abound throughout the work, which is, upon the whole, infinitely superior to the general productions of this class.

The Drama of "Antient Times" describes the contest between the Saxons and Danes, in the reign of Alfred. After the Saxons had suffered a defeat, the story of Alfred's entrance into the Danish camp, disguised as a harper, and, by making himself master of their secret counsels, turning the tide of victory in favour of the Saxons, is managed with sufficient interest to afford much entertainment in the closet, though not exactly suited to dramatic representation.—The writings of the late Mr. Strutt, we may here observe, universally inculcate the strictest morality.

138. *The Contrast: a Poem. Including Comparative Views of* Britain, Spain, *and* France, *at the present Moment. In Two Parts. Addressed to an* English *Nobleman. By* S. J. Pratt, *Esq. Author of "Gleanings in* England," &c. &c. 8*vo.* 1*s.* Craddock and Joy.

MR. PRATT, whose Muse is ever ready to advocate the cause of his Country, or to make Poetry subservient to the ends of Humanity, in this little work, addressed to the benevolent Earl of Shaftesbury, who had long been detained in France, draws an animated Contrast between the scenes his Lordship had left and those which solicited his regard in his native land *. The opening is highly poetical, and is equal to the best productions of the Author:

"From realms, my Lord, where Power unlicens'd reigns, [chains;
And cheated vassals seem to hug their
Where trembling slaves suppress the heart-felt sigh,
And, gall'd by fetters, rave of liberty!
From cities sack'd, and villages on fire,
Where scarce is sav'd the crutch'd or bed-rid sire;
Where, near her hour of trial, shrieks the wife, [life;
And the scar'd babe untimely springs to
Welcome, thrice welcome, to your native land, [stand;
Where still fair Freedom makes her awful
Where still Religion holds her sacred sway,
And points to regions of eternal day."

In the Second Part, after depicting the "Man of Blood" in his genuine colours of infamy, and drawing his character in a few lines, with a force and precision which we have rarely seen equaled, the burst of Patriotism which gave rise to the resistance of the Spanish Nation, and the prudence and success with which they have hitherto advanced in the road to glory and independence, rouse all the enthusiasm of the Poet; and, in strains not unworthy of the Bard of Gray, he thus darts into futurity, we trust, with prophetic eye:

"But, ah! what visions, aweful and profound, [round:
Pregnant with happier omens, crowd a-
What kindling glory bursts upon the sight,
Fair as when Chaos hail'd the birth of Light;

* "The seat of Lord Shaftesbury is within two short miles of Cranbourn, in Winborne Hundred. It is finely wooded: the grotto is an object of the traveller's curiosity; the country surrounding it is richly diversified; and the mansion-house, though placed somewhat in a low and humid situation, is on a scale of magnificence suitable to the rank of the Noble Proprietor. Passing thus hastily, not contemptuously, the traveller is eager to give the reader's heart the intelligence of what far surpasses these things, by conducting him to the various humble dwellings, whether situated in the adjacent towns and villages, or embosomed in the shades, where the inhabitants are cloathed, fed, or comforted, by a benevolence that is hereditary in the Shaftesburys, and which has lost nothing of its genial glow by time or by descent.—The church of St. Giles is an object of considerable attraction, and is situated on the North side of the parish, near the seat of Lord Shaftesbury, whose family burial-place it is. There are several elegant monuments of the family. Those of the fourth Earl, and that of the Noble Author of the "Characteristicks," are eminently beautiful."

When

When the *first* sun-beam on the mass was shed,
And utter darkness from the radiance fled;
Swift as the lightning's flash, the thunder's roll,
Th' effulgence rushes on the startled soul.
Lo! as it spreads into more perfect day,
Exulting myriads bless th' expanding ray;
Pursue th' illumin'd track their fathers trod,
Rise to new life, and feel th' inspiring God.
From heav'n, from highest heav'n, descends the flame, [fame.
To point and guide the way to gen'rous
'Twas thus the pillar'd fire its beam display'd, [made.
To gild the sacred path *that* heaven had
"Full many a blood-stain'd year its course had run [begun:
Ere men divin'd from whence their wrongs
By turns alarm'd, disturb'd, seduc'd, caress'd,
Flatter'd, cajol'd, corrupted, and oppress'd:
With specious shews of Freedom now amus'd,
And now with real Slavery abus'd:
Falsehood, ambition, rapine, all their aim;
Th' assassin mask'd beneath the hero's name:
The solemn treaty, and the banquet gay,
Insidious each, as each might best betray;
The cheated *world* ensnar'd by an embrace,
To fix its axis on an upstart race;
Empire on empire hurl'd, and throne on throne, [own;
By robbers, bent to make that world their
Till kingdom after kingdom swell'd their power,
And privileg'd the Monsters to devour!
"But, broad and general while the ruin spread,
One gen'rous Nation rose, as from the dead;
E'en from its ashes, as by Heav'n's command,
In fire it rose, the phœnix of the land!
Yet, ah! it was not the fierce meteor's glare,
That burns a while, then dissipates in air;
'Twas not the madd'ning ferment of an hour,
Nor meaner struggle for a change of power;
'Twas not a sordid, mercenary race,
That move to battle with a hireling's pace;
Nor the plann'd contest that from party springs,
Nor partial strife of yet inferior things;
Nor yet the multitude's unlicens'd rage,
That for vile gold on *either* side engage:
No! 'twas the magnet, which all Nature draws
To one supreme and universal cause,
That touches at a thousand points the heart,
Wakes us to bliss or agonizing smart;
That rocks the cradle where our infants lie,
Throbs in each pulse, and breathes in ev'ry sigh;
That guards the dwellings where our loves reside, [pride;
The father's transports, and the matron's
And in the forms of parent, child, or wife,
Endears the sweet affinities of life!"

These extracts will sufficiently evince the spirit that pervades the performance, which shews the undiminished powers of the Poet, and is creditable to the country that produced him.

139. British *Chronology; or, A Catalogue of Monarchs, from the Invasion of* Julius Cæsar *to the Conquest of* William *Duke of* Normandy. *To which are added, Chronological Tables of* English *History, from the Conquest to the present Reign; calculated to afford Assistance to young Students of either Sex who are desirous of attaining a Knowledge of the Annals of their Country. By the Rev.* George Whittaker, *A. M. Domestic Chaplain of the Most Noble the Marquis of* Lansdowne, *and Master of the Grammar School in* Southampton. 12*mo.*

THIS useful manual may certainly answer the purpose held out in the above title; but the characters of the Sovereigns are not always given with due discrimination; *e. g.* "Charles I. was deficient in judgment, bigoted, forbidding, and insincere; but his misfortunes have drawn a veil over his errors. He was surnamed *Martyr.*" This is surely not a fair character. Something might have been said of the bigotry and insincerity of the enemies he had to contend with, and whom no sincerity or concession would have diverted from their purpose of overturning the Constitution. In other respects we subscribe to the accuracy of the Compiler, and to his judicious selection of *Events* and *Remarkable Persons* in each reign.

140. *Memoirs of* Maria *Countess* D'Alva; *being neither Novel nor Romance, but appertaining to both. Interspersed with historic Facts and comic Incidents; in the Course of which are introduced Fragments and Circumstances not altogether inapplicable to the Events of this distracted Age,* &c. &c. *By* Priscilla Parlante. *In Two Volumes, large* 8vo; *with Engravings.*

THERE is a considerable degree of ingenuity in this production; which, though carried on to a great length, is, generally speaking, supported throughout with vigour, and, to the conclusion, maintains a fast hold of the

the Reader's mind. The plan, though complicated, is neither deficient nor perplexed; the characters, though numerous, are sufficiently distinct, and well supported. The heroine and the other principal figures are never obscured by an injudicious mixture of interests; and there runs through the whole such a knowledge of the workings of the human mind, such a discrimination of the moral and active qualities of human nature, as we should hardly have expected from a female writer, for such, from the title-page, we are to presume is the case, though the name is evidently fictitious. The chief error into which Madam Priscilla appears to have fallen is, a redundancy of epithets, and too much amplification in some passages, chiefly descriptive. The work, however, is interesting, and will be very useful to the *Play*wrights and *Melo*-dramatists of the present day.

141. *Plans, Sections, and Perspective Elevation, of* Essex *County-Hall, at* Chelmsford. *By* John Johnson, *Architect. Folio. Printed by* Nichols and Son.

THIS is a splendid though not a very bulky publication, consisting of XIV well-engraved Plates, and a brief explanatory Description in Letter Press, beautifully printed.

The venerable Architect, to whom the Publick are indebted for this fine specimen of his talents, has been too long known to require our elogium; and we are happy to find him, at an advanced period of life, with faculties wholly unimpaired.

The County-Hall at Chelmsford* is one among the many public edifices which Mr. Johnson has erected; and, in the same Town, the Stone Bridge, the Church, and a very large Prison, were built from his designs, and under his direction, as Architect and Surveyor of the County: an office which he has ably filled near 26 years.

Though Mr. Johnson has not hitherto been known as an Author, we recollect having seen a pamphlet attributed to him, so long ago as 1778, under the title of "An Appeal to the Publick, on the Right of using Oil-Cement, or Composition for Stucco, &c.;" which was equally creditable to his candour and his professional skill.

In another character, that of a Philanthropist, the *Consanguinitarium* at *Leicester*, a charitable foundation erected by him in 1792, and endowed with a perpetual rent-charge of 70*l.* a year, is a testimony beyond all praise.

* This elegant structure was erected for 2000*l.* less than the original estimate; a service for which Mr. Johnson received the unanimous thanks of the County Quarter Sessions; with the pleasing addition of a piece of plate to the value of 100 guineas, "as a public testimony of his integrity and professional abilities." See Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 528.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Wilkins, librarian to the Honourable East India Company, a gentleman who, during the administration of Warren Hastings, Esq. in India, particularly distinguished himself in various scientific and literary pursuits, has nearly, we understand, completed his laborious and interesting work on the *Sanskrit* language. Mr. Halhed, the translator of the *Gentu* Code, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Colebrooke, and the late Sir William Jones, seem to be the only Englishmen who have hitherto made any material progress in the study of the *Sanskrit*, which has to boast an antiquity coëval with the Christian æra.

A Poem on "The Battle of Maida" may be soon expected from Lieutenant-colonel Scott.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Biographicus will be thankful for any account of *Thomas Lyster, Philomath.* whose portrait, at the age of 63, was engraved by R. White in 1698; or of *George Huddleston*, who was Lyster's bookseller, and lived near Exeter 'Change. Neither Mr. Granger nor his Continuator mention them.

"Our Distant Friend" is not forgotten. If we were *nearer*, we should not disagree.

Anti-Scarabæus will find, in our former volumes, many *denouncements* against Black Beetles.

To G. V's enquiry, "Whether a Lady who is created a Peeress, with limitation to the issue of her then husband, can confer the title of Honourable on her issue by a second husband?" We answer, *No.*

Mr. Paterson's Drawing shall be used.

We have never seen the book which "A constant Reader and occasional Contributor" desires us to *review*; nor do we profess to review every work that is published.—This applies, in some degree, to A. Z.

Crito, "on the Character of *David Hume*," in our next; with J. H. Prince; Church Notes from Burford, Shropshire; Z's Account of Magadore; &c. &c. &c.

LOVE

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.

By Laura-Sophia Temple.

'TWAS yet the dawn of Youth's gay hour,
Ere mild Content had fled my bower,
Joy's rosy orb illum'd my sky,
And Fancy lit my roving eye;
I laugh'd at Danger's whisper'd threat,
With maddest hopes my vain heart beat;
'Twas then that Prudence cross'd my way,
And often, often would she say,
"Cheek thy wild course, and follow me."

I murmur'd at her harsh command,
I would not take her offer'd hand:
"What!" I exclaim'd, "*already* come,
All my best feelings to benumb?
Grant to my prayers a short delay,
O! call again some other day!
Full soon will Time my minutes steal,
And on my forehead fix his seal—
Then, then, cold nymph, I 'll follow thee."

She sigh'd, and went.—I dropp'd a tear,
But still pursued my mad career.
While thus I joyous skipp'd along,
I heard a soft and melting song,
Onward I bounded—for the strain
Thrill'd to my heart, and pierc'd my brain—
But Prudence stopp'd me—tho' repell'd
Still she return'd—my steps withheld,
And mournful whisper'd, "Follow me."

I turn'd me from her stedfast eye,
And from her presence long'd to fly—
Oh, it was Love's voluptuous lay,
Tempted my truant feet to stray!
That o'er my cheated senses stole,
And robb'd of energy my soul:
That bade my tongue to Prudence say,
"Thou meddling fool!—away—away!
I cannot,—*will* not,—follow thee."

O'er flow'ry paths I gayly stept,
Prudence the while look'd on, and wept;
I gaz'd on Love's enchanting smile,
And doated on the gentle wile;
'Tis not for *my* weak lips to tell
The magic of each wond'rous spell,
Which did my bosom-peace betray,
And tempted still my tongue to say
"Prudence, I will not follow thee."

Thus was my feeble judgment led
By all that Love, or look'd, or said;
Thus was my raw unpractis'd youth
Deceiv'd by falsehood—deck'd in truth,
But, when I prov'd that angel smile
The worthless covering of guile—
O! when my dark and vast despair,
Had found his promises were air—
Then did remorse my bosom rend—
And clasping Prudence, as my friend,
"Lead on," I cried, "I 'll follow thee."

SOLITUDE. By a Lady.

O sacred Solitude! divine retreat,
Choice of the Prudent, envy of the Great!

TO thee, celestial Solitude, I fly,
Earnest to shun the din of Multitudes
In crowded City, scene of sordid care:
Anxious Solicitude there keeps her Court;
There Industry and Commerce throng her fane,
And Myriads worship daily at her shrine:
There Avarice toils to raise his envy'd store,
And glories in the dross he dare not use:
There Luxury spreads her snares, and Vice exults;
And sober Reason's voice is scarcely heard.

Not so with thee, peace-giving Solitude:
I sought thee early in the spring of life,
And lov'd to solace in thy verdant shades;
Where, studying Instruction's page, I soar'd
Far, far above the sublunary sphere:
'T was then Time fled with downy wing along,
Till nought was heard save Philomela's lay,
Or the soft murmurs of a waterfall.
If then in early youth thy groves I sought,
And in thy bowers delighted to repose;
Now rolling years have silver'd o'er my head,
When wearied with a toilsome pilgrimage,
Where shall I meet serenity of mind?
Where but with thee, enchanting Solitude?
Storing the mind with matter for converse,
Thou giv'st a relish for Society;
(For where is pleasure without contrast found?)
'T is thine to harmonize the soul, and teach
Thoughtless Mortality to know itself:
Backward to turn the retrospective eye,
Wisdom deriving from experience past,
To scrutinize our thoughts, and contemplate
The vast duration of Eternity.

Few are thy Lovers, few thy Votaries;
Few know the pleasures that with thee are found,
Ill suited to the giddy restless throng:
None but the thoughtful love thy still retreats,
Thy woodbine bow'rs, thy dark impervious groves,
Thy drooping willows, and thy murm'ring rills,
And all the rural beauties of thy reign:
There Bards immortal woo'd the willing Muse,
And Phœbus there inspir'd seraphic strains.

Much do we owe, lov'd Solitude, to thee,
Pope's Moral Lay, polite, refin'd, sublime,
With all the treasures of *his* Grecian Muse.
Founded in Reason, by Experience prov'd,
From Young's unequal'd pen flow'd truths divine,
They stand by pure Religion's voice confirm'd.
Glowing with love of harmony and thee,
In Sheene's sweet shades the gentle Thomson sung.
He added darkness to thy sober charms.

The time would fail, to register the names
Of Kings, of Poets, Heroes, Orators,
Who 've sought true Wisdom in thy calm retreats,

Nor

Nor sought in vain; even in modern times,
When Dissipation bears tyrannic rule,
And Vice stalks barefac'd in the blaze of noon,
We boast a *virtuous Muse*, who never yet
Has sacrific'd the modesty of song.
She only hopes to please the sacred few
Who own Religion's mild and gentle sway.
The reverend CUMBERLAND here stands confess'd
The advocate of Christianity.
Truths evangelic, Piety sublime,
Adorn his page, and dignify his verse,
Where knowledge, learning, and instruction blend; [praise,
We read with rapture, and with ardour
The Poet reverence, and the Man esteem.
We wish to see the Bard whom Heaven inspires,
To pay the tribute of respect most due;
We long to hear the accents of his voice
Whose *Virtues* in these base degen'rate times
Reflect a radiant lustre round his head,
Crowning his works with immortality.
Posterity, thro' each succeeding age,
Shall read delighted, and instructed bless
The pious memory of CUMBERLAND.

Upper Street, Islington. SARAH HUGHES.

PROLOGUE

To the New Traditionary Play, intituled, THE MYSTERIOUS BRIDE, *written by* LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, *Esq. Spoken by Mr.* PUTNAM.

WITH anxious mind, with agitated breast,
By ev'ry terror forcibly impress'd,
Our Bard to-night, exalted in his views,
Resigns the comic for the serious Muse;
Beneath her banner variously displays
Passion's mere spark extended to a blaze;
While moral ardour kindles into birth
The firm in honour, and the pure in worth!
Here Virtue hails, contending claims above,
The tear of Pity on the cheek of Love.
Our Bard no longer treads on Fairy-land, [maud;
Where Fancy, like a despot, holds com-
No longer now endeavours to excite
Ideal grief, and fabulous delight;
Still less attempts, with vigour, to transmit
Wit strong as genius, genius bright as wit;
While Learning rears, with animated haste,
Reviving elegance, and rescued taste.
He simply offers, unadorn'd by art,
One touch of Nature on a gen'rous heart.
Though pageantry, though magic he forsake, [wake,
Though "*Sleeping Beauties*" here no longer
Yet shall it still decidedly appear,
That love, when noble, never slumbers here.
Hearts like your own with clemency can feel—
To hearts so gifted now we make appeal;
Each party then shall equal pleasure share,
He that solicits mercy, You that spare.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

I HAVE attempted a Translation of the Latin lines on the Hermitage door of I. F. M. Dovaston, Esq. (See p. 728.) It is, I think very literal; but the two last lines are transposed, as I think the two preceding the better conclusion. If you think them worthy of insertion, they are at your service. They are the amusement of half an hour one of these rainy evenings.

Yours, &c. WALDENSIS.

HAIL! Solitude, how thee I love!
The road direct to Heaven above;
Far off from thee is ever hurl'd
The pomp and madness of the World.
Here will I sit, if crowds should rage,
While things above my soul engage.
Angels with me shall praises sing,
Praises to Heaven's eternal King.
O that I always were allow'd,
Here to avoid the treacherous crowd!
And like some lonely Hermit rest,
With tranquil life and quiet blest
Till Choirs of Angels with me rise *,
And waft me guiltless to the skies.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

SWEET Solitude, thy blest abode
Stands in the high and narrow road
Which leads to Heaven—far distant lies
The Temple of mad vanities—
What is the public rage to me?
Here I enjoy tranquillity.
My thoughts to Heaven take rapid wing;
I hear the Choir of Angels sing;
And I rejoice my soul to raise,
To join them in my Saviour's praise.
O! might I here have fix'd abode,
Nor see the bustles of the crowd,
Till Angels should my soul convey
To realms of everlasting day!
Thus like a Hermit, free from strife,
Here may I pass a happy life! L.

LINES, by the late Mr. RICHARDSON, *on the* RUINS OF FINCHALE ABBEY†.

WAND'RER, with reverence tread this sacred earth; [gaze,
And while the ravish'd eye with endless
Strays o'er the wonders of these holy ruins, [days,
And to thy memory brings those awful
When stern Religion, with her iron rod
And form terrific, humaniz'd the soul;
Dare not with impious thoughts arraign her name:
Those wild Austerities to barb'rous Man
Unlock'd the springs of Light, and wak'd the soul
To Life, and Immortality, and Heaven.

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* This is an allusion to the character of *Miesco*.

* "And was *carried* by the Angels into Abraham's bosom."

† Engraved in vol. LXXVII. p. 1201.

EPISTLE

EPISTLE CONGRATULATORY, &c.

To the Poet near DONNINGTON CASTLE.

(See p. 146.)

AH! happy Bard! possessor of "a Cot!"
"A Paddock" too—terrestial blissful lot!
Not oft the Poet's fate, such bliss to share;
Some pine in attics, others 'bode despair:
And some their mighty castles build in air.
Not such thy lot, thou favourite of Heav'n!
To thee an earthly paradise is giv'n:
Where flow'rets bloom, meanders sweetly play,
While Cynthia gilds thy nights, and Sol thy day.
Far better still—sweet Virtue loves thy Cot;
Whence Vice is banish'd—Fashion there forgot.
Perhaps (still rising in the tale of bliss)
Some gentle Eve may just thy flowerets kiss,
Or, haply legalized by sacred rite,
Partake thine Eden—multiply delight:
Attend thy steps with *true congenial love*,
Mild as thy lambs, and happy as a dove.
But pry not, Muse! the Cotter's joys to scan;
Nor scrutinize minute his happy plan.
Suffice that he a blissful Poet *seems*;
Nor dare to call it all poetic dreams!
And yet a Sister Muse one hint might give;
If *wrong*—a Brother Poet might forgive.
'Tis this—that ever since the fatal fall,
When Man's first disobedience whelm'd us all;
No spot *secure* against the *serpent's* wiles,
Who poison'd Eve, and many a son beguiles.
A Proteus *he*, no shape but he assumes,
Struts through the town, or basks where Eden blooms!
His grand design each subtle art employs
To murder man, and poison human joys.
Whether the Palace, Senate, or the Cot,
No matter which, still *danger* marks our lot,
Assails the cloister, haunts the hermit's grot.
Pride and ambition, not to courts confin'd,
May *sometimes lurk* in a plebeian mind.
'Tis humble Virtue, vigilant and sound,
That guards the happy life, wherever found.

From a Village near the Banks of Stour, March 28. A. C.

TO LIBERTY.

DUN Night had spread o'er Nature's face
Her star-bespangled veil;
At rest was all the feather'd race,
And hush'd each whisp'ring gale.

The Moon, refulgent Queen of Night,
Had silver'd all the rills;
Shed o'er the meads her trembling light,
And ting'd the distant hills.

When a young blooming swain, repos'd
Beside a streamlet's wind,
Thus midst the solemn scene disclos'd
The thoughts that fill'd his mind:

"O Liberty! of ev'ry art
The mistress; 'tis thy power
Can soothe the child of mis'ry's heart,
In Sorrow's baleful hour.

"Thou mak'st the hardy Greenlander
To every milder zone
His rocks and icy plains prefer,
Where endless winters frown.

"Thou deck'st the Shepherd's sun-burnt face,
And bid'st it wear a smile;
Thou giv'st his little home a grace,
And sooth'st his rugged toil.

"Each hero was by thee upheld
On Marathon's dire shore;
When, greatly bold, they strew'd the field
With blackest Persian gore.

"In vain the choicest works of art,
The crown and glitt'ring crest,
Can yield enjoyment to the heart,
Where thou art ne'er a guest.

"For me, remote from gaudy strife,
Let but my blessings be,
While journeying on this toilsome life,
My cot, my flocks, and Thee.

"What though to brave keen Sorrow's storm,
And haggard Woe, be mine;
Let me but see thy lovely form,
And I will ne'er repine."

E. DUNCANNON.

A SCOTTISH DIRGE.

BY A YOUNG LADY. *(See p. 724.)*

SLEEP on, sleep on, O Scottish Chief!
Sleep on, the bravest of our Clan!
No words can e'er express our grief,
We weep the *hero* and the *man!*

Oh! wrap him in his Highland plaid,
His dirk and pistol by his side,
And round his grave, all mourning sad,
We'll weep our country's hope and pride!

Curse, curse the arm that aim'd the blow,
The fatal blow that kill'd our Chief—
The brave Dundee now rests below,
And leaves us here, a prey to grief!

Around no splendid trophies rise,
No ensigns shew his moss-clad bed:
Pale, stiff, and cold, here stretch'd he lies,
And rests among the silent dead!

A MONSIEUR LE COMTE BAROWLASKI.

(By the same.)

LES Anglois sont sans doute heureux,
Parce que vous êtes parmi eux;
La Pologne est honorée,
Parce que là vous étiez né;
Mais vous êtes plus heureux vous même,
Parce que tout le monde vous aime.

ODE

ODE AUX ROMAINS.

RE'VEILLEZ-VOUS, nouveaux Camilles,
Pour châtier ces fiers Gaulois
Qui dévorent vos champs fertiles,
En foulant à leurs pieds vos lois.
Vous, héritiers de ce courage
Qui dompta l' orgueil de Carthage,
Et fit trembler tout l' univers;
Sans rougir, enfans d'Ausonie,
Pouvez-vous de la tyrannie
Condescendre à porter les fers.

Souvenez-vous de votre race
Si féconde en fameux guerriers,
Et volez sur leur noble trace
Vous couvrir de justes lauriers.
Oui, Romains, pour briser vos chaines
Il faut de ces vertus Romaines
Dont s' honoraient tant vos ayeux.
La source n' en est point tarie:
Chez vous, mourir pour sa patrie
C' est encor un sort glorieux.

Volez donc arracher la foudre
Des mains de ces cruels brigands
Qui voudraient tout réduire en poudre
Dans leurs projets extravagans.
Chassez, chassez du Capitole
Ces adorateurs d' une idole,
L' image de l' Iniquité.
Que bientôt l' Europe affranchie
Doive à votre mâle énergie
Le retour de sa liberté.

D'un œil satisfait Dieu contemple
Le triomphe de la vertu,
Le profanateur de son temple
Aux pieds de l' Ibère abattu.
Ainsi sa Divine puissance
Aime à protéger l' innocence
Contre les complots criminels.
A l' ombre de son bras terrible,
Le Chrétien devient invincible
Quand il combat pour ses autels.

Cheyné walk. CHARLES TANCRE'.

QUATORZAIN.

NOT with more rapture does a father press
His darling infant to his glowing cheeks;
Than I this Portrait, that too true bespeaks
The source of all my varying distress!

On these dear lips how often have I hung,
When she, whose beauties here conspicuous shine, [tongue,
Could charm my soul with her persuasive
That tongue whose notes were musical! divine!

How oft I know not! for each changing hour
Beheld us clinging to each other's form;
While fondly yielding to affection's power,
We bath'd in bliss unconscious of alarm!
Bath'd till the luring beauties of the wave
To Blackshaw prov'd a sad, untimely grave!

Grafton street, Sept. 1808. J. G.

QUATORZAIN.
To Sleep.

COME forth, thou Spirit! whose somniferous powers
Beguile the senses to romantic spheres!
Where they elude the darkly-featur'd hours,
And sport unknown to melancholy fears!

Spirit, advance! let thine aërial arm
O'er this lorn frame extend the secret spell;
That, by the influence of so great a charm,
I may awhile in meads Elysian dwell!

Spirit, advance! for now my sickening eyes
Demand the force of thy peculiar art;
For the long struggling of repeated sighs
Hath almost broken this impassion'd heart!

Spirit, come forth! and bear my soul away [nal day!
To those bright realms, where shines eter-

Grafton street, J. G.
September, 1808.

VAUXHALL.
August 3, 1808.

BY Friendship call'd, I fled to Pleasure's Court,
Where all her cheerful votaries resort:
Illum'd by various brightly-colour'd lights,
As num'rous as the stars in clearest nights:
Where, whilst some gaily dance, some sweetly sing; [string.
And others touch the tuneful trembling
Here stately trees, with branches interwove [above.
Of mingled leaves, form a grand roof
Where crowds in measures light and frolic rove, [grove.
Or, cautious, walk along the darksome
Beyond this gloomy grove a Temple stood,
Retir'd and dark, as in a midnight wood.
Where artificial fire-works were display'd,
And sound and light our senses both invade.
A beauteous piece now shone in liquid fire;
Eliza, anxious, wish'd that she was higher;
The words I caught with rapture and delight,
And quickly rais'd Eliza up to sight!
The lovely fair above the rest plac'd high;
As Atlas Heaven supported, so did I.
In choice of happiness the wise may err,
But he is right who trusts to Heaven—or Her—
Whose eyes beam joy, and ever-blooming youth—
In both are brightness, purity, and truth!
The rockets rudely rushing now aspir'd,
Those envy'd rockets were by her admir'd.
And, soaring high, burst forth in brilliant pride, [died.
Shower'd o'er Eliza glorious stars—and

PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Lords, *June* 27.

On bringing up the Appropriation Act, Earl *Lauderdale* objected to 1,500,000*l.* to the East India Company being comprehended in that Act, by which means the Lords were precluded from the right of inquiring into the propriety of it. He therefore moved that a message be sent to the Commons, desiring a Copy of the Report of the Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

After a few words from Lords *Suffolk*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Holland*, the motion was negatived.

On the second reading of the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, Lord *Sidmouth* moved that it be read a second time this day three months. After some discussion, a division took place—Contents 17, Non-Contents 36. The Bill was then read.

House of Commons, *June* 29.

Mr. *Bankes* presented the Third Report of the Finance Committee, which however, he observed, was somewhat different from what he once expected.

House of Lords, *June* 30.

The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was negatived, on the third reading, without a division; the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Rochester*, *Bristol*, and *Carlisle*, being of opinion it would do more harm than good.

On the third reading of the Appropriation Act, Lords *Holland* and *Lauderdale*, and the Duke of *Bedford*, reprobated in strong terms the diminished grant to Maynooth College.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* moved for Regimental returns of all the corporal punishments awarded and inflicted in 1808, the number of lashes given, and the period of each punishment. His object was, to endeavour to abolish this mode of punishment out of our military system, or at least to put it under proper regulations. The motion was objected to, and on a division the numbers were—for the motion 4, against it 77—Majority 73.

Mr. *Creevy* brought forward a motion relative to the rumoured erection of additional houses in Hyde Park; the object of which was, to procure Copies and Letters from J. Fordyce, Esq. Surveyor-general of Crown Lands, to the Lords of the Treasury, touching the leasing of lands in Hyde Park for building.

Mr. *Perceval* thought the motion totally uncalled-for. So far as he knew, his Majesty was at this moment completely ignorant of any application of the kind alluded to having been made. At the same time he avowed his hostility to any serious encroachment, and was certain the Treasury would not countenance any system which could go to convert the Park into a Suburb Town.

Messrs. *Windham* and *Sheridan* deprecated any encroachment. On a division, the motion was negatived.

House of Lords, *July* 1.

An interesting conversation took place between Lords *Holland* and *Hawkesbury* relative to Spain, when the latter declared it to be the resolution of Government to act towards that Country, both as to the Orders in Council, and in every other respect, with the utmost generosity and liberality.

House of Lords, *July* 2.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Appropriation, the Assessed Taxes, the Stamp Duties, the Annuities, the Ale Licences, the Oyster Fishery, the Scotch Judges' Salaries, the Court of Session Stock, and several other Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Sir *John Sinclair*, an Address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the sum of 1500*l.* to be paid to the Board of Agriculture, to enable them to complete their Reports, on which to ground a general report as to the internal state of Agriculture in Great Britain.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would appoint a Select Commission to examine into the state of the Prisons for the City and County of Dublin, and of such other Prisons in Ireland to which they might see occasion to direct their attention. He forebore entering at large into the question, understanding that his motion was not to be opposed.

After some observations from Messrs. *Perceval*, *W. Pole*, *Beresford*, *Whitbread*, *Moore*, *Mathew*, &c. the motion was carried *nem. con.*

House of Lords, *July* 4.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the Usher of the Black Rod, and followed by about 58 Members, appeared at the Bar, when his Majesty's Commission being read, the Royal Assent was given to the Distillation Bill, the Scotch Judicature Bill, the Scotch Local Militia Bill, and two Private Bills.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,* We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present Session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you. The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promise to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence, eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigence of these times. The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the Enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty. His Majesty doubts not that in the result the Enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this Country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,* We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary Supplies for the current year have been provided. His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burthens. His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagement with his Allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his Sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,* His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable Confederacy united against his Ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his Crown; and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty, to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged. The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common Enemy of every established government and independent nation in the world. His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish Nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed. The Spanish Nation, thus nobly struggling against the Tyranny and Usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the Enemy of Great Britain; but is recognised by his Majesty as a natural Friend and Ally. We are commanded to inform you that communications have been made to his Majesty from several of the Provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The Answer of his Majesty to these communications have been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both Nations; and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish Cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed. In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effects, and by their example, to the restoration of the Liberties and the Peace of Europe."

The Speech being finished, the Lord Chancellor addressed the Lords and Commons in the following words: "By virtue of his Majesty's Commission to us and other Noble Lords directed, and now read, we are commanded, for divers good and weighty reasons, to prorogue this present Parliament until Saturday the 20th of August next, and we do accordingly prorogue it until that day." The Commons then withdrew, and the Peers separated.

In the Commons, the same day, a conversation took place, between Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Wilberforce*, and Lord *Castlereagh* on the subject of the Affairs of Spain, but which is rendered of less interest in consequence of the Declaration in his Majesty's Speech.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27. Letter transmitted by Sir A. Cochrane.

Acasta, off La Guira, July 17.

Sir; I beg leave to inform you, that Le Serpent, French National brig, of 18 guns and 104 men, commanded by Mons. Lamanon, Enseigne de Vaisseau, was this day captured off La Guira, by H. M. S. Acasta.

I am, &c. P. Beaver.

Letter

Letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ocean, at Gibraltar, August 17.

Sir, I inclose a letter from Lord Cochrane, giving an account of the surrender of the Castle of Mongal, a fort on the coast of Catalonia, in possession of the French, to his Majesty's ship under his command, which his Lordsh p had subsequently destroyed, after having delivered the principal part of the military stores to the Spanish Militia. I have great pleasure in transmitting this information to their Lordships, as it points out one of the many instances in which his Majesty's ships on the Eastern coast of Spain have rendered effectual aid to the Patriot Spaniards, in resisting and driving the enemy out of their country, and of the zeal and indefatigable industry with which Lord Cochrane engages in that service. Capt. Otway, of the Montague, landed at Rosas Bay a party of Marines in aid of the Spanish Peasantry, to oppose a French force which was approaching to attack that fortress on the 23d ult. and obliged the enemy to retire. COLLINGWOOD.

H. M. S. Impericuse, off Mongal, July 31.

My Lord, The Castle of Mongal, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning, to his Majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish Militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out-post on a neighbouring hill. Lieut. Hone, with the marines, took possession of the Castle, which, by means of powder, is now levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down into the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery without a very heavy loss of men, if they determine to repair them. I inclose to your Lordship a list of the prisoners, and of the material part of military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish Militia have been delivered to them.

COCHRANE.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 8 Corporals (7 wounded), 5 Gunners (2 killed), and 54 Soldiers. Total 71.—5 Cannon, 80 Muskets, 80 Bayonets, 80 Cartouches, 500 Cannon Balls, 13 Barrels of Powder, and Cartridges, &c.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 4. Letter transmited by Vice-admiral Campbell.

H. M. Sloop Beagle, at Sea, Oct. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that from the violence of the gale yesterday, I was compelled to stand over on the English coast from my station off Boulogne; and at eleven P. M. the Beagle fell in with and captured, after a chace of three hours, Le Hazard French privateer, of 14 guns and 49 men, commanded by Joseph-Marie Long, the South Foreland then bearing N. E. by E. about four leagues. One of their men received a mortal wound. It appears she sailed from Dieppe yesterday morning; and, in the early part of the night, captured the two light colliers named in the margin *; the Master and Mate of the latter were on board the lugger. My pursuit of the captured vessels was fruitless, from our being many leagues to leeward, and five hours had elapsed since their falling into the hands of the enemy. F. NEWCOMBE.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 8. Adm. Vashon, Commander in Chief on the Eastern coast of Scotland, has transmitted to this Office a Letter from Sub-lieutenant Charles Balfour, commanding the Basilisk gun-vessel, giving an account of his having, on the 30th ult. when convoying some trade to Shetland, captured the Danish cutter privateer Don Flinkke, of four 12-pounder carronades and two swivels and 24 men.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 18. Letter to Vice-admiral Vashon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Leith.

Ariadne, Oct. 4, *lat.* 59. 30. *long.* 1. 30. *E.*

Sir, I have this day captured the Danish cutter privateer Hœvneren, commanded by Abraham Steendal, carrying four carriage guns and 21 men. She belongs to Christiansand, but last from Stavanger; four days out, and has not made any capture. A. FARQUHAR.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 22. Letter from Capt. R. Hawkins, of H. M. S. Minerva, to Lord Gambier, dated Corunna, Sept. 25.

My Lord, In execution of your Lordship's orders on the 23d inst. in lat. 45. 35, long. 9. 19, West, I fell in with and chased a brig near twenty-five leagues to the S. W. Soon after I came in shot of her, had fired twice at her, she hoisted French colours, and shortly after overset, the wind having freshened to a heavy gale. I immediately brought to, and sent the barge, with Mr. Carter, Master's Mate, to endeavour to save the people; they succeeded, by great exertion, in saving sixteen of the crew; they informed us (the Captain and Officers being drowned) that she was the Josephina letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, and mounting eight, with 50 men, from St Sebastian, bound to Guadaloupe, with a cargo of flour, brandy, wine, and cloathing; and intended, after delivering her cargo, to cruize against our trade in the West Indies; she was a very fast-sailing vessel, has been long employed as a privateer, and done considerable mischief. R. HAWKINS.

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* Trinity yacht and Assistance.

PORTUGAL.

Great disputes took place with respect to the meaning of that article of the Convention which regards property. Gen. Junot insisted, that he had a right to carry off whatever had been in his power while he commanded at Lisbon; while the British General contended, that he was not to carry away any species of plunder whatever. Gen. Beresford and Lord Proby on the one part, and Gen. Kellermann on the other, had been appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention; and a Committee was at the same time appointed, for the purpose of ascertaining every particular article of plunder, and restoring it to the rightful owners.—On the 10th, the Generals appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention, in order to satisfy the minds of the Portuguese upon the subject of the property, issued the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION by the British and French Commissioners, for seeing carried into effect the Convention agreed upon between the respective Commanders in Chief.

"For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, That property of every kind confiscated, or seized, from the subjects, or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the Royal Palace, Royal and Public Libraries, and Museums, and from individuals that are still existing in Portugal, should be restored:

"We, the Commissioners for seeing carried into execution the said Treaty, as his Excellency the Commander of the French Army has already notified to his army, think it also right to make public the same for the information of all concerned, and for facilitating the restitution, or the receiving back such property, we have judged expedient to appoint a Committee of three persons, *viz.* Lieut.-col. Trant; O. St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, and Mr. Dubllur, Commissaire des Guerres, to meet at No. 8, Cargo do Loretto, who are appointed to receive, inquire into, and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of property, to whomever addressed, are to be obeyed. And it is directed, that keepers shall have charge of sequestrated or seized property in every house to which it may have been removed, to assure the conservation of objects or moveables transported from royal or public houses, to others, for the use or convenience of such General, Administrator, or other subject of the French army. These keepers will make the description of all *meubles*, with the name of the owners, and be accountable for whatever is therein, and they will be delivered only on legal proof of ownership, to the possessors of such articles as above described, who will transmit to this Committee a return of what each may have in his possession of the property designated. And all persons may with safety apply to this Tribunal.—We think it necessary also, to make known to whom it may concern, that any purchase made of articles taken from the public arsenals or stores since the 30th August, or whatever shall, on trial, be proved to have been illegally sold or disposed of at any time, even previous to the 30th August, shall be null and void, the articles seized, and the persons purchasing subject to what the law may further direct.—The Committee assembled to receive reclamations, and facilitate the restitution of property, holds its sittings at the house of St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, No. 8, Cargo do Loretto.

British Commissioners { W.C. BERESFORD, Maj.-gen. / PROBY, Lieut.-colonel.

Lieut.-gen. KELLERMANN, Le Commissaire Française, &c.

"*Lisbon, September* 10, 1808."

This Proclamation, if to be acted on to the full extent and meaning of the words, no doubt, went far to remove one of the most disgraceful circumstances supposed to attach to the Convention. It appears, however, that Junot, in his thirst for rapine, was by no means reconciled to this interpretation of Gen. Kellermann; and that he had absolutely begun to embark, as property, the Museum of Natural Curiosities belonging to the Prince Regent; which was all, however, obliged to be re-landed.

On this subject the following Letter may be considered as authentic:

"*Camp at Casso, near Lisbon, Sept.* 10.

Of the result of our campaign in Portugal you have been already, of course, informed. But I must acquaint you with a good thing which happened yesterday. Junot had allowed his Generals and Officers to plunder Lisbon. In consequence of this permission, the Bishop's Palace, the Public Offices, and the Churches were exposed to the most open and barefaced pillage, *after* the Convention had been signed with the British Commander. The Magistrates of Lisbon and the principal persons preferred a complaint to the Commander in Chief of the British forces. About 8000 French had been already embarked—but Junot was still in Lisbon. The British Commander instantly sent an order to him, to cause every thing to be restored that had been taken from the Portuguese *previously* to the Capitulation and down to yesterday. How astonished the French were, who thought they should have carried off every thing quietly, I leave you to judge.—Junot and his Generals and Officers are in the greatest rage; but

but it will avail them nothing. A Military Committee has been appointed, to which all the property plundered, whether Portuguese or English, is to be delivered. The amount will, it is said, be immense—some say a million or two sterling."

It was on the 11th that our troops entered Lisbon. On the following day, Rear-admiral Tyler, with the Barfleur, Conqueror, Alfred, Donegal, Hercule, Elizabeth, and Ruby, sailed from Lisbon, with the whole of the Russian fleet, for Spithead, except one ship, which was left in the Tagus to undergo some repairs.

PROTEST made by BERNARDINE FRIERE DE ANRADE, General of the Portuguese Troops, against the ARTICLES of the CONVENTION agreed on between the ENGLISH and FRENCH ARMIES for the Evacuation of Portugal.

"I protest, in general, on account of this Treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of this Government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation: and, in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following Articles:

"Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these Articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the Government that may represent him to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries!—Art. XVI. Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it. —Art. XVII. Because it attempts to tie down the Government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their Prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

"First of the Additional Articles.—This Article can by no means bind the Government of the kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.—I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Art. XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers. And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expence of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

"BERNARDINE FRIERE D'ANRADE.

"*Head-quarters, at the Incarnation, Sept.* 14, 1808."

The whole of the French troops have sailed from the Tagus, with the exception only of some who were driven back in consequence of severity of weather. One transport went down, the Three Brothers of London; about 300 people were lost. The fleet in the Tagus, under the orders of Sir C. Cotton, consisted of five ships of the line, *viz.* the Hibernia, Ganges, Plantagenet, Audacious, and Resolution. The Portuguese ships had been restored to the Provisional Government of Portugal. About 50 sail of Danish merchantmen were found in the Tagus, and at St. Ubes, which had been laid up with much care; they have been converted into transports, and are likely to prove very useful in that service.

An Edict has been issued by the Lords Regents of Portugal, decreeing the restitution of the horses taken from the Spanish troops in that kingdom by the French, or engaging to pay the full value for them.

The Spanish General Garoza has been arrested at Lisbon, upon a charge of having acted perfidiously towards the Portuguese, and betrayed a party of Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, at the commencement of the present struggle.

SPAIN.

Bilboa, Sept. 23. On the 26th August was held here a general and extraordinary Junta of the province of Biscay, by the appointment of his Catholic Majesty, *Joseph*. The right of deputation to this General Assembly is enjoyed by 116 communities; and 108 persons were present. The President, in a speech of considerable length, after exculpating the inhabitants of the province, and denouncing in a particular manner those of the city of Bilboa, as disturbers of the public tranquillity, concludes—"The Emperor Napoleon cannot possibly depart from the resolution which he has taken. The great Powers of the

the Continent have acknowledged Joseph-Napoleon as King of Spain, and have sent to their Ministers new credentials. Dreadful armies approach, for the purpose of effectuating the undertaking."—*French Paper.*

The *Corunna Diary* of Sept. 24 contains an Ode addressed to his Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley, in celebration of the glorious victories by which he compelled Junot and his Army to evacuate Lisbon and Portugal. It concludes as follows: "And all Europe, seeing this glorious exploit, is ready to confess, that the people of Great Britain, equally valiant by sea and land, conquer and defeat all who dare to war against them."

The Spanish Papers are continually detailing fresh successes gained by the Patriots, and exhibiting different proofs of the wisdom, temperance, and conduct, by which they are directed and animated. No presumption upon antecedent success leads them on to useless displays of their own superiority. Caution and perseverance (which are other words for victory) seem to be their motto.

A division of the Gallician army, under the command of Gen. Blake, made an attack upon Bilboa on the 20th ult. and after a severe action succeeded in driving out the French, and obtained possession of the city. They were, of course, received with great joy by the inhabitants, who immediately proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

The Spanish Army from the Island of Langeland have landed at St. Andero. Their original destination was Corunna. At St. Andero, however, they will be more convenient to the main body of the Spanish force, and can more readily be brought into action. Ministers are said to have made a present to this army of 200,000 dollars, through the Marquis de Romana.

The Installation of the Supreme Junta, or Provisional Government of Spain, took place at the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, on the 25th ult. The ceremony was at once grand, interesting, and impressive. After the performance of divine service in the Palace, and the administration of the oath to the Members, some military formalities took place, and the Supreme Junta was then solemnly installed. The opening of the gates of the Royal Palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of their Kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which, they were shut up, drew tears even from the firmest of the spectators. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the Palace; from which the President *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often increasing their lively acclamations of joy, and the affections with which they were inspired on so interesting an occasion. The following is a list of the Members assembled:—President *ad interim*, the Most Excellent Senor the Conde de Florida Blanca.—*Arragon*, Don Francisco Palafox, Don Lorenzo Caloe.—*Asturias*, the Most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos, the Marquis de Campo Sagrado.—*(Old) Castile*, Don Lorenzo Bonifaes de Quintan, ——Valdes, absent.—*Catalonia*, the Marquis de Villel, the Marquis de Sebazona.—*Cordova*, the Marquis de la Puebla, Don Juan de Dios Rabe.—*Estremadura*, Don Martin de Garoy, Don Felix de Ovalle.—*Grenada*, Don Rodrigo Requelinde, Don Luis Gines de Gines y Sallow.—*Jaen*, Don Sebastian de Tocano, Don Francisco Paula Castanedo.—*For Majorca and the Adjacent Islands*, Don Tomas de Vizi, Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.—*Murcia*, the Most Excellent Senor the President *ad interim*, the Senor Marquis de Villar.—*Seville*, the Senor Archbishop of Laodicea, the Conde de Tilli.—*Toledo*, Don Pedro de Bibero, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.—*Valencia*, the Conde de Contamina, El Principe de Pio.

In the list of Patriotic subscriptions in the *Madrid Gazette*, we find a donation of 30,000 reals, and forty mules, from the Minister Don Pedro Cevallos.

The Austrian Consul at Carthagena has been employed, by order of his Court, in collecting the Spanish manifestoes, accounts of battles, &c. for the purpose of being sent to Vienna, to be compared with the French statements.

Some differences having arisen between Generals Cuesta and Valdes, the former ordered the latter, who had been appointed Deputy of the Province of Leon, to be arrested, and another person to be returned to the Supreme Junta in his stead. The Supreme Government at Aranjuez have ordered General Valdes to be liberated, and his opponent displaced. The latter had been guilty of much violence; and in particular having seized 250,000 dollars, belonging to the British Government, which, though destined for the Patriots, it had been thought necessary to withhold from him. General Castanos is appointed Commander in Chief of the Armies of Andalusia, Castile, Valencia, and Estramadura. These troops compose the central army, and their effective numbers amount to 63,000 men. The Marquis Romana is appointed to the command of the Northern army at present under General Blake. His army including the Asturians will amount to 50,000.

The last intelligence from Spain is of a checkered description; but in such a contest, uniform success cannot rationally be expected,

expected. While it confirms the former accounts of the Enemy's army, consisting of 40,000 men, under the command of its new Chief Marshal Ney, having retreated from Burgos and its vicinity, it also brings the unpleasant tidings that a division of this force has succeeded in retaking Bilboa from the Patriots. The Enemy who approached in that direction amounted to at least 12,000 men (some accounts swell the number to near 30,000), while the Spanish force consisted of not more than 7000. With so fearful a superiority against them, the latter prudently determined not to risk an action; and we have the consolation to find that the whole effected their retreat in good order, with all their baggage, cannon, and ammunition, and took an advantageous position at no great distance from the town. There they resolved to wait the coming up of the main body of their army, which was rapidly advancing, and a general action was shortly expected to take place. The Spanish army from the Baltic has also ere this joined their brave brethren in arms, and the acquisition of such a number of fine veteran troops must prove of infinite importance to the cause of the Patriots. Some of these had reached Rivades previous to the date of the last advices, and the remainder were to be disembarked farther on. Those who landed at Rivades immediately kissed the earth, and exclaimed, "Long live Ferdinand VII." Besides these fine troops, the Patriots have probably by this time been joined by the force under the command of General Baird; and on every view of the subject, we are inclined to hope that we shall shortly hear of the receipt of some joyous intelligence from Spain.

The Captain of an American vessel arrived at Castro, after having been taken by a French privateer, and re-captured by two Spanish row-boats, writes to his agent as follows, under the date of Sept. 27.—"Yesterday an immense number of the inhabitants of Bilboa, who had escaped from that town in consequence of its re-occupation by the French, under the command of Marshal Ney, arrived here in the greatest distress. They immediately received every possible assistance, and comfortable quarters were provided for them. Their stay here will not be long, as a numerous army has already been collected, and is about to march from hence to re-occupy Bilboa, which will be effected without difficulty."

Statement of the Forces of the Spanish Patriots, from a private Letter:—Gen. Blake's Army consists of 36,000 infantry; 10,000 Asturians expected shortly to join; and three Companies of Artillery.—Gen. Castanos, 70,000.—Gen. Flama, 22,000; and 16,000 Valencians and Murcians.—Gen. Cuesta, 8000 infantry; and 1500 cavalry.—Palafox's army, and the Spaniards from the North not included. French Force, 40,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry.

Don Cevallos, Secretary of State to Ferdinand VII. and who accompanied that unfortunate Monarch to Bayonne, has published an Exposition of the base and perfidious practices of the Emperor of the French, in his usurpation of the Crown of Spain. This interesting Paper is accompanied by the most authentic documents; which, while they must tend to increase the enthusiasm of the Spanish People, are well calculated to unite every legitimate Monarch in a league against the Ruler of France. Its extreme length, however, only allows us to present a summary of its contents. In doing this, however, we shall endeavour to include every circumstance of interest.—Don Cevallos, after noticing the subserviency of Spain to the wishes of France, owing to the weakness and treachery of the Prince of the Peace; that fleets, armies, and treasure, had been sacrificed to preserve the ruinous alliance of 1796; and that every thing was done to satisfy the insatiable demands of the French Government, proceeds to observe, that scarcely had the Treaty of Tilsit been concluded, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in Buonaparte's favour, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved in his mind the ruin of Portugal and Spain.—"He began by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty; for the Spanish Minister, regarding him as his patron, immediately placed a gallant and chosen force of 16,000 men at his disposal.—The enterprize of making himself master of Spain, however, was not so easy as he imagined: it was necessary to find some pretext for the introduction of his troops into the kingdom; to excite discord and enmity in the Royal Family, that his designs might not be penetrated, or his forces experience any opposition: His Ambassador at our Court (Beauharnois), who is nearly related to the Imperial Family, received instructions to that effect; and shortly after, the arrest of the Prince of Asturias, who had entered into a correspondence with the Emperor respecting a marriage with his niece, was the consequence.—At this period, a Treaty which had been concluded between his Catholic Majesty and Buonaparte, at Fontainbleau, on the 27th Oct. 1807, was brought to Spain. It had been negotiated by an agent of the favourite's, without the participation, or even knowledge, of the Spanish Ministry. The result of this Treaty was, to render the Emperor master of Portugal

with

with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his troops into the peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity; and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany. In return for these concessions, his Imperial Majesty engaged to acknowledge Charles IV. Emperor of the *two* Americas, and to reward the treacherous favourite with the Algarves and Alentejo, in full property and sovereignty. The execution of the Treaty was delayed, and the favourite became apprehensive that he had lost the imaginary protection of the Emperor. In truth, Buonaparte, aware that he had incurred the hatred of the Spanish people, and conceiving it no longer necessary to treat him with confidence, wished to inspire him with apprehensions for his safety, that he might persuade his Royal Master, over whom he had unbounded sway, to emigrate to South America. The plan succeeded; for even during the negotiation of a marriage between the Prince of Asturias and Buonaparte's niece, French troops were marched into Spain; their Commanders took possession, by fraud and surprize, of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona; and then industriously propagated the belief that Buonaparte was favourable to the Heir-apparent. The Royal Parents, as well as the favourite, were struck with terror at this conduct of the Emperor, and new fears were artfully impressed upon them by French agents. At length, they determined to emigrate to Mexico; and this resolution became known to the people by their preparations. The commotions of Aranjuez, however, which, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion, prevented its execution; the favourite, who, without the title of King, had exercised the functions of Royalty, was imprisoned; and the Royal Parents abdicated in favour of their son, who was proclaimed Sovereign under the title of Ferdinand VII. The Emperor was ignorant of these events; he imagined that the Royal Family had fled to the coast, and was preparing to embark: he ordered his army to advance to Madrid; and flattered himself that he should now possess without a struggle a throne which had been thus hastily vacated. The new Sovereign, learning the advance of the French army, hastened to communicate the voluntary abdication of his parents to the Emperor: he made every effort to procure the latter's recognition of his title; he was, at length, assured by his Imperial Majesty's Envoy, Gen. Savary, that his master would visit him at Madrid; that he was already disposed in his favour; and that nothing would tend more to conciliate the Emperor than this mark of respect. The pressing solicitations of the Duke of Berg, General Savary, and others, added to the earnest wishes of the King to make his people happy, and restore tranquillity to the kingdom, at length induced him to quit Madrid, in the expectation of meeting the Emperor at Burgos: from thence he was persuaded by Savary, who accompanied him, to advance to Vittoria, where some suspicious movements of the French troops led the courtiers to urge him to return. But Ferdinand had too much confidence in the faith of the French Emperor; he passed the frontiers, and arrived at Bayonne. Duroc, on his arrival, came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, where his reception was flattering. What then must have been the feelings of Ferdinand, after his return to his residence, to be informed by Savary (the man who had drawn him from his capital with so many protestations of security, who had assured him of the recognition of his Imperial Majesty), that Buonaparte had irrevocably decreed, that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain, and that it should be succeeded by *his own!*—In the conference which succeeded between M. Champagny and Don Cevallos, the latter strenuously supported his master's right; and represented that any renunciation he might make while absent from his kingdom, and in a state of confinement, would be null and void, and would not be acknowledged by his people. The Emperor, who overheard the conference, insulted the Spanish Minister, called him a traitor, and informed Ferdinand that he must nominate a more flexible negotiator, and one who would be *less susceptible on the point of honour.* In the last interview which the King had with his Imperial Majesty, the latter said—'*Prince, you have only to choose between cession and death.*'—Who then can doubt (adds Don Cevallos), from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august Father, and that which preceded in favour of the Emperor, are absolute nullities, and that the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not in the least prejudiced by it?"

FRANCE.

By an article dated Paris the 13th ult. it appears, that the Senate has unanimously adopted the *Senatus Consultum*, which had been proposed; and the Address which it presented to Buonaparte on the 12th states, that "One hundred and sixty thousand brave men shall participate in the immortal fame of his Legions, and that the war with Spain is politic, just, and necessary. According to the first article of the *Senatus Consultum*, there are placed at the disposal of the Government, 80,000 Conscripts, who are inscribed in the classes for 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809;—20,000 for each year, who may be immediately placed in active service. The 8th Article places

places 80,000 more conscripts at its disposal, to be drawn from the classes of the year 1810, and employed for the defence of the coast, though they shall not be called out before the 1st January next, unless before that period *some other power* shall be in a state of war with France. In this case they may be placed in actual service.

On the 19th ult. Buonaparte, at the Grand Parade of his troops at Paris, made a Speech to them, in which he recalled to their minds the triumphs which they had achieved in Italy, Germany, &c. &c.; and, after telling them that the English had polluted the soil of Spain, he said, it would now be their duty to take a terrible vengeance on the Spaniards and the English; that they must cross the Pyrenees for that purpose, and restore the Imperial Eagles to that lustre which they had so long displayed wherever they had been carried. This speech, it is said, was delivered in the most vehement manner; but no account is given of its impression on the French troops. It is probable, therefore, that it was not of so favourable a kind as the vanity of the Tyrant might expect, intoxicated as he is at the servile homage which he has so long received from them.

An article from Bayonne, in the French Papers, contains the most barefaced and palpable falsehoods relative to the state of Spain. The capital, because it has expelled the French robbers, with Joseph Buonaparte at their head, is represented in a state of the utmost licentiousness; and the Patriots of Valencia, because they have punished a few French agents and traitors, are stated to have instituted a system of terror. The resistance to the execution of the French law of Conscription, evidently continues to be of the most obstinate and determined description; and the *Moniteur* contains various sentences pronounced against the fathers, guardians, and relations of Conscripts, for concealing and withdrawing their sons, or subordinates, from the tyrannical requisition.

There are nearly 8000 English prisoners in France, who are confined at Biche, Valenciennes, Arras, Verdun, &c. The treatment they experience is said to be unworthy the character of a civilized nation; and the pay of the seamen has been recently reduced from three half-pence to three farthings *per* day, which is obviously too small a sum to furnish any subsistence fit for the food of man. The subterranean cells also in which they are confined, subject them to disorders, of which many have latterly fell the victims. The gentry and officers experience more favourable treatment; and those who have money, are furnished with every thing that can conduce to their comfort. Our Ministers have several times proposed, that each Government should defray the maintenance of its own prisoners; but Buonaparte, aware that there are nearly 30,000 French Prisoners in this country, and conceiving that the expence of subsisting so many men may tend to embarass our finances, has hitherto invariably rejected this offer.

A plan has lately been submitted to the French Government, by M. Fouche, a merchant of Havre, the object of which is, to supply France with Colonial produce, through the means of a society, to be established under the patronage of Government. The projector proposes to build eight vessels after a particular model, which are to be sent out armed to the Windward Islands; and he observes, that if out of these eight, only three vessels should return in safety, it would produce a clear profit of 15 *per cent.*; but that, if by an unexpected stroke of good fortune the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a dividend of 200 *per cent.* Government, it is said, has approved of the plan; and the shares, which are 100 in number, at 10,000 francs each, have been purchased with avidity.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Papers lately contained a Decree respecting the intercourse between this country and Holland; in which the Dutch Government, which has so often changed its system on this subject, denounces the most severe penalties against all who may be concerned in such intercourse hereafter. The masters of vessels which may be found to have arrived from England are to be capitally punished, their vessels and cargoes confiscated, and any passengers they may have on board to be transported, and their letters burned.

M. Augustin, who, in May last, undertook his twelfth aërial voyage at Amsterdam, has recently made public some interesting circumstances which attended his ascension. He states, that after gaining an elevation of 16,000 feet, at half past three *p. m.* the weather being cloudy, he found himself enveloped in total darkness. At this time he heard the small balloons that were fastened to the large one, sometimes clattering againt each other, as far as their situation allowed. He was himself nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties, by smelling to some strong volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast, and rose into a lighter region, where he found himself, as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phænomenon M. Augustin attributes to the gilt stars, ornament, and letters, attached to the balloon, which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapours, and thus exposed him to the most immminent danger. Soon after he descended in the vicinity of Thienhoven.

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He calculates his greatest elevation at 20,532 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about sixty-six miles.

ITALY.

The Journal of Genoa lately stated, that according to various Letters from Paris, his Highness the Prince of Ponte Corvo will be placed on the Throne of Portugal, and that the Prince of Neufchatel will be appointed to the Grand Duchy of Berg.—*Thus Man appoints, and God disappoints.*

The British Squadron off the coast of Genoa lately landed between 3 and 4000 men, at Nole, under the guns of which the Ox privateer, of eight guns, and eight or ten merchantmen, had taken refuge.—The fort was carried in a few minutes, and the vessels taken possession of.—A body of French troops, on the first alarm, advanced from Savona; but our people, having destroyed the fort, put to sea with their prizes before the enemy arrived.

The following Project for the Dismemberment of European Turkey, is the substance of some observations made by the French General Lauriston, while speaking of the distracted state of the Ottoman Government, and is communicated by an Officer of L'Unite frigate, cruising off Ragusa:—

"France to have Albania, Greece, the Morea, and the Islands.

"Russia to retain its conquests in Moldavia and Besserabia.

"Austria (in the event of her acceding to the Confederacy) to receive Bosnia, Servia, and Macedonia—Austria ceding to France the Lithorage.

"The Provinces of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, to be erected into a separate Kingdom for the Grand Duke Constantine, with the title of King of Thrace: Constantinople to be his Capital."

The disposition of the Asiatic Provinces is not mentioned; and they are possibly reserved for some future arrangement.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte both reached Erfurth on the 28th September, but nothing had then occurred to afford any data upon which to reason in respect to the object of this extraordinary meeting. All had, at the date of these accounts, been mere matter of form and ceremony. Buonaparte arrived first. After receiving the compliments of the creatures of his own creation, reviewing the troops in the neighbourhood, and visiting the King of Saxony (who, with several other Princes, have been compelled to fall into his train), he proceeded on horseback on the road to Wiemar to meet the Emperor Alexander. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult. the Imperial *compeers* entered the town of Erfurth together, on horseback, with numerous retinues, and escorted by two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. In the evening the town was of course illuminated. The Archduke Constantine, who has reluctantly degraded himself on this most humiliating occasion, had also reached Erfurth, with many other persons of rank, all of course chained for the present to the ear of the Tyrant. Whither he purposes leading them, a short time must now determine.

The Foreign Journals are silent with respect to the immediate object of this meeting; but private accounts positively state it to be "a partition of the whole of the Eastern part of Europe, of which Austria will be offered a considerable portion." The Emperor Francis, however, it is asserted, has declined all participation in this project of spoliation; and it is even supposed, that, should an attempt be made to carry it into execution, he will make common cause with the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that the plan of the Grand Conspirators is most deeply laid; and that its first effects will be visible in Asiatic Turkey, where a formidable revolutionary movement has long been organized in concert with the Court of Persia.

The battalion of French Life-guards, which proceeded to Erfurth to attend Buonaparte, travelled from Paris to Frankfort, a distance of nearly 500 English miles, in seven days.

The Dutch Journals lately informed us of a new expedient adopted by Buonaparte for adding upwards of One Hundred Thousand Germans to his military establishment. It appears that he has recently concluded subsidiary Treaties with most of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, by which they are to furnish a given number of men for the French Army at a specific price. The number of these mercenaries is to be proportionate to the confederative contingent of the State; but in the cases of the Grand Duke of Baden and the Prince Primate, it exceeds that amount. The troops levied to complete the confederative quotas are to be transferred to the French service, and the deficiencies thus occasioned are to be made up by fresh conscriptions.—These troops are to wear the French uniform, and to be armed, exercised, and paid in the same manner as French soldiers. It has been stipulated, however, that they are not to serve out of Europe, and are for the present to be employed in the interior of France. The Baden Regiments have already undertaken garrison duty at Strasburgh.

The Empress of Austria was crowned Queen of Hungary at Presburgh on the 7th ult. in the presence of the Emperor, who had previously been received with great ceremony by the States.

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The Cabinet of Vienna, it appears, will not suffer itself to be imposed upon by the pacific language of the *Moniteur*, or the complimentary presents of Buonaparte upon the recent marriage of the Emperor Francis. In addition to the regular militia, a general volunteering has taken place, to the amount of a million of persons. A request has been made for the contribution of all the arms in private hands for the use of this levy.

Every thing in the Austrian dominions has assumed a Military character, even the amusements of the children. At Vienna, almost all the boys are enrolled on Sundays and Holidays in corps, and the Government has deemed it expedient to encourage this sentiment. The Archdukes Charles and Maximilian lately attended a review of a brigade of the boys, in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, and distributed numerous presents among such of these juvenile volunteers as most distinguished themselves.

A fresh levy of between sixty and seventy thousand men, has been ordered in the Austrian dominions, upon the same footing as the Militia lately organized; they are to be called the Militia of Reserve, and are intended to supply vacancies in the former. The people have been invited to enrol themselves, and thousands have in consequence done so. There are thus two Armies of Reserve, consisting of nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men, besides numerous corps of drivers, &c.; the Regular army comprising upwards of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

Austria, with a view to the formation of Military Commanders, has established four more companies of Cadets, in addition to the two at Neustadt and Vienna—each Company is to comprise 124 Members, and are to be stationed in Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, &c. From these Companies all Officers are in future to be chosen; and no man, however high his rank, can hereafter obtain a commission in the Austrian Army, unless he has served in these probationary corps.

The States of Hungary have cheerfully acceded to all the propositions of the Emperor—the insurrection or assemblement of the mass of the people has been declared permanent, and placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The Papers from Vienna, of the 12th ult. speak with much freedom of the affairs of Spain; and state that with which Buonaparte himself did not choose to render the French nation acquainted; namely, the surrender of the French fleet at Cadiz to the Spanish Patriots.

Jerome Buonaparte has rendered himself very unpopular at Gottingen, by subjecting all the students of that University, who are not Theologians, to the conscription laws. He has called Wilhelmshohe (the Palace at Cassel) *Napoleonshohe*, or Napoleon's height.

PRUSSIA.

The *Breslaw Gazette*, in announcing the departure of large bodies of French troops from Silesia, imputes their removal "to the *benevolent sentiments* of the Emperor and King, who, knowing the state of the province, has been pleased to grant it this relief, till it shall be finally evacuated."

Prussia is making extraordinary exertions to reorganize her army. The King has issued two Proclamations from Koningsberg. The one declares, that all arbitrary punishments in the army, as running the gauntlet, bastinades, &c. are abolished; and by the other, a general conscription without exemption, is appointed. This latter ordinance, which bears date the 6th ult. declares, that all distinction of rank now ceases; that all have equal rights and equal duties; that in periods of peace, those only should aspire to Officers' Commissions, who have knowledge and education; and in time of war, bravery and judgment constitute the only recommendation to command, without the slightest regard to rank. The first and 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns of the new Levies are to be chosen from among the most deserving soldiers who served in the late campaign. A numerous corps of Cadets, for the formation of future officers, has also been established.

SWEDEN.

Letter from his Majesty the King of Sweden to the Emperor of Rusria.

"Honour and Humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible of the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland, not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person, and your Government, the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my

my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat; and my troops are this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.—Given at my Head-quarters, 7th September, 1808.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

By letters from Gottenburgh, dated the 21st ult. it appears that the Russians have obtained some considerable advantages in Finland. A reinforcement of 40,000 men, it seems, had joined the Enemy's army; after which the Swedes are stated to have sustained a severe defeat in the neighbourhood of Wasa.

A letter from Gottenburgh, dated October 3, says—"All hopes of an accommodation between Russia and Sweden are again frustrated. The Swedes have met with some very severe losses in Finland, but the official details are not yet published. One regiment was cut to pieces. The Russians have received large reinforcements."

A letter from Stockholm, dated September 16, states, that the King had nominated Sir S. Hood Knight Commander of the Great Cross of the Royal Order of the Sword—and Lieutenant (now Captain) Thompson, Knight of the said Order.

Our operations against the Russian Squadron in Port Baltic have wholly failed. Sir James Saumarez and the Swedish Admiral, finding that the Enemy's position was so strong as to render it impossible to attack them in it, or to use fire-ships with a probability of success, have relinquished the blockade, and at the date of the last dispatches were on their return to the Finnish coast; a few light vessels only being left off Rogerswick Bay.

RUSSIA.

Letters of a recent date from Riga state, that the Senate of that City had petitioned the Emperor Alexander not to quit his dominions for the purpose of meeting Buonaparte. The answer returned to this representation is said to have been—"that the Senate would better consult its duty, by attending to those concerns which were within the limits of its functions, than by interfering in affairs of state."

Russia, in imitation of the system lately introduced into the Austrian and Prussian services, has adopted a plan to supply her Armies with Non-commissioned Officers.—With this view, a battalion of apprentice-grenadiers has been formed—it consists of four Companies of grenadiers, and two Companies of light infantry; and from this battalion all the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army are in future to be chosen.

TURKEY.

Mustapha, the new Grand Vizier, and the virtual Sovereign of Turkey, has adopted means to abridge the power of the Janissaries; an object, which, however necessary, is likely to add to the troubles of that distracted Empire.—Several Pachas, jealous of the power of Mustapha, are stated to have withdrawn their contingents from the Grand Army in Romelia; which was, in consequence, in danger of being broken up.

An armistice has been concluded between the Turks and the Servians, for an indefinite time; and peace may now be considered as restored in that quarter.

AMERICA.

The American Papers, in strong terms, censure the conduct of the President in continuing the Embargo; and they justly observe, that the measures at present pursued, while they tend speedily to exhaust the American Treasury, will effectually prevent its receiving any further supplies. In what manner (they ask) will Mr. Jefferson then proceed? Will he attempt to levy taxes upon the shopkeepers, whose stores are abundantly supplied, and are daily decreasing in value—upon the farmers, who have no market for the produce of their land—or upon the merchants, whom his obstinacy and imprudence have impoverished?

The Albany Papers state, that disturbances had taken place, in consequence of the embargo, at Oswego, where several boats had been fired into, while entering Sacket Harbour, and the fire returned. Some lives were lost, Mr. Burt, the Collector, though reinforced with fifty militia men, was under apprehensions he should be obliged to quit his station.

A dreadful fire broke out, on the 26th August, in New York, at Mr. Watkey's candle and soap manufactory, which was with difficulty extinguished, after having consumed twelve dwelling-houses and several warehouses.—Mrs. Watkey, a maid-servant, and three infant children, perished in the flames.

The intelligence of the patriotic exertions made against the French in Spain has been received with the greatest joy in the Floridas, and in Mexico. In the Floridas, the French were so apprehensive of falling victims to the vengeance of the Spaniards, that they fled with their effects into the territories of the United States. The British were received with the highest affection and regard.

Letters from Jamaica and Demerara speak of the renewed and active intercourse between our settlements and those of Spain; and that the scarcity which began to be felt in some of our Islands in consequence of the embargo in America, had been

be
sueh removed, by prompt and abundant
pplies from our new allies.

Accounts from Barbadoes, to the end of August, state that 4000 troops were then assembled there, for the purpose of an Expedition against the French West India Islands:—Four thousand men from Halifax, under the orders of Sir G. Prevost, are to co-operate with the troops from Barbadoes.

Boston Papers to the 14th ult. have come to hand. The President's Answer to an Address from Boston, relative to the embargo, is the only article of interest.—Mr. Jefferson, after stating his regret at the necessity which called for that measure, and the increasing impediments to American navigation, proceeds: "At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent Powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with Edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances, were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.—In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was War, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the Nation. The alternative preferred by the Legislature, besides saving to our Citizens their property, and our Mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the Belligerent Nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.—The President is authorised to suspend the Embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The struggle in Spain is of a doubtful character, and does not warrant an hasty change in our politics.—You desire that Congress may be speedily convened; but you will be sensible, on attending to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call. I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest led to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these Edicts remain, the Legislature can alone prescribe the course to be pursued."—August 6, 1808.

ASIA.

Accounts from the Isle of France (*via* Salem, America) have been received to the 23d of May; which state that a French Officer had arrived there from Persia, with intelligence, that a French Army of 10,000 men had arrived in Persia, on their route to India. The French privateering continued very successful; and the more so in consequence of all the British cruisers having quitted that station, and gone into the Persian Gulph, to watch the motions of the French or their friends in that quarter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 2. A melancholy accident happened a few days ago at North Witham Wood, Lincolnshire; a boy, 11 years old, having a dispute with his mother about gathering nuts, threw a hazle stick in his rage at a neighbour who reprimanded him for his behaviour. The stick missing him, hit a young woman, named Lucy Hare, in the eye, and perforated her brain, which caused her almost immediate death. —Coroner's verdict, *Accidental death.*

Oct. 7. A gentleman arrived at the Tontine Inn, Helensburgh, from Whitby this day. Shortly after he left the inn, and went out in a small boat, taking his dog and a fowling-piece along with him for the purpose of shooting wild duck. As the boat was found in the Gure Loch next morning, and no accounts having since been heard of him, it is feared he has perished. The boat was observed the same night by the skipper of the Roseneath packet, with a handkerchief at the top of an oar, supposed as a signal of distress, but to which the unfeeling packet-man paid no attention. The dog returned to the inn next day, and continued moaning most piteously. In the Gentleman's portmanteau were found 200 guineas in gold, and 100*l.* in bank notes.

Oct. 10. A considerable quantity of snow has fallen during the last and preceding weeks, in the counties of *Derby* and *Cumberland*. There has also been a severe frost in *Lancashire*, where ice of a considerable thickness was seen.

Oct. 15. Some days ago, a girl of the name of Sophia Weaver, about six or seven years of age, who had gone into the fields at Downside, in the parish of *Backwell*, Somersetshire, to pick blackberries, was missed by her parents.—A diligent search was made after her by several of the neighbours, till twelve o'clock at night, without effect. In the course of their search,

search, they found a deep pit, covered over with brambles and long grass, from which, many years since, lead ore had been extracted, to which they were led by the barking of a dog belonging to the father of the child. The grass, it appeared, had recently been trampled upon; but the lateness of the evening deterred those who were in search of her from descending. In the morning, however, they returned, and two men were let down with ropes; when, to their great astonishment, the child was found, standing upright and free from injury, excepting the little hurt she had received in being scratched with the brambles. She remained 14 hours in the pit. Its depth is upwards of 100 feet.

Oct. 22. Some nights ago, a most distressing accident occurred at *Brighton*. Mr. and Mrs. Ball and Miss C. Henwood, having returned from the Fair at Steyning in a whiskey, between six and seven in the evening were proceeding along the Cliff, where some boys were diverting themselves with letting off rockets, &c. by one of which the horse was so alarmed that he became unmanageable, and dashing furiously forward brought himself in horrid contact with a brewer's dray. Stunned by the shock, he instantly dropped; the chaise was suddenly overturned, and Miss Henwood, a fine young woman about 20 years of age, fell with such violence on the kitchen-gratings of a house, as to fracture her skull above and about the temple. She has been insensible ever since, and no hopes of her recovery are entertained. Mrs. Ball is also so seriously injured, that she is confined to her bed; and Mr. Ball, who is a surgeon of that place, has also received some material hurt.

The Earl of Lonsdale has signified his intention of enfranchising his numerous copy holders throughout *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, by which measure he will be enabled to enclose more than 20,000 acres of land in those countries, at this time in a state of commonage.

A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the church-yard of *Hemel Hempstead*, in Hertfordshire. In digging a vault for a young lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, found his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he discovered to be a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin, and under it the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition, but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about six feet and a half long, and contains a niche or resting-place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether *unique* of the kind.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, September 29.

A Common Hall was held, when Aldermen Flower and T. Smith were nominated by the Livery; of whom the Recorder declared the former to be chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

An alarming fire broke out, at half-past nine o'clock, at a carpenter's shop, adjoining the premises of Mr. Gillows, cabinet-maker, in George-street, North Audley-street, at the back of St. George's Parade. The fire was got under by half-past ten, without spreading to the adjoining premises.

Friday, September 30.

A dreadful fire broke out, at five this morning, on the premises of Mr. Maberly, Ordnance Stores Contractor, Castle-street, Long-acre. From the quantity of combustible articles on the premises, consisting of tallow and oil, materials, gunpowder, hides, &c. the flames raged with extraordinary fierceness, and the whole of the building was speedily burned to the ground, with eight or nine of the adjoining houses. Mr. Maberly's loss by this accident is estimated at £8000. There were upwards of 400 hides consumed. The fire, it is supposed, was occasioned by one of the coppers, containing tallow, boiling over. The premises were not insured.

Saturday, October 8.

At a late hour this afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in a distillery at *Limehouse*, which destroyed the building, and burnt till a late hour.

Sunday, October 9.

A child, three years old, whose parents reside in Windmill-street, near the Haymarket, died of the Hydrophobia this day. She had been bitten by a rabid animal nearly a fortnight since, and her parents, having had her bathed in salt water, fondly imagined she was entirely recovered; but the day preceding her death, she was seized with the most violent paroxysms of that disorder, which speedily terminated her existence.

Wednesday, October 12.

About twelve o'clock this day, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace. At two he was waited upon by a deputation from the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Christopher Smith and Wood, the Sheriffs, Common Council, &c. The following Address and Petition was read by the Recorder:

To

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment, at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army in Lisbon.

"The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated by British minds without the most painful emotions; and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a Treaty so humiliating and degrading to this Country and its Allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the Enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave Soldiers, and terms granted to the Enemy, disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British Nation.

"Besides the restitution of the Russain fleet upon a Definitive Treaty of Peace with that Power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our Allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

"We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the Country and its Allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.

"We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity, and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions.

"Signed by order of Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer, which was read by Lord Hawkesbury:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government. I give credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British Justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation. I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the Country, or the honour of my arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation."

This day an Inquisition was held, at the George tavern, in Duke-street, on the body of a youth named Yeovil, the son of a liquor-merchant. On Sunday night, after having eaten immoderately of filberts while drinking wine, he complained of a violent pain in his chest. His case became dangerous on the Monday; and he died suddenly, having apparently previously recovered, on the Tuesday.

This night a fire broke out at a chandler's shop in Hampstead-road, but was extinguished after destroying the room of the poor woman in whose apartment it originated, being herself severely bnrut.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

A fire broke out this morning at a house at Walworth, which was got under, after destroying the interior of the house.—Another fire broke out at Mr. James's, in Botolph-court, at the same time, which consumed all the upper part of the house and furniture.

A fine girl, about nine years of age, the only child of Mrs. Jones, of the Rose and Crown public-house, St. Martin's-lane, died in the greatest agony a few days ago, in consequence of her being rode over some days before by a Gentleman on horseback.

Found dead in bed, at the King's Arms tavern, Bridge-street, Westminster, —— Yates, a young man, late shopman to a linen-draper near London bridge, by whom he

he had been discharged for irregular conduct. From his perturbed state of mind, and the sediment of opium in a phial, it is supposed he had destroyed himself.

This evening at six o'clock, as the Liverpool coach was starting from the Swan and two Necks, Lad-lane, it was overturned near the gateway, whereby three women and a man, outside passengers, were thrown with such violence against the pavement, as prevented the progress of their journey, and left them in a dangerous state. The man was conveyed to the hospital without hopes of recovery.

Monday, October 17.

This day an Inquest was held on the bodies of Mary Attwood, aged 14, Eliza, aged seven, and Sarah, aged five years, daughters of William Attwood, of Mitcham, Surrey, print-cutter. Mr. Parrott, surgeon, deposed, that on Tuesday the 11th instant, he was desired to visit Wm. Attwood, his wife, and four daughters, who were supposed to be poisoned in consequence of their having eaten stewed champignons on the preceding day; that he visited them immediately, when he found each of them suffering under severe vomiting and purging, attended with great pain in the head, and violent pain in the bowels; that he administered such remedies as appeared to him best calculated to get rid of the offending matter, as he knew of no method whereby vegetable poison could be decomposed; that he attended the said children till their respective deaths, which happened as follows: Mary died about two o'clock on Friday morning; Eliza at half an hour after; and Sarah at half-past four on Saturday morning; that they died violently convulsed; that on opening the body of Sarah, who seemed to suffer the most excruciating pain in the bowels, no appearance of disease existed in any part of the alimentary canal; hence he inferred that the poison acted more immediately upon the brain and nerves. These people were intoxicated within ten minutes after having eaten their meal; and the eldest daughter observed to her father how cheerful they all were. This exhilarating effect was soon followed by stupor, and the symptoms already described. A dog, which had partaken of the same stew, died on the 16th, apparently in great agonies. Mr. Attwood, his wife, and their daughter Hannah, aged 11 years, are recovering; the latter, however, only ate two spoonfuls of the stew, alledging that she did not like its flavour. It is here proper to remark, that the stew was made in an iron vessel. From this statement of facts it is sincerely hoped that persons will in future be cautious of purchasing what are usually termed champignons; as these fungi are indiscriminately gathered off the commons in the vicinity of London, and sold at the London markets for the purpose of making catsup, with the addition of mushrooms.

A smart affray took place this night, between a party of smugglers, who were proceeding with a quantity of hollands, tobacco, &c. from Fordenbridge, Kent, to London, and a party of officers, who accidentally fell in with them. The smugglers had seven horses heavily laden; and three of them were taken with the spoil. There were no fire-arms; and the smugglers, who were numerous, made their escape, after a smart action with sticks and fists.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

This day a very numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster, was held at Westminster Hall, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the subject of the late Convention in Portugal, and of requesting that an enquiry be made into the causes which gave rise to that disgraceful transaction. The business was opened by Mr. Wishart, in a temperate speech, which he concluded by moving a variety of Resolutions, and an Address to his Majesty, praying for Inquiry. Mr. Finnerty submitted that the proposed Resolutions were inadequate to satisfy the injured feelings of the nation. He traced the evil to the improper mode in which military promotions are obtained in this Country, which, again, he attributed to our unequal representation in Parliament, and to the unfair influence of Borough proprietors. He suggested, however, that a Parliamentary, not a Military Inquiry, was alone calculated to meet the present evil. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Power supported this last proposition; and it was at length resolved unanimously, to present an Address to his Majesty praying Inquiry, and that, for that purpose, his Majesty would be pleased to give directions for forthwith assembling his Parliament. The Hall was extremely crowded, upwards of 8,000 being present.

A shocking accident occurred this day, in Burleigh-street, in the Strand: a poor woman, a lodger at a cabinet-maker's, having left a blind and lame child, about eleven years old, on a chair while she went down stairs, her clothes in the mean time caught fire, and on her return she found her burnt nearly to a cinder.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in White Horse-court, Rosemary-lane, which consumed part of the same, with the furniture. A child perished in the flames.

Thursday, October 27.

At a Court of Common Council, held this day, Mr. Waithman moved, "that the Answer to the City Address upon the Convention of Cintra be inserted upon the Journals;" which he accompanied by a string of resolutions, condemning the answer in very strong terms. The motion was carried by a large majority.

GA-

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Treasury, June 25. C. T. Maling, esq. appointed a commissioner of the Excise, *vice* Lowndes, dec.

Carlton-house, June 28. Benjamin Tucker, esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) surveyor-general of his Royal Highness's duchy of Cornwall.

Lord Chamberlain's office, July 8. Mr. F. Carbery, of Conduit-street, appointed plumasier to his Majesty, *vice* Mrs. Townshend, of Ludgate-hill, resigned.

Whitehall, July 9. Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kellie, permitted to accept and wear the ensigns of a knight commander of the Royal Order of Vasa, conferred on him by the King of Sweden.

Whitehall, July 16. Right Rev. John Luxmoore, Bishop of Bristol, translated, by *congé d'elire*, to the See of Hereford, *vice* Cornewall, dec.——Dr. Andrew Grant, appointed first minister of the Cannongate church, co. Edinburgh, *vice* Walker, dec.

War-office, Aug. 6. Gen. Sir W. Medows, K.B. appointed governor of Hull, *vice* the Earl of Clanricarde, dec.; and Gen. E. E. Gwyn, to be lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, *vice* Medows.

Whitehall, Aug. 16. Rev. Hugh Ross, presented to the church and parish of Fearn, in the presbytery of Brechin and county of Ross, *vice* Simeon, dec.

Whitehall, Aug. 20. George Fergusson, esq. of Hermand, appointed one of the lords of justiciary in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, *vice* Sir William Nairne, bart. of Dunsinnan, resigned.

Whitehall, Aug. 23. Rev. William-Lort Mansell, D. D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Bristol, *vice* Dr. Luxmoore, translated to Hereford.

Whitehall, Aug. 27. Rev. John Plumtre, D. D. appointed dean of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* Dr. Luxmoore, resigned.

Whitehall, Aug. 30. Rev. John-Banks Jenkinson, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Worcester cathedral, *vice* Plumtre.

War-office, Sept. 3. Col. J. Robertson, on half-pay of 92d Foot, appointed deputy-governor of Fort George, *vice* Steward, dec.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. Robert Blair, esq. dean of the Faculty of Advocates, appointed president of the College of Justice in Scotland.—Hay Campbell, LL.D. of Succoth, co. Dumbarton, late president of the College of Justice in Scotland, created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. Right Rev. Thomas Dampier, Bishop of Rochester, translated, by *congé d'elire*, to the See of Ely, *vice* Dr. James Yorke, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. John Doncaster, M. A. and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, elected head-master of Oakham school, Rutland, *vice* Bradford, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. (son of the worthy Alderman), elected Geometry lecturer of Gresham college, *vice* Kettilby, dec.

William Fielding, esq. of the Temple, appointed one of the magistrates of Queen-square Police-office, *vice* Phillips, dec.

N. G. Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, appointed one of his Majesty's counsel.

G. Chambers, esq. (son of the late Sir William C.) appointed one of the magistrates of Union-hall Police-office, Southwark, *vice* Holland, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Blanchard, master of the Academy at Nottingham, Middleton-on-the-Woulds R. co. York, *vice* Brearcy, dec.

Rev. Jelinger Symons, jun. M.A. Monkland V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Henry Hasted, M. A. lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury, Bradfield-Combust R. Suffolk, *vice* Norford, dec.

Rev. James Hogg, curate of Geddington, co. Northampton, Glendon R. in that county, *vice* Littlehales, dec.

Rev. John Collinson, M.A. Great Ponton R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Fontaine, dec.

Rev. Frederick-William Blomberg, Bradford V. Wilts, *vice* Bowles, dec.

Rev. N. Ruddock, M.A. Churchdown perpetual curacy, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Henry Manning, Drewsteignton R. Devon, *vice* Roberts, dec.

Rev. G. F. Bates, B. A. elected lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D.D. New Brentford V. Middlesex.

Rev. . . . Davenport, vicar of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Tythby-cum-Cropwell-Butler V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Robert Hankinson, M. A. Walpole St. Andrew V. near Lynn, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. Richard Inman, Holy Trinity V. King's Court, in York, *vice* Willan, dec.

Rev. John Brown, M. A. rector of Kildale, Kirkleatham V. co. York.

Rev. John Owen, curate of Fulham, Middlesex, Pagglesham R. Essex, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. William Salter, East Teignmouth perpetual curacy, Devon.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M. A. Bocking deanry, Essex, *vice* Aynsley, dec.

Rev. James Stewart Freeman, D. D. Leckford prebend, Hants.

Rev. John Lukin, son of the Dean of Wells, Coombe prebend, in Wells cathedral, *vice* Fownes, dec.

Rev. Duke Yonge, jun. Newton-Ferrers R. Devon.

Rev. John Athow, B.A. St. Edmund the King R. Norwich.

Rev. Robert Baker, Beenham V. Berks, *vice* Douglas, dec.

Rev. John Wetherall, B. A. Streatly V. Berks, *vice* Hoffman, dec.

Rev.

Rev. George Sherer, Crondhall V. Hants, *vice* Crane, dec.

Rev. John Stevens, Swaleliffe V. co. Oxford, *vice* Caswell, dec.

Rev. J. Richards, St. Michael's curacy, Bath, *vice* Phillott, resigned.

Rev. Jeremiah Seolfield, B. D. Barton-on-the-Heath R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton, to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. George Howes, M.A. Spixworth R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. G. Hornidge, Llanbethian V. co. Glamorgan, and to a minor canonry of Gloucester cathedral.

Rev. R. S. Skillern, Chipping-Norton V. co. Oxford, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev. R. Emmerson, Norton perpetual curacy, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Price, curate of Landaff St. Mellons and Llanedern V. in the diocese of Landaff.

Rev. George Gordon, precentor of Exeter, to a prebend in Exeter cathedral.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

15. Sylvest. Daggerwood—The Castle Spectre—The Lying Valet.
16. Hamlet—Fortune's Frolick. [the Alps.
17. The Wheel of Fortune—The Hunter of
18. The Heir-at-Law—Agreeable Surprise.
20. The Stranger—A Mogul Tale.
21. The Mountaineers—Lock and Key.
22. John Bull—The Review.
23. Hamlet—Catch Him Who Can!
24. Ways and Means—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb. [Petruchio—The Critick.
25. The Hunter of the Alps—Katharine and
27. The Stranger—Love Laughs at Lock-
28. Speed the Plough—The Review. [smiths.
29. The Heir-at-Law—Tom Thumb.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—*Plot and Counterplot; or, The Portrait of Michael Cervantes.* [Ditto.

July 1. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—
2. A Tale of Mystery—We Fly by Night—Ditto.
4. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
5. The Wonder!—Ditto.
6. Seeing is Believing—The Battle of Hexham—Ditto.
7. Sighs—The Ghost—Ditto.
8. We Fly by Night—The Critick—Ditto.
9. Five Miles Off—Plot and Counterplot—Tom Thumb.
11. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
12. Wild Oats—Ditto. [pin—Ditto.
13. Fatal Curiosity—The Cheats of Sea-
14. A Tale of Mystery—The Escapes—Katharine and Petruchio.
15. Seeing is Believing—The Battle of Hexham—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
16. The Surrender of Calais—The Cheats of Scapin. [The Escapes.
18. The Hunter of the Alps—The Review—
19. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—Plot and Counterplot. [Tom Thumb.
20. The Mountaineers — Mrs. Wiggins —
21. The Poor Gentleman—Plot and Counter-
22. The Heir-at-Law—The Escapes. [plot.
23. Sighs—Musick Mad—Plot and Counterp.
25. The Dramatist—The Blind Boy—Ditto.
26. The Revenge—The Ghost—The Cheats of Scapin. [terplot—Tom Thumb.
27. Catch Him Who Can!—Plot and Coun-
28. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
29. Sylvester Daggerwood—*The Africans; or, War, Love, and Duty*—Mrs. Wiggins.
30. Seeing is Believing—The Africans—The Cheats of Scapin. [Locksmiths.

Aug. 1. The Africans—Love Laughs at
2. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Africans—The Waterman. [Spoil'd Child.
3. The Mock Doctor—The Africans—The
4. Ways and Means—The Africans.
5. The Ghost—The Africans—The Cheats of Scapin. [lies of a Day.
6. The Africans—Musick Mad—The Fol-
8. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child—Catch Him Who Can! [tery.
9. Ditto—Mrs. Wiggins—A Tale of Mys-
10. Ditto—Seeing is Believing—The Hunter of the Alps. [and Petruchio.
11. Ditto—The Mock Doctor—Katharine
12. Ditto—The Blind Boy. [Mad.
13. Ditto—Plot and Counterplot—Musick
15. Ditto—The Recruiting Serjeant—Tom Thumb. [Valentine and Orson.
16. The Blind Boy—Plot and Counterplot—
17. The Africans—The Ghost—The Escapes.
18. Five Miles Off—The Review—Hob in
19. The Africans—The Blind Boy. [the Well.
20. The Revenge—Musick Mad—The Village Lawyer.
22. The Young Quaker—Blue Devils—*First Come First Serv'd; or, The Biter Bit.*
23. The Africans—The Blind Boy.
24. The Pannel—Who Wins?—The Critick.
25. The Africans—Seeing is Believing—Plot and Counterplot.
26. The Africans—The Pannel.
27. Ditto—Mrs. Wiggins—Tom Thumb.
29. Pizarro—The Critick.
30. The Africans—Musick Mad—The Blind
31. Ditto—*Yes or No?* [Boy.

Sept. 1. Ditto—Blue Devils—Ditto.
2. Ditto—The Ghost—Ditto.
3. Zorinski—The Critick—Plot and Counterplot. [No?
5. The Africans—The Blind Boy—Yes or
6. Ditto—The Escapes—Ditto. [Seapin.
7. Ditto—Yes or No?—The Cheats of
8. Ditto—Tom Thumb—Yes or No?
9. The Honey-Moon—Plot and Counterplot—Valentine and Orson.
10. The Africans—Musick Mad—Yes or No? [Counterplot.
12. The Dramatist—Yes or No?—Plot and
13. The Africans—The Critick—T. Thumb.
14. Hamlet—The Cheats of Scapin.
15. The Africans—Plot and Counterplot—Yes or No?

P. 372. The Rev. Mr. Wood, successor to the late Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Mill-hill, near Leeds, received his grammatical education under Dr. Stephen Addington, at Market-Harborough; from which place, his father being a Calvinist, he was removed, in 1761, to the Academical Institution at Hoxton; but he at length pursued the remainder of his studies under the direction of Drs. Savage and Kippis. Here he first became acquainted with the principles of Unitarianism. The displeasure of his father on this occasion was very great, and produced, for some time, a cessation of personal intercourse. The dutiful conduct, however, of the son, and particularly his exertions to assist him when he, in the latter part of his life, fell into difficulties, very much softened the father, and even led him to believe that so much goodness in his son, notwithstanding his want of an orthodox belief, might recommend him to the favour and acceptance of his final Judge. In 1767 Mr. Wood, jun. succeeded Mr. Ralph in the charge of a small congregation at Stamford; whence he removed to Ipswich, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Scott, the learned translator of the Book of Job, and author of a volume of Devotional Poems. In 1773, on Dr. Priestley's engagement with Lord Shelburne, he was invited to the congregation at Mill-hill, near Leeds, whose highly respected pastor he continued till his death. In 1789 and 1790 he greatly distinguished himself as secretary to the United Association of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for co-operating in the Application for the Repeal of the Test Act. Several excellent papers were on this occasion the production of his pen, particularly an animated Expostulation, addressed to Mr. Wilberforce, upon his sentiments and conduct on that occasion. About four years ago he printed a number of Forms of Prayer for Public Worship, which have since been used in the morning service at Mill-hill. Of these, there is very respectful mention made, and a very high character given of their Author, by the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, in the 6th volume of his Political Papers, which contains three or four of Mr. Wood's letters. In his politicks Mr. W. was a Whig. In the address which Mr. Wood delivered, on the 19th of January last, in the Rotunda adjoining the Cloth-hall at Leeds, he observed, "It is my firm conviction, that if the measures you are now pursuing had been taken in the time of the late Ministry, and before the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Mr. Fox, you would at this time have enjoyed the blessings of peace." Hitherto we have only spoken of Mr. Wood as he might have resembled many men. We come now to treat of that philanthropy in which he probably surpassed them. In his Sermon on Universal Benevolence, preached in 1781, are some striking passages, which, if they had fallen under the notice of the amiable and spirited Author of "The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," would certainly have secured Mr. Wood a place among the forerunners in this great cause, in his third chapter. Mr. Wood's publications were mostly Sermons, and the Forms of Prayer before-mentioned.

P. 854, l. 12, r. "1758."

P. 856. Bishop Yorke was the youngest of four sons of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who had their academical education at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1752, and D. D. (not LL.D.) 1770.

P. 858. Mr. John Home was a native of Scotland, and, it is believed, related to David Hume the Historian*. Mr. H. was bred to the ministry in the Kirk of Scotland: but, notwithstanding the rigour of that Church, finding in his natural genius a bent to Poetry, and not conceiving that Tragedy, in which the principles of virtue, of morality, of filial duty, of patriotic zeal, and of reverence for an over-ruling Power, could be inconsistent with the profession of a Religion in which all these are in the strongest manner inculcated and enjoined, he formed a dramatic piece, and presenting it to the managers of the theatre at Edinburgh, at that time in a more flourishing condition than it had been for many years before, and vying, in every respect, as far as circumstances would permit, with those of this Metropolis, they saw its merit, readily accepted it, put it into rehearsal, and prepared for the performance of it in such a manner as might do honour to the author, and bring both credit and emolument to themselves. These transactions, however, coming to the knowledge of the elders of the Kirk, they, in their great zeal, first remonstrated with the author on the *heinous crime* he was committing; but he, not quite so perfectly convinced as they would have had him of the iniquity of the act itself, unconscious of any ill intention, and pretty thoroughly persuaded that his play would meet with a success from which he should reap both fame and profit, was not willing at once to desist, nor with his own hands to pull down a fabrick he had, at the expence of much time and labour, been rearing. They now endeavoured to terrify

* The difference of their names, Home and Hume, would seem to shew that the relationship must, at any rate, have been distant.

terrify the performers from representing it, but with no better success. Author and actors were both equally incorrigible; the piece was brought on, and met with that encouragement which its merit very justly entitled it to. What remained then for these incensed elders to do, but in a public convocation to expel and for ever disqualify for the ministry not only this disobedient son, but even others, his friends, who were wicked enough either to keep him company or go to see his piece performed; and, by various pamphlets, advertisements, &c. to thunder their *Anathemas* against those implements of Satan the actors, who had thus led aside, or at least abetted in his wandering, this lost sheep of the flock. However, as perseeution most commonly defeats its own purposes, so did it happen in this case; for the ill treatment which Mr. Home had met with in his own country procured him a most valuable protection in an adjaeent one. Being known to the Earl of Bute, and that Nobleman representing the circumstances of this unreasonable oppression, exercised on a man of genius, to our present Sovereign, then Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness stretched out his protecting hand to the Author of "Douglas," and, by settling a very handsome pension on him, and sheltering him under his own patronage, put it out of the power of either Bigotry, Envy, or Malevolence, to blast his laurels. Mr. Home continued to pursue his poetical talents, and produced more dramatic pieces, which at various periods have been brought on the stage; but, whether through an eagerness to prove still farther his inclination to deserve the favour he met with, he did not allow himself a sufficient time for the planning, digesting, re-considering, and correcting his works; or that in his first play the diffidence of a young author might make him more ready to ask and to pursue the judgment of others, or from any other cause, we know not; but "Douglas" seems still to stand as Mr. Home's masterpiece in dramatic writing. He never afterwards resumed his clerical profession, but enjoyed a place under the Government, which he obtained many years ago. It was reported, not long since, that he had some pretensions to the title of Earl of Dunbar, but on what ground we have not learned. His plays, which are all tragedies, are intituled as follows: 1. "Douglas," 8vo, 1757; 2. "Agis," 8vo, 1758; 3. "The Siege of Aquileia," 8vo, 1760; 4. "The Fatal Discovery," 8vo, 1769; 5. "Alonzo," 8vo. 1773; 6. "Alfred," 8vo, 1778."

P. 859. The Hon. Margaret-Anne Nesham, wife of Capt. N. of the Royal Navy (to whom she was married in November 1802), was the third and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lord Graves.

P. 860. Dean Ekins was private tutor to the late Duke of Rutland, and accompanied him as his chaplain when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was of King's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758; and had been assistant at Eton school.

P. 861. Mr. Creed, who was accidentally drowned in the harbour of Gijon, was the brother, not the son, as has been erroneously stated, of the Navy Agent, who is a principal in the firm of Marsh and Creed. His body was picked up, and buried with due solemnity.—The body of Capt. Herbert was also picked up, a few days after the unfortunate accident, by the Unicorn frigate, and interred at Gijon, with military honours, on the 23d of September last. It being a Roman Catholic country, and having no Protestant minister at hand, they were under the neeessity of procuring an Officer from the Unicorn to perform the funeral rites agreeably to our Established Religion. Most of the English there, and many Portuguese of the first respectability, attended the funerals.

P. 862. The Christian name of Mr. Viekers was *James*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776; and his age was 59. From the curacy of St. Michael's, at St. Alban's, he became curate of St. Michael, Wood-street, London. The living he obtained from Lord Chancellor Thurlow was the rectory of Courteenhall. His remains were interred in the viear's vault in the chancel of St. Laurence Jewry, on the 5th of October. The serviee was read by the Rev. Dr. Andrewes, rector of St. James's, Westminster; and the pall was supported by the following Reverend Gentlemen: Dr. Gaskin, Messieurs Edwardes, Pugh, Smedley, Lucas, and London.—The Rev. *John* Viekers, who was of Queen's college, Cambridge, and afterwards fellow and tutor of Trinity hall, is now rector of Swannington, Norfolk, in the gift of that Society.

P. 862. Mr. Professor Porson was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, on Christmas-day 1759; so that he was only in his 49th year. Every thing about this eminent Scholar, and particularly the circumstanees which laid the foundation of that most inestimable memory by which he was enabled to store his mind with all the riches of Literature, antient and modern, will become truly interesting to the world. He owed the blessing to the care and judgment of his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, who was parish-clerk of East Ruston, and who, though in humble life, and without the advantages himself of early education, laid the basis of his son's unparalleled acquirements. From the earliest dawn of intelleet, Mr. Porson began the task of fixing the attention of his children, three sons and a daughter; and he had taught

Richard,

Richard, his eldest son, all the common rules of Arithmetick, without the use of a book or slate, pen or pencil, up to the Cube-root, before he was nine years of age. The memory was thus incessantly exercised; and, by this early habit of working a question in Arithmetick by the mind only, he acquired such a talent of close and intense thinking, and such a power of arranging every operation that occupied his thought, as, in process of time, to render the most difficult problems, which to other men required the assistance of written figures, easy to the retentive faculties of his memory. He was initiated in letters by a process equally efficacious. His father taught him to read and write at one and the same time. He drew the form of the letter either with chalk on a board, or with the finger in sand; and Richard was made at once to understand and imitate the impression. As soon as he could speak, he could trace the letters; and this exercise delighting his fancy, an ardour of imitating whatever was put before him was excited to such a degree, that the walls of the house were covered with characters which attracted notice from their neatness and fidelity of delineation. At nine years of age, he and his youngest brother, Thomas, were sent to the village-school, kept by a Mr. Summers, a plain but intelligent and worthy man, who, having had the misfortune in infancy to cripple his left hand, was educated for the purpose of teaching, and he discharged his duties with the most exemplary attention. He professed nothing beyond English, Writing, and Arithmetick; but he was a good accomptant and an excellent writing-master. He perfected the Professor in that delightful talent of writing in which he so peculiarly excelled; but which we are doubtful whether it was to be considered as an advantage or a detriment to him in his progress through life. It certainly had a considerable influence on his habits, and made him devote many precious moments to copying, which might have been better employed in composition. It has been the means, however, of enriching his library with annotations, in a text the most beautiful, and with such perfect imitation of the original manuscript or printing, as to embellish every work which his erudition enabled him to elucidate. He continued under Mr. Summers three years; and every evening during that time he had to repeat by heart to his father the lessons and the tasks of the day; and this not in a loose and desultory manner, but in the rigorous order in which whatever he had been occupied about had been done; and thus again the process of recollection was cherished and strengthened, so as to become a quality of his mind.

It was impossible that such a youth should remain unnoticed, even in a place so thinly peopled and so obscure as the parish of East Ruston. The Rev. Mr. Hewitt heard of his extraordinary propensities to study, his gift of attention to whatever was taught him, and the wonderful fidelity with which he retained whatever he had acquired. He took him and his brother Thomas under his care, and instructed them in the Classicks. The progress of both was great; but that of Richard was most extraordinary. It became the topick of astonishment beyond the district; and, when he had reached his fourteenth year, had engaged the notice of all the gentlemen in the vicinity. Among others, he was mentioned as a prodigy to an opulent and liberal man, the late Mr. Norris, who, after having put the youth under an examination of the severest kind, and from which an ordinary boy would have shrunk dismayed, he was sent to Eton. This happened in the month of August 1774, when he was in his fifteenth year: and in that great seminary he, almost from the commencement of his career, displayed such a superiority of intellect, such facility of acquirement, such quickness of perception, and such a talent of bringing forward to his purpose all that he had ever read, that the upper boys took him into their society, and promoted the cultivation of his mind by their lessons, as well, probably, as by imposing upon him the performance of their own exercises. He was courted by them as the never-failing resource in every difficulty; and in all the playful excursions of the imagination, in their frolicks, as well as in their serious tasks, Porson was the constant adviser and support. He used to dwell on this lively part of his youth with peculiar complaceney; and we have heard him repeat a Drama which he wrote for exhibition in their long Chamber, and other compositions, both of seriousness and drollery, with a zest that the recollection of his enjoyment at the time never failed to revive in him. We fear, however, that at this early age his constitution received a shock, which was soon after aggravated by the death of his worthy patron. An imposthume formed on his lungs, and he was threatened by a consumption. But it fortunately broke, and he recovered his health, though his frame was weakened. The death of Mr. Norris was the source of severe mortification to him; for though, by the kindness of some eminent and liberal persons, he was continued at Eton, he felt the loss he had sustained in the most poignant degree. He was entered of Trinity College towards the end of 1777; and his character having gone before him to the University, he was from the first regarded as a youth whose extraordinary endowments

endowments would keep up and extend the reputation of the unrivalled Society into which he had entered. Nor did he disappoint the hopes that had been formed of him. In every branch of study to which he applied himself, his course was so rapid as to astonish every competent observer. It happened that he was drawn first to read in Mathematicks, in which, from his early exercises, he was so eminently calculated to shine, but from which he drew no benefit; and then, by the prospect of a scholarship, which, however, did not become vacant till long after, he sat down to the Classicks. In this pursuit he soon acquired undisputed pre-eminence. He got the medal of course, and was elected a Fellow in 1781; in 1785 he took his degree of Master of Arts; but long before the period had elapsed when he must either enter into holy orders or surrender his fellowship, he had (after the most grave and deliberate investigation, to which he had brought all that acute gift of examination that has been made so perceptible in his Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis *, made up his mind on the subject of subscription. We are sure that his determination cost him many painful and laborious days and months of study. His heart and mind were deeply penetrated by the purest sentiments of religion; and it was a memorable and most estimable feature of his character, that in no moment the most unguarded, in that ardour of discussion which alone drew him into indulgence, was he ever known to utter a single expression of discontent at the Establishment, of derision at those who thought differently from himself, much less of profanation or impiety. He was truly and actively pious; but it was of an order that admitted not of shackles. So early as 1788 he had made up his mind to surrender his fellowship, though, with an enfeebled constitution, he had nothing to depend upon but acquirements that are very unprofitable to their owner. A lay-fellowship, to be sure, might have secured his services to the cause of Letters; but the disingenuous conduct of an individual withheld from him that resource. In 1791 his fellowship ceased, and he was thrown upon the world without a profession, his feelings wounded by the mortification he had suffered, and with a constitution little qualified to encounter the bustle of the world. Some private friends, however, stept in; and soon after he was elected Greek Professor of Cambridge, by an unanimous vote of the seven Electors. The distinction of this appointment was grateful to him. The salary is but 40*l.* a year. It was his earnest wish, however, to have made it an active and efficient office; and it was his determination to give an annual Course of Lectures in the College, if rooms had been assigned him for the purpose. These Lectures, as he designed, and had in truth made preparations for them, would have been invaluable; for he would have found occasion to elucidate the languages in general, and to have displayed their relations, their differences, their near and remote connexions, their changes, their structure, their principles of etymology, and their causes of corruption. If any one man was qualified for this gigantic task, it was Mr. Professor Porson; but his wishes were counteracted. From this time, instead of Lectures, he turned his thoughts to publication. His Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, as has been truly said, put the controversy on the disputed text to rest; and indeed it was the peculiar felicity of his mind, that whatever he undertook to elucidate he fixed for ever in the light. In 1795 he married Mrs. Lunan, a sister of James Perry, esq. (Editor of the Morning Chronicle), who sunk under a decline in April 1797; and from that time the Professor himself was so incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma as to interrupt him in every study to which he applied himself. Whether his sedentary habits served to bring it on, we know not; but certainly few men had been accustomed to such patient and continued toil. He had undertaken to make out and copy the almost obliterated Manuscript of the invaluable Lexicon of Photius, which he had borrowed from the Library of Trinity College. And this he had with unparalleled difficulty just completed, when the beautiful copy, which had cost him ten months of incessant toil, was burnt in the house of Mr. Perry, at Merton. The original, being an *unique*, entrusted to him by his College, he carried with him wherever he went; and he was fortunately absent from Merton on the morning of the fire. Unruffled by the loss, he sat down without a murmur, and made a second copy as beautiful as the first. It is extant in his library, and is quite ready for the press. Of the Plays of Euripides which he published, the Learned World has pronounced its judgment; and it may be pleasant for our Readers to know, that he has left an Orestes quite ready for the press. On the establishment of the London Institution, the Managers manifested their own discernment and love of letters by selecting him to be their principal Librarian; an appointment for which he was peculiarly qualified; and if time and health had been allowed him, he would have made their Library truly valuable. His own, which he had been gradually

* Which first graced the pages of this Miscellany; see our volumes for 1788 and 1789. His acute critiques on Sir John Hawkins had before appeared, in 1787, under the signature of *Sundry Whereof.*

dually collecting for thirty years, he had enriched by annotations of such value and importance to Literature, that we hope and trust, the whole will be placed in his own College, that it may for ever be within the reach of those whom his example may arouse to similar pursuits, though they may despair of reaching equal attainments. Mr. Porson, as we have stated before, has, for the last eleven years, been the incessant victim of spasmodic asthma; during the agony of which he never went to bed, and in which he was forced to abstain from all sustenance. This greatly debilitated his body; and about a month ago he was afflicted by an intermittent fever; he had an unfortunate objection to medical advice, and he resorted to his usual remedy of abstinence; but in the evening of Monday the 19th of September, while walking in the Strand, apparently in perfect health, he was seized with a paroxysm of the epileptic kind, to which he had been subject at a much earlier period of his life. Not being known to the persons who witnessed his situation, he was conveyed to St. Martin's Workhouse, where he continued in a state of total insensibility until about six o'clock on the following morning; but one of the attendants of the London Institution seeing a paragraph in a paper, stating that circumstance, and that the gentleman carried to the workhouse had a memorandum-book, with some Greek notes, in his pocket, supposing it to be Mr. Porson, repaired thither, and brought him to the house in the Old Jewry, where he arrived a little before ten on Tuesday morning. Having called for breakfast, he took his cup of tea in the room of the library distinguished as the Globe Room; and entered into conversation with some of the Gentlemen of the Establishment; remarking that the Keeper of the Workhouse was a wag, and endeavoured to pose him with his wit. They observed much incoherence both in his manner and matter, and, fearing that he was labouring under some fatal disorder, they thought it right to recommend him to prepare his will. He at first seemed reluctant, but afterwards assented to the propriety of it, and entered into some general conversation on the moral obligation of disposing of our property after death; adding, that the subject had often been treated in a legal way, but scarcely ever in the manner he wished, excepting in a work intituled "Symbliography," and he afterwards left the room, and brought one of his Catalogues, in which that book was described. He remained in conversation in this way during five hours, sometimes in the full exercise of his faculties, at others, wild and wandering; when, at three o'clock, he went to Cole's Coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange, where he frequently dined. After talking to a friend there, he suddenly left the place, and proceeded to Cornhill, where, looking up at the vane and clock of the Exchange, which had been under repair, a number of persons assembled round him, surprised at his fixed attention, the motive of which he did not explain. The Porter of the London Institution, happening to observe him in this situation, conducted him back to Cole's; where, on taking two glasses of wine, the paroxysm and insensibility returned; and he was carried home in a coach to the Old Jewry, and remained in a condition of torpor, with very short intermissions, until Sunday, when he died. Perhaps no man had more contempt for the practice of physick than Mr. Porson, and yet no one had a more numerous and intimate acquaintance with gentlemen of the medical profession. He was, during his illness, visited by a great variety of persons in all departments of the Pharmaceutic. Among not the least active were Dr. Babington and Mr. Norris. The body was opened by some medical men; and they have given a report, ascribing his death "to the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which they believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation. The heart was sound; and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph. The left lung had adhesions to the pleura, and bore the marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state." This is signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. Blizard, and Mr. Upton. In refutation of an idle falsehood about the form of his scull, they add, "that it was thinner than usual, and of hard consistence." Mr. Porson has left a sister living, an amiable and accomplished woman, the wife of Siday Hawes, esq. of Coltishall, in Norfolk; they have five children; and their eldest son is entered of Bene't College, Cambridge. Henry, the second brother of the Professor, was settled in a farm in Essex, and died young, leaving three children. His brother Thomas kept a boarding-school at Fakenham, an excellent scholar, and died in 1792 without issue; and his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, died in 1805, in his 74th year. His mother died in 1784, aged 57. On Monday, Oct. 3, his remains were removed from the house of the London Institution in the Old Jewry, in order to be deposited in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge. The Directors of the Institution ordered the house to be shut for the day, and the Under Librarians and other officers assisted in the solemnity. The procession from London consisted of four mourning-coaches, followed by six private carriages; and the persons who attended him were his relatives and most intimate friends.

friends. At half after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the hearse arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was received at the great gate, and conveyed to the Hall, where, according to antient usage, in cases where this distinguished tribute of respect is paid to a Member, the body lay in state till five o'clock; at which hour the Lord Bishop of Bristol (Master of the College), the Vice-master, Senior and Junior Fellows, Bachelors of Arts, Scholars, and other Members resident in the University, in their academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the Combination Room, accompanied by the Chief Mourners, into the Hall; and, after moving round the body, which was placed in the midst, they took their seats, the Chief Mourners being placed on the right hand and left of the Master. Several Epitaphs in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect for his high attainments and of love for his virtues, were placed on the pall, and were read with the most sympathetic interest by his former Associates in Study. An Anthem was chaunted by the Choir. After which, the body was raised by the bearers, and a most solemn procession was made round the great quadrangle of the College, from the Hall to the Chapel in this order:

Two Porters.

Singing Men and Boys, two and two.

Mr. Wilson, the Undertaker.

A Page. The Feather-lid. A Page.

Dr. Davy, Physic. Mr. Oakes, Apothec.

The Rev. John Shepherd, Minister of Trinity Church. — The Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Conductof theChapel.

The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master.

The Body, supported by the eight Senior Fellows; *viz.* the Rev. G. A. Browne, Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Rev. Dr. Raine, Rev. J. Lambert, Rev. G. F. Tavell, Rev. J. Hailstone, Rev. J. Davis, and the Rev. J. H. Renouard, Vice-master.

Chief Mourners.

James Perry, and Siday Hawes, jun. esqs. brother-in-law and nephew of the deceased.

Junior Fellows, two and two.

Bachelors, two and two.

Scholars, two and two.

Pensioners, two and two.

Mr. John Newbery, Clerk of the Chapel, and

Other Servants of the College, two and two.

On entering the Chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, Chief Mourners, and all the Members of the College took their places, and the Choir performed an Anthem. After which, the Lord Bishop read the Lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, and surrounded by those of all the illustrious Persons which this College has produced. When they had taken their stations around the grave, and the body was placed above it ready for interment, the Funeral Anthem was performed by the Choir, in the adjoining Chapel, during the most perfect silence of the auditory, and with the most solemn effect. The Service was then read by the Lord Bishop with as aweful, dignified, and impressive a pathos as was ever witnessed on any former solemnity of the kind. He was himself overwhelmed as he proceeded by his feelings; and he communicated the sympathetic emotion to every listening friend of the deceased. Nothing could be more solemn nor more affecting than his tone and delivery. The senior Members of the College, who had lived with the Professor in habits of the most endearing intercourse for 50 years, and who had had the best means of estimating the wonderful height and variety of his attainments, shed tears of sorrow over the grave; and the whole assembly displayed a feeling of grief and interest, which bespoke the sense they entertained of the irreparable loss that not only their own Society but the Literary World had suffered by his death.

Births.

LATELY, at Stacumnie, co. Kildare, in Ireland, the lady of Sir Simon Bradstreet, bart. a daughter.

At Dublin, the wife of Captain George Burdett, R. N. a son.

At Llanstephan, the wife of Tho. Morris, esq. banker, of Carmarthen, a son.

The wife of Maj.-gen. Loft, M.P. a daugh.

Sept. 17. At Crofton-hall, Cumberland, the lady of Sir Wasdale Brisco, bart. a son and heir.

19. At Dodington, co. Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a son.

21. The wife of N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brafferton-hall, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

23. At Dungannon-park, the seat of Viscount Northland, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox, a son.

26. At Cottesbach, co. Leicester, the wife of George W. Marriott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son.

Oct. 1. The wife of Mr. Serjeant Rough, a son.

2. In Fitzroy-street, the wife of Wm. Morgan, esq. of Potter's-bar, a daughter.

3. At Babworth-hall, Notts, the lady of the Hon. John-Bridgeman Simpson, a dau.

4. At her house in Lower Grosvenor-str. Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

5. In Portman-square, the lady of Sir Henry Lushington, bart. a son.

At Worthing, Sussex, the wife of Major-general Onslow, a son.

7. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Augustus Hamilton, esq. a son.

9. In York-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a son.

At

At Sandling, near Hythe, in Kent, the wife of William Deedes, esq. M. P. a son.

10. Mrs. James Steward, of Woolwich, in Kent, two daughters.

The wife of Capt. Mansell, commander of the Sea Fencibles at Grimsby, a daugh.

11. At Camberwell-grove, the wife of Capt. Honyman, R. N. a son.

In Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, the wife of Capt. Rolls, R. N. a son.

At her father's house in Savage-gardens, the wife of Lieut.-col. Horsford, a daughter.

12. In Grafton-street, Piccadilly, the Viscountess Hinchinbroke, a daughter.

In Upper Gower-street, the wife of Geo. Shum, esq. a son.

In Upper Brook-street, the wife of John Drummond, esq. a son.

16. At Exmouth, Devon, the wife of Capt. Martin, of the first Guards, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Frederick Grellet, esq. twins.

20. At Castle Craig, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Thomas-Gibson Carmichael, bart. of Stirling, a daughter.

At Woolwich, in Kent, the wife of Lieut.-col. Robe, of the Royal Artillery, a daught.

21. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Capt. Montagu Wynyard, a son.

22. In Russell-square, the wife of William Anderson, esq. a son.

23. At Woburn abbey, in Bedfordshire, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

27. In Duchess-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Hope, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. . . . . At Edinburgh, Mr. Geo. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, to Miss Lambe, daughter of John L. esq. of Newark, Notts.

Sept. 21. At St. Pancras, Thomas Swale, esq. of Little Barton-lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, widow of George S. esq. of the Views, Huntingdon, and one of the daughters of the late Sir Gillies Payne, bart. of Tempsford-hall, co. Bedford.

26. At St. Pancras, by special licence, William Duesbury, esq. of Derby, to Annabella, daughter of William E. Sheffield, esq. of the Polygon, Somers-town.

27. At East Knowle, Kent, George Law, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. C. Still, esq.

At Leicester, the Rev. Charles Arnold, B. A. vicar of Roydon, Essex, to Anna, eldest dau. of Tho. Buxton, esq. of Leicester.

28. James Glassford, esq. advocate, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir William M. bart. of Ochtertyre, in Scotland.

29. At Bristol, D. Burr, esq. major-general in the East India Company's Service, to Mary, yougest daughter and coheiress of the late James Davis, esq. of Chepstow.

Oct. 1. James Howard, esq. of Morden, Surrey, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. Hen. Winstanley, of Cheapside.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by speeial licence, Wm. A'Court, esq. eldest son of Sir William A'C. bart. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Maria, second daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie.

At Alderley, in Cheshire, the Rev. Henry Law, vicar of Standon, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Harehill, Cheshire, and of Clapham, Surrey.

B. Stephenson, esq. of Devonshire-str. to Anne-Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Holmes, of Normanton-on-Soar, Notts.

At Milverton, co. Somerset, Mr. Holman, surgeon, of Crediton, to Miss Camplin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. archdeacon of Taunton.

At Chiswick, Dr. Tierney, of Brighthelmstone, to Miss Jones, of Turnham-green, Middlesex.

4. At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Daniel Rainier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Ramsgate.

At Lambeth, the Rev. William Battell, to Miss Hawkesworth.

5. At Deptford, W. E. Rolfe, jun. esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Loampit-hall, Kent.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Archibald Jerdon, esq. of Bonjedward, to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Robert Millner, esq. of Barnes.

6. William Hall, jun. esq. of Arlington, co. Gloucester, to Anne, second daughter of the late Rd. Wells, esq. of Ascot, Oxon.

8. Capt. Joseph-Thomas Johnson, of the 8th Madras Native Regiment, to Catherine, only daughter of the late John-Thomas Page, esq. of Woburn-place.

9. At Cork, James Moore, esq. of Maryborough, grandson of Sir Emanuel M. bart. to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Swanton, esq.

10. Mr. Thompson, of the Adelphi, to Miss Frederica-Louisa Stodart, of Norton-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

11. Mr. Richard Rees, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Curtis, of Hackney.

At Chiswick, Thomas Adams, esq. surgeon, to Miss Pratt, daughter of the late Philip P. esq. of Staple-grove, near Taunton.

12. Mr. J. Maude, to Miss Maude, of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Hugh Maltby, of Cheapside, to the only daughter of the late T. James, esq. of Colford, co. Gloucester.

13. J. K. Douglas, esq. second son of Brigadier-general D. to Isabella-Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Willan, esq. of Farmington, co. Gloucester, and of Mary-la-Bonne park, Middlesex.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Powell-Colchester Guise, brother to Sir William G. bart. to Maria, second daughter of Nathaniel Clifford, esq. of Frampton-court.

14. At

14. At Parham, Sussex, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount C. and M. P. for Clitherow, to Miss Bisshopp, daughter of Sir Cecil B.

15. Thomas-Heaton Norris, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex, to the eldest daughter of James Dempster, esq. of Baron-house, Mitcham, Surrey.

At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Phillott, archdeacon and rector of Bath, to Lady Frances St. Lawrence, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Howth.

Mr. Blanchard, of the Covent-garden Company of Comedians, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Harrold, of the Wrekin tavern, in Broad-court, Bow-street.

17. At Exeter, Major Smith, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Eliza Coles, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Taunton-lodge, receiver-general for the county of Somerset.

19. Richard Crawshay, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Hompay, esq. of the Hyde, in Staffordshire.

At Dumaget, co. Wigtown, in Scotland, Lieut. Leveson-Douglas Stewart, R.N. second surviving son of the late Hon. Admiral Keith S. to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John-Dalrymple Hay, bart. of Park-place, Glenluce.

20. At Belton, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Jn. Grundy Thompson, rector of that place, to Miss Harvey, of Hunnington.

John Fearn, esq. of Sloane-street, to Harriet, second daughter of William Thomas, esq. of Highbury-grove.

22. John Bainbridge, jun. esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pickwoad, esq.

At Lambeth church, Thomas Manners, esq. son of the Hon. William M. of Lambeth, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Thomas Lack, esq. of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Catherine Parkins, of Chesfield-lodge, Herts.

25. At Hampton-court, by special licence, George Vernon, esq. of Clontarf castle, co. Dublin, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, esq. of Conishead priory, co. Lancaster.

27. At Hackney, Capt. Hopkins, of the 2d Life-guards, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Devonshire-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. AT Onore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Spottiswoode Lawson, of the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, second son of the late William L. esq. of Cairnmuir.

July 27. At Pancker, in Holstein, in his 74th year, his Highness Prince Frederick of Hessenstein, governor-general of Pomerania, field-marshal and knight-commander of his Royal Majesty's Orders, &c. He has bequeathed the whole of his property, estimated at a million and a half of rix-dollars, to the Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel.

Aug. . . . On his estate in the colony of Berbice, Alexander-Bruce Morris, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Aug. 25. In Gloucester-row, Clifton, in his 59th year, William Hill, esq. late of Measham, co. Derby, formerly a partner in the banking-houses of Wilkes and Hill, at Measham and Burton-upon-Trent, and afterwards in those of Fishers, Hill, and Mammatt, at the same places, and at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester.

31. At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Robert Heywood, esq.

Sept. . . . Rev. Mr. Pigeon, of Kilkenny.

At Tandragree castle, Colin Campbell, esq. a partner in the house of Campbell and O'Hara, of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 18, Lady Caroline Gore, youngest daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran, and half-sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn.

In Baggot-street, Dublin, Jane, only daughter of the late Alderman Tweedy.

Aged 8 years, Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Hugh-Dillon Massey, bart. of Doonass, Limerick.

Mr. Wade, of Madget farm, near Chepstow. Attempting to turn a bull out of the fold-yard belonging to his house, the animal became enraged, and attacked him so furiously that he died of the wounds he received thereby in a few days.

At Wample, near Bootle, Mr. Walters, owner of a lime-kiln, which had been burning some days; and, whilst attempting to walk across it, the chalk gave way beneath, when he instantly sunk down, and, notwithstanding one of his sons, who accompanied him, ran and alarmed some of the workmen, before they were able to reach the place he was burnt to death.

While on a visit at Croyland, co. Lincoln, Miss Ranby, second daughter of Mr. R. of Pinchbeck.

At Long Sutton, aged 65, Mrs. Mary Lambert, daughter of the late Major Momly, of the 10th Foot.

Aged 77, Mr. Sayles, of Wentbridge. He was proceeding to the Farmers Club at Bawtry, by one of the coaches; but, previous to entering the place, he pulled out his watch, and, although apparently in good health, fell back upon the coach, and instantly expired.

Mr. Sharman, of Liddington, near Uppingham, miller.

At Malton, in the prime of life, after a long and severe illness, greatly regretted, the Rev. John Ware, of Stockton, captain-commandant of the Stockton Forest Rifle Corps.

At Skipwith, Mr. John Spedding, farmer. His wife survived him only four hours.

In

In a coal-pit, near Kimberworth, Cumberland, by the explosion of sulphurous matter, common in pits, George Hague, Thomas Hague, John Jarvis, and William Firth. The two former were father and son; and were found fast locked in each other's arms.

At Stetchworth, co. Cambridge, the Rev. ——— Symonds, vicar of that parish, and of Swaffham-Barnet, both in that county; the latter in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

Aged 71, Isaac Parry, esq. of Walworth terrace, Surrey.

Sept. 4. At sea, on-board his Majesty's sloop of war Phipps, on his passage home from the Havannah, with important dispatches, Col. Charles Williamson.

6. Mrs. Mower, wife of Mr. M. of the George inn at Bridgewater.

8. In Melina-place, near Westminster-bridge, after a long and painful illness, Capt. Henry E. A. Caulfield, late of the first Regiment of Guards. He was the son of a Major Caulfield, in the North of Ireland, a relative to the house of Charlemont. His person and manners were elegant and prepossessing. At a very early age he went into the Guards; and having obtained much celebrity as an amateur Tragedian, he exchanged the sash and gorget for the buskin, and made a very successful *debut*, in the part of Hamlet, at Covent-garden Theatre. An unfortunate *crim. con.* business is said to have affected his spirits, and to have produced a lassitude and depression that hastened his dissolution.

Much regretted, Mrs. Halpin, wife of W. H. Halpin, esq. of Dublin.

9. In her 74th year, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, only surviving sister of the late John W. esq. of Bristol.

Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Stoeking, of Bristol; greatly esteemed and respected.

10. Mr. Pember, formerly a sugar-baker, of Bristol.

13. At Edmonton, in his 84th year, Laurence Brown, esq.

At New-hall, Ashton, Lancashire, after a short illness, aged 31, Anna-Maria, wife of Sir William Gerard, bart. and daughter of Miles Stapleton, esq. of York.

14. After more than 12 years illness, Mrs. Tilly, of Old Market-street, Bristol.

At Bath, James-Mayer Grant, esq. eldest son of Charles G. esq. of St. Vincent's.

16. In Tyson-place, Kingsland-road, Mr. Joseph-John Davis.

Mary-Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Giffard, esq. of Nerquis-hall, in Flintshire.

17. At Liverpool, aged 74, the relict of William Greaves, esq.

At Weymouth, Mr. Legge, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia. He was found dead in the street, early in the morning, weltering in blood, under the window of his lodgings. He had been spending the preceding evening in company; and it is thought that, on his return home, finding the street-door locked, and being very active, in the gaiety of the moment, he resolved to scale the chamber-window, but missed his hold, fell back, and was killed.

Found drowned in the New River, Islington, a young man named Howse. He was the son of reputable parents; about 19 years of age; and the last that was seen of him was at a public-house at Hornsey, when he appeared in a very dejected and melancholy state.

In Charlotte-street, Black-friars-road, Mrs. Reader, widow of the late Rev. Thomas R. of Taunton, Somerset.

At Glenkin, in Argyleshire, in his 90th year, Thomas Harkness, esq. He was thrice married, and has left 14 children, 37 grand-children, and 16 great-grand-children; in all, 67 descendants, now living. He had the merit of being the first who introdueed the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal. This mode of farming, with a very inconsiderable capital, enabled him to amass so ample a fortune that, by his death, five of his sons are beeome landed proprietors in Cowal; and a suitable provision is also left for the other members of his family.

18. In her 78th year, at Lord Mydleton's, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the dowager Lady Mydleton, daughter and eoheiress of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, Notts. She has left one son and three daughters: Lord Mydleton, the Countess of Searborough, the Hon. Mrs. Langley, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

Mr. Charles Townsend, of Newgate-street, jeweller.

Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. H. of the Griffin inn, Bristol.

At Park-gate, after a short illness, aged 77, James Perry, esq. of Eardsley park, in Herefordshire. By his wife, who died in January last, he has left two sons; and one daughter, married to Thomas-Bainbrigge Herrick, esq. of Merridale-house, in Staffordshire.

19. Mrs. Bevington, wife of Mr. T. B. of Graeechurch-street.

Aged 68, Mr. Kelderwood, of White Lion-street, Pentonville; who threw himself out of a two-story window, in a fit of mental derangement, under which he had laboured many years, occasioned by the loss of a ship and eargo, last from Oporto, which was not insured.

Mr. Beere, one of the clerks of the cathedral church of Winchester.

20. At her house in George's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Douglas, of Cavers, co. Roxburgh, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott, esq. of Gala, and widow of Archibald D. esq. of Cavers. At

At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, esq. Admiral of the Red, brother of the late Sir Gilbert E. bart. and uncle of Lord Minto.

At Greenock, Mrs. Currie, wife of Mr. C. spirit-dealer, &c. About 11 o'clock at night an alarm of fire was given; but, on the arrival of the engines at the spot where the fire was said to be raging, the alarm was discovered to be false. Such conduct is highly criminal, and frequently attended with fatal consequences; a melancholy instance of which occurred in the case of Mrs. C. who rose from her bed, and went to the window, for the purpose of enquiring where the fire was, when she was so struck with terror as to burst a blood-vessel and expire almost instantaneously. What renders this accident more distressing is, that Mrs. C. was far advanced in her pregnancy.

21. At the house of John Ross, esq. at Newtownlimavaddy, co. Derry, in Ireland, where he was on a tour for his health, aged 32, Charles Lewis, esq. of Frederick-place, London, merchant.

At Bexley, in Kent, Mr. William-Thomas Owen, formerly a distiller in Coleman-street, London.

Suddenly, Martha Young, a young woman of genteel appearance. She went to the house of Mr. Baxter, butcher, in Shoreditch, to enquire after an apartment which was to let, saying she was going to be married; when, on a sudden, she complained of a violent pain in the back part of her head, dropped down, and expired.

22. At Ballidery, co. Meath, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Christopher A. esq. of Great George-street North, Dublin.

At Bath, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Capt. O'D. late of the 62d Foot, now adjutant of the Bath Volunteers.

A young man, named Pledger. While shooting a sack of wheat into a wind-mill called Barnholm Mill, near Arundel, Sussex, he was caught, by the tail of his round frock, in the cogs of the mill-wheels, and being drawn thereby with great violence between them, his head was instantly crushed to atoms, and exhibited a most shocking spectacle to the grinder and another man, who were standing by, but unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate sufferer, one of whose teeth was driven so hard into a cog of the wheel that it was with great difficulty extracted.

At Great Holland, Essex, Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut.-col. F. of the 79th Foot.

Mrs. Harriet Webb, wife of Mr. Richard W. of Plashet, East Ham, Essex.

Aged 51, Mr. Wm. Webb, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, formerly a warehouseman at Manchester and London.

In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Arthur Windus, esq. many years cashier to the War-office.

23. At Brighthelmstone, aged 78, the Rt. Hon. Alice Vernon, Countess-dowager of Shipbrooke, Viscountess of Orwell, Baroness Orwell, and relict of Francis Earl of Shipbrooke. She was the only daughter of the late S. Ibbetson, esq. of Denton park, co. York, elder brother of the late Sir Henry I. bart.

At Taunton, Somerset, Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Major G. in the East India Company's Service.

Rev. George Thompson, of Hull, vicar of Wawne, curate of Sutton and Drypool, and 44 years chaplain to the Trinity-house at Hull.

In York-place, Chelsea, William Bate, esq. late of York-street, Dublin.

Aged 56, Mrs. Roe, wife of Mr. R. maltster, and daughter of Mr. Alderman Jordan, of Leicester.

In Guildford-street, aged 77, Anthony Van Dam, esq. formerly of New York.

24. Aged 33, the wife of Major Blewitt, of Llantarnam abbey, Monmouthshire.

Mr. John Grain, second son of Mr. Peter G. of Great Shelford, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Gillet, an eminent solicitor, of Castle-green, Bristol.

25. At Warwick, in her 85th year, Mrs. Dorothy Mordaunt, half-sister to the late Sir John M. bart. and aunt to the present Representative for Warwick.

At Southampton, —— Barnett, an old shoe-maker. Running after some boys who were hooting him, he fell down in Apple-lane, and fractured his skull so as to occasion his death in a few hours.

26. In Upper Harley-street, aged 73, Hardinge Straeey, esq. of Denne-hill, co. Kent, formerly one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.

At his lodgings, in the neighbourhood of Foster-lane, Cheapside, by suspending himself from his bed-post, Thomas Tighe, esq. He had been in town from Bristol about a month, and was engaged in a speculation to supply potters with that sort of earth of which they make goldsmiths crucibles; which, from letters found on his person, is supposed to have failed, and to have deranged his mind and his pecuniary affairs, and ultimately caused his death.

At Woolbedding, Sussex, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Williams, rector of that parish and of Kingstone-by-Sea.

27. At Upper Slaughter, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Fernando-Tracey Travell, more than 44 years rector of that parish, and author of several literary works, the fruits of his professional studies.

Suddenly, the wife of the Rev. William Allington, of Twywell, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. John J. rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and daughter of the late John Waters, esq. of Hungerford park, Berks.

Aged 70, Philip Burgess, esq. of Norwich,

In

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 55th year, Mrs. Fyers, wife of Col. F.

28. Of a decline, at the house of her father-in-law, in the Circus, Bath, aged 33, Mrs. John Walmesley; a lady singularly adorned, by nature and education, with every quality that could render her estimable. A strong sense and quick apprehension, united with a meek and quiet spirit, were her distinguishing characteristicks; fortitude and resignation, under long sufferings, endeared her to all around her; and an extensive circle of friends lament in her early demise the kind and affectionate wife, the tender mother, and the most dutiful child.

Mr. Biston, a mealman at Stowe, near Colebrook. Returning home from London, where he had purchased a fine horse at a sale, the animal proved restive, and, in going along Piccadilly, took fright at the sound of a horn; when, on Mr. B. chastising him, he reared, fell over, and killed his rider on the spot.

At the house of Abraham Constable, esq. at Lewisham, in Kent, aged 24, Mr. Frederick Thompson, of that place, brewer, and eldest son of Mr. Frederick T. surgeon at Kensington.

Rev. W. Humphreys, pastor of the Independent Congregation at Hammersmith.

At her house at Brompton-grove, aged 71, Mrs. Grojan, widow of the late Francis G. esq. (see vol. LXXVI. p. 783) and mother of Mrs. Willock, of Golden-square.

29. At Whitby, Mr. Andrew Hall, late owner of the Elizabeth, Whitby and Hull trader. He had been indisposed with some slight spasms in his stomach the preceding day, but was sufficiently well to take his usual walk on the pier in the evening; about midnight, on the appearance of some alarming symptoms, medical assistance was procured, but without effect, for he expired in an hour.—Mr. Joseph Breekon, whitesmith. He retired to rest in his usual state of health, having previously been smoking his pipe at a neighbour's house, and died in the course of the night.—Mrs. Anne Crow, widow, who had also gone to bed without apparent indisposition; as did Mr. Thomas Gosling, a mariner, who, about two years ago, had been obliged to leave off going to sea, in consequence of a hurt he had received on board a ship.

At Bath, George Donaldson, esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

At her house in Watling-street, Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Hodges, widow of the late Capt. John H. of the R. Navy.

After a lingering illness, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Moule, of the Rainbow coffee-house, King-street, Covent-garden.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Freeth, of Birmingham, commonly called the *Poet Freeth*, a facetious bard of Nature, 48 years proprietor of *Freeth's* coffee-house, Bell-street, a house much frequented by strangers as well as the inhabitants, where the Poet used every evening to delight a large company with original songs, composed from subjects of a public nature, replete with wit and humour. His morals were unsullied; and his manners unaffected. Formed to enliven the social circle, possessing wit without acrimony, and independence of mind without pride, he was beloved by his friends, courted by strangers, and respected by all. The harmless yet pointed sallies of his Muse will be remembered by thousands who admired his talents and revere his virtues.

In Millbank-street, Westminster, aged 87, Mr. Andrew Cosser.

30. On China terrace, Lambeth, aged 82, William Smith, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Swaine, widow of the late Mr. W. S. hop-merchant, of the Borough of Southwark.

At West Wickham, in his 57th year, Sir John Chichester, bart. of Youlston, Devon. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Ashton, in that county.

At Weedon-lodge, Bucks, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Capt. H. of the R. Navy.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Cailland, wife of Brig.-gen. C. of Aston-Rowan, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Naldred, miller, of Brighthelmstone, cut his throat with a razor in a fit of delirium, occasioned by a brain-fever.

At Exmouth, Devon, Mr. Thomas Edmeades, surgeon, of Greenwich, Kent.

At Horbling, in the prime of life, leaving four young children, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. farmer, of Kirton, and daughter of Mr. Bramley, miller.

Oct. 1. At his house at Hampstead, Jn. Newman, esq. of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without. He was son of the late Alderman; very eminent in his profession as a wholesale dealer in leather; and was very much respected by a numerous circle of friends, who sympathize with an amiable widow and a large family in his early loss.

At Camden-town, of a consumption, the wife of Mr. George Vigurs.

Mr. John Veteh, of Basinghall-street.

At Brighthelmstone, suddenly, aged 32, Mrs. Proby, late of Hatfield-Peverel, Essex.

At York, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Col. Robert H. and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

At Cromarty, in Scotland, in her 99th year, Mrs. Allan.

2. At Bow, Middlesex, after a severe and short illness of only ten days, deeply and universally regretted, the Rev. William-James French, of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1788; M.A. 1791. He was rector of Vange, in Essex, chaplain

lain to the Corporation of the Trinity-house, and lecturer of Bow. He succeeded his father as master of an academy, which he conducted with the highest credit. In him an amiable, disconsolate widow, now confined to her bed by the delivery of her thirteenth child, has to deplore the irreparable loss of the most affectionate of husbands; eight young and helpless children, the loss of a most tender parent; and society, one of its brightest ornaments.

At Margate, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Slack, of Sloane-street, late principal in the house of Slack and Co. Manchester Warehousemen, in King-street, Cheapside.

Aged 14, after 12 months illness, Anne, second daughter of Mr. Denny, surgeon, of St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire.

Elizabeth, wife of John Tunnard, esq. of Brampton-house, near Boston.

At Roscrea, Samuel Maxwell, esq.

At her apartments at Brompton, Miss Jennings, daughter of Joseph J. esq. of Fenchurch-street, whose death is recorded in vol. LII. p. 46. Being an only daughter, and her mother dying early in life, she was educated under the personal care of her father, who had great scientific and literary taste; her mind was much cultivated, and her understanding improved. She had considerable skill in design; and some of her drawings have occasionally been engraved for this Miscellany. She was also a proficient in musick; if not with all the rapidity of modern execution, yet her performance was in such a style as to give much pleasure to her friends, particularly in the Works of Handel, of which she was peculiarly fond. But her character was not distinguished merely by exterior accomplishments; she was most exemplary in the solid graces of the Christian. Residing great part of her time at Hawkherst in Kent, she employed herself in every good work amongst her friends and the poor; there she will be, as she was most known, most sincerely lamented. She spared no labour, thought of no trouble, in doing good; and, when the duties of life were laid aside, no one enlivened chearful Society with more good humour and vivacity. It was a distinguishing trait in her character, that she was particularly attentive to the external duties of Religion, making a constant point of attendance upon public worship, either in the Established Church, or with the Dissenters (amongst whom she was educated); it being her invariable sentiment, that, wherever the genuine truths of Christianity were taught, the outward form of profession was of little consequence. It pleased Divine Providence to afflict her, for the two last years of her life, with a most painful disorder in her limbs, the consequence of a violent rheumatic fever; and in this state of suffering she was called to the most difficult of all duties, resignation. Her mind was, however, prepared, by the constant exercise of Religion, for the awful event; the kind attention of friends, of whom few persons possessed a greater number or more affectionate, could only alleviate, not remove the disease; and she quietly resigned her breath without a groan.

3. At Roehampton, Surrey, Miss Anne-Catherine Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Walworth, Jonathan Steele, esq.

Suddenly, at her apartments in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Sheene, an elderly widow-lady.

At Louth, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. ——— Langhorn.

While on a visit at Graby, near Falkingham, aged 49, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. William L. of Gedney.

Suddenly, while on a visit at Heddleston, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Adkins, esq. and fifth daughter of the late Rev. Robert Adkins, rector of Rainham.

At his house in Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the East India Company's Service. He returned from Bengal about eight years ago, with a competent fortune, after serving the Company with reputation above 40 years. He was the youngest son of George F. esq. of Lockermick, near Aberdeen.

4. At Twickenham, Middlesex, in his 69th year, Mr. Wapshott.

Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. R. D. of Leicester.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. M. Sheild, widow of the late Henry S. esq. of Preston, Rutland, and only sister of the late William Haymes, esq. of Kibworth-Harcourt, and of the late Robert Haymes, esq. of Great-Glenn, co. Leicester.

5. At North Collingham, Notts, John Pym, esq. who was lineally descended from the famous Republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the Civil Wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct. Mr. Pym and two other gentlemen, who were at the sea-side together, all caught the ague at the same time, and all died on their return home. His disconsolate family is thus deprived of a most affectionate husband and father, and the poor of a truly-benevolent friend.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Rev. Edward M. many years the much-valued vicar of All Saints, Northamp.

At Guernsey, after six weeks illness, Mr. N. E Robinson, late of Bond-court, Wallbrook, London.

Lieut. Butler, quartered at the barracks at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. He drowned himself in a river near Dodner's Hard, in a sudden fit of mental despair.

In

In his 35th year, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Mark Hesp, late captain of the Kingston, of Hull, and son of Mr. Mark H. of York.

In Dorset-street, Portman-square, aged 82, Robert Browne, esq. of Fortland, co. Sligo, in Ireland.

6. At his father's house, at Upwood, co. Dorset, Edward-David Batson, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Aged 31, Mrs. Lemoine, wife of Mr. L. coal-merchant, Craven-street, Strand.

At Louth, aged 95, Mrs. Hodgson, widow. She retained her health and mental faculties to the day of her death, and died without a groan or struggle.

At the manse of Monzie, the Rev. Ralph Taylor, minister of the Gospel.

At Waterford, in Ireland, William Alcock, esq. one of the aldermen and late mayor of that corporation.

At the house of Surgeon Franklin, in William-street, Limerick, where he was on a visit, Henry Sandes, esq. of Carrunakilla, near Tarbert, co. Kerry. He went to bed apparently well, but soon after complained; on which Drs. Geary and Grogan were immediately sent for, who arrived in six minutes, only to witness his dissolution on their arrival.

7. At Yarmouth, aged 14, Miss Mary-Susannah Turner, youngest daughter of the Rev. Rich. T. minister of that parish.

Mr. Moses Daniel, mahogany-merchant, Marybush-lane, Bristol.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Catherine-Maria, wife of William-Leveson Gower, esq. and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, bart. of Titsey-place, Surrey.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Brooke, stock-broker and lottery-office-keeper in Piccadilly, and many years clerk of St. James's market.

At Ballycann, near Drumbo, aged 95, Mr. Robert Smith.

8. At his house on the Terrace, Hammersmith, aged 75, Mr. Samuel Moody, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

On Newington-terrace, Mrs. Stokes, widow of the late Mr. Nehemiah S. banker, of Lombard-street (see p. 748).

Miss Saunders, eldest daughter of Dr. S. of Upper Berkeley-street.

Mr. Fraser, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

At his cottage on the river Ex, John Sheldon, esq. F.R.S. lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Academy, one of the surgeons of Exeter hospital, &c.; formerly of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; of whom we hope to receive farther particulars.

At Glasgow, Dr. James M'Nayr.

At Hillsborough, co. Down, aged 65, Lieut. David Wright, of the first troop of Iveagh Cavalry. He served with honour and repute, upwards of 20 years, in the same regiment with the brave Abercromby, by whom he was much esteemed.

9. At Penrith, in her 79th year, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Mr. James R.

10. At Cleve Dale, near Bristol, Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. Basil Beridge, rector of Alderchurch, Lincolnshire.

At Norwich, the Rev. John Beevor, rector of Great and Little Burlingham, and of Searning, all in Norfolk. The former in the gift of Mrs. Burroughes; the latter in that of Sir John Lambe, bart.

At Yarmouth, in his 61st year, Mr. William Downes, surgeon.

At Dartford, in Kent, after a short illness, aged 22, Peter Gaussen, esq. of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

Suddenly, at Godmersham park, Kent, in her 36th year, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Austen, esq. third daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart.

In Saville-place, Capt. Thomas Reilley, brother-in-law to Mr. Octavius Gilchrist and Messrs. Simpson, of Stamford.

11. At Washbrook, near Ipswich, aged 39, William-Heysling Meyer, esq. late of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

Mrs. Bland, of the Swansea theatre; an actress of considerable merit, and much respected in private life.

At Harleston, Northamptonshire, aged 65, the Rev. Gilbert Andrews, M.A. 36 years rector of that parish.

Mr. Joseph Carrington, solicitor, late of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At the house of his son-in-law, at Retford, Alexander Emerson, esq. lately of West-Retford-house, Notts, brother to the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorpe park, co. Lincoln.

At the vicarage-house, in Temple-street, Bristol, aged 71, Mr. John Lewis.

13. In his 53d year, Mr. William Cutts, attorney, of Nottingham.

Aged 68, Mr. Christopher Cooling, of Lincoln, gardener. He fell from a tree about a fortnight before; was much hurt; and languished till this day.

After a few hours illness, Mr. Samuel-Gillam Mills, surgeon, of Greenwich. His partner, Mr. Edmeades, died on the 30th ult. (see before, p. 955).

In Upper Berkeley-street, Henry Ibbetson, esq. of St. Anthony's, Northumberland.

Suddenly, by a fall from her chamber-window, Mrs. Morris, wife of George-Paulet Morris, M.D. of Parliament-street.

14. Mr. Thomas Mullinder, master of a Maidstone boat, lying in the river Thames. Going on-board her the preceding night, he fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was picked up near Queenhithe wharf this day.

In Fenchurch-street, of the dropsy, William Ellis, esq.

In Piccadilly, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

Mr. John Holmes, of Parson's-green, Fulham, coal-merchant.

At

At Camberwell, aged 29, Mr. Joseph Rickman, jun. late of Craven-str. Strand.

At Brompton, in her 35th year, Mrs. Isabella Kerr, wife of Major-general John-Manners K. of the 62d Foot, of the Staff of the Eastern District, and commandant at Norman-cross and its vicinity.

Mrs. Jane Gutch, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert G. many years master of the Grammar-school at Blandford, afterwards rector of Brianstone, near that town, and master of the Royal Grammar-school at Wimborn, Dorset.

15. In Duchess-street, Portman-square, Marianne, wife of General the Hon. H. E. Fox (only surviving brother of the late Rt. Hon. Charles-James F.), and sister of Sir William Clayton, bart.

Aged 68, Anthony Buxton, esq. of Seething-lane, Cornhill.

In St. Mildred's-court, in the Poultry, William-Storrs Fry, banker, and one of the Society of Friends.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Lieut.-col. C. late of the First Battalion of Royals.

Mr. Simpson, apothecary, of Bristol.

16. In his 68th year, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely. He was formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1764, M.A. 1767, D.D. 1797. His early application to literature was rewarded by repeated academic honours; and his many valuable publications will endear his memory to the Learned. In 1777 he published his "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum quos Collegio Corporis Christi et B. Mariæ Virginis in Academia Cantabrigiensi legavit Reverendissimus in Christo Pater Mathæus Parker, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis;" in 1778, "The Itineraries of Symon, Son of Simeon, and William of Worcester;" and a tract on Leonine Verses, from the above Manuscripts; in 1787, a new edition of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" (see our vol. LVII. p. 619). To these he has added several Sermons and Charges as a Magistrate. In this latter situation he was eminently conspicuous for his correct knowledge of the Laws; and he filled the office of Chairman at the Sessions of Cambridge and Ely with moderation, justice, and impartiality, at once distinguishing himself as the gentleman, the lawyer, and the divine.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Clementson, relict of the late John C. esq. deputy serjeant at arms, and mother of the gentleman who at present fills that office. She had returned from Worthing, in Sussex, on the preceding evening.

Mrs. Bannister, mother of Mr. B. the celebrated comedian, and relict of the late Charles B. of facetious memory.

At Exeter, Devon, Lieut. Rice, of the Royal Navy.

At Wimslow, co. Chester, on his way from Scotland to Cheltenham, Lieut.-col. James Paterson, late of the Bombay Estab.

18. E. Rogers, one of the police-officers of the Public-office, Shadwell.

Aged 78, the Rev. Edward Edwards, warden of Brown's hospital, at Stamford, co. Lincoln; to which he succeeded on the death of the Rev. Thomas Hurst, in 1785, having been then confrater of the hospital 16 years.

Mary, wife of Mr. P. Burgess, bookseller, of Ramsgate, in Kent.

19. At Islington, Mrs. Becket. She was born Nov. 6, 1754, at Haselingfield, in Cambridgeshire; of which parish her father, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, was rector near 50 years.

At Market-Harborough, in an advanced age, Letitia, relict of the Rev. George Periam, M.A. rector of Lathbury, Bucks, and preaching-minister of Market-Harbor.

Aged 55, Mr. Edward Gyles, of Christ church, Surrey, baker.

20. At Datchet, Higgins Eden, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Jane, wife of Mr. James-George Wells, of Long Acre. Her death was occasioned by the fright of the fire in Castle-street, two days after her *accouchement*.

In Fountain-place, City-road, Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas White, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

Mr. H. F. Richardson, stationer, on the Back, Bristol.

21. This evening, a gentleman, named Gittons, aged 82, residing in Charlotte-str. Portland-place, locked-up his wife and daughters, and went to the fields on the other side of the New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, where he was found, next morning, drowned in a pond near Welling's farm. He had been for some time in a state of despondency, though in easy if not affluent circumstances.

22. In the New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Richard-Whitehouse Jennings, of Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn, attorney-at-law, many years vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Clement-Danes, and of the liberty of the Rolls, in Chancery-lane, &c.

At Goitry, Montgomeryshire, Jn. Pugh, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 27, to October 25, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 768	1459		Males - 672	1307			2 and 5	145	50 and 60	89
Females 691			Females 635			5 and 10	50	60 and 70	91	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		397			Between	10 and 20	49	70 and 80	83	
						20 and 30	85	80 and 90	34	
Peck Loaf 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 10d.; 5s. 1d.						30 and 40	138	90 and 100	6	
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	140	105 0	110 0	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 22, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	95	5	54	3	45	1	37	6	64	3
Surrey	98	8	51	4	46	8	40	8	60	0
Hertford	82	4	45	0	42	4	33	0	51	3
Bedford	89	0	52	8	41	10	37	4	55	0
Huntingd.	85	0	00	0	40	10	26	0	64	6
Northam.	81	8	44	0	41	4	32	6	69	0
Rutland	82	0	00	0	42	9	33	9	74	0
Leicester	84	10	49	0	41	8	36	9	65	2
Nottingham	93	8	59	0	46	10	32	0	65	0
Derby	93	2	00	0	00	0	36	0	67	6
Stafford	86	7	00	0	44	0	35	7	68	9
Salop	88	1	55	6	42	0	36	4	00	0
Hereford	89	2	45	7	35	0	34	3	57	2
Worcester	93	6	52	1	44	8	42	7	67	4
Warwick	90	2	00	0	47	3	37	2	70	0
Wilts	86	8	00	0	48	8	40	10	81	4
Berks	99	1	00	0	48	7	41	3	69	10
Oxford	91	11	00	0	44	4	40	3	62	3
Bucks	89	10	00	0	42	4	37	10	58	4
Brecon	89	6	00	0	42	8	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	86	4	00	0	00	0	34	5	00	0
Radnor	86	1	00	0	37	8	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

87	0	54	7	42	4	32	1	63	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	5	51	2	38	4	29	7	60	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	86	0	49	6	43	8	38	0	51	6
Kent	91	6	57	0	44	6	38	6	59	0
Sussex	86	0	00	0	46	0	41	0	52	0
Suffolk	81	3	51	1	39	3	32	5	51	3
Cambridg.	83	1	00	0	36	8	26	5	00	0
Norfolk	82	5	51	0	39	1	29	6	47	7
Lincoln	86	11	55	0	43	4	28	7	63	3
York	85	9	63	8	39	11	28	5	62	10
Durham	89	7	00	0	48	0	29	6	00	0
Northum.	84	10	64	6	39	10	27	9	00	0
Cumberl.	86	0	58	0	43	5	26	8	00	0
Westmor.	97	11	70	0	41	6	29	6	00	0
Lancaster	83	0	00	0	39	4	30	3	66	10
Chester	78	10	00	0	44	2	32	10	68	6
Flint	00	0	00	0	43	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	88	2	00	0	45	11	26	1	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	85	4	00	0	39	4	33	0	00	0
Merionet.	88	0	64	0	40	0	22	6	00	0
Cardigan	79	4	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	71	5	00	0	41	8	23	10	00	0
Carmarth.	87	10	00	0	44	8	22	9	00	0
Glamorg.	81	4	00	0	40	4	22	0	00	0
Gloucest.	90	3	00	0	45	3	39	4	64	5
Somerset	87	6	00	0	43	8	32	8	62	4
Monmo.	98	11	00	0	48	0	32	0	00	0
Devon	80	9	00	0	35	10	27	6	00	0
Cornwall	77	5	00	0	37	0	24	0	00	0
Dorset	83	5	00	0	47	2	31	2	00	0
Hants	86	4	00	0	43	11	36	6	64	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
85	5	56	2	41	8	29	5	60	9	73	7	41	7		

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 24:

Fine 85s. to 90s.—Seconds 80s. to 85s.—Bran 14s. to 17s.—Pollard 28s. to 32s.

Return of FLOUR, October 8 to October 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,702 Sacks. Average 82s. 5½d.—2s. 10¾d. per Sack higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, October 10 to October 15, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7,118 Quarters. Average 90s. 9d.—2s. 7½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 22, 46s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending October 26, is 38s. 4¾d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 24:

Kent Bags	3l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 3s. to 3l. 18s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 8s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 3s. to 3l. 18s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 22:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.	to	6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.	
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d.	to	2l. 5s. 0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 6d.	
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.	to	6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.	
Clover	6l. 10s. 0d.	to	7l. 10s. 0d.	Average	7l. 0s. 0d.	
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d.	to	2l. 0s. 0d.	Average	1l. 18s. 0d.	

SMITHFIELD, October 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 2600.	Sheep and Lambs 18,000.

COALS, Sept. 26: Newcastle 44s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 46s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 11½d. Clare Market 6s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt R. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy	5 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	shut	shut	65⅝ a ⅞	shut	97¾	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis	2 a 1 dis.	———	shut	———	2¾ a ½ dis.	shut	———	———	full money
29	holiday																	
30	shut	shut	65⅞ a 66	shut	98	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis	1 d. 3 pr	———	shut	———	2¼ a ½ dis.	shut	65⅝	———	Ditto.
1	shut	shut	65⅞ a 66⅛	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	2 a 3 pr	———	shut	———	2½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
2	Sunday																	
3	shut	shut	66⅛	shut	98¼	shut	shut	———	1 dis. par	2 a 4 pr	———	shut	———	2½ dis.	shut	65⅝	21 15 0	Ditto.
4	shut	shut	66⅛ a 66	shut	98⅜	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	2 p. par	———	shut	65¾	2 ½ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
5	shut	shut	65⅞ a 66	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	176⅝	par 1 dis	1 p. 1 dis.	71¼	shut	———	2¾ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
6	shut	shut	65¾ a 66	shut	98¼	shut	shut	177	par 2 dis.	2 dis. par	———	shut	———	2¾ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
7	shut	shut	65¾ a ½	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis	1 pr. 1dis.	71	shut	———	3¼ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
8	shut	shut	65½ a ⅞	shut	98	shut	shut	177½	2 a 1 dis	1 pr. 1 dis.	———	shut	———	3¼ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
9	Sunday																	
10	shut	shut	65⅞ a 66	shut	98¼	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr	———	shut	———	2 ¾ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
11	shut	shut	66⅛ a 66	80⅓ e.d.	98⅜	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	178	1 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr	———	65⅛ e.d.	65¾	2½ a ¾ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
12	232½ e.d.	65⅜ e.d.	65⅞ a 66⅛	79⅞ e.d.	98¼	shut	18 e.d.	178¾	3 a 5 pr	4 a 6 pr.	———	65⅛ e.d.	———	2¾ a ¾ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
13	shut	65¼ e.d.	66 a 65⅝	79¼ e.d.	98⅜	shut	17 15/16 e.d.	———	4 a 2 pr	5 a 6 pr.	———	shut	———	3¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
14	233 e.d.	65¼ e.d.	65¾ a 66	80⅛ e.d.	98¼	shut	18 e.d.	———	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	shut	———	2 ¾ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
15	shut	65½ e.d.	66⅛	80½ e.d.	98⅝	shut	17 15/16 e.d.	———	3 a 4 pr	5 a 6 pr.	———	65⅛ e.d.	———	2 ½ a ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
16	Sunday																	
17	232¼ e.d.	65½ e.d.	66⅛	80¾ e.d.	98¾	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	180	4 a 5 pr.	6 a 7 pr	———	shut	———	2¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
18	shut	shut	66⅛	80⅞ e.d.	98⅞	shut	18 e.d.	179	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	———	———	2¼ a 2 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
19	233 e.d.	65⅜ e.d.	66⅛ a 66	———	99	shut	18 1/16 e.d	179¾	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	71½	65⅛	———	2¼ dis.	95	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
20	233½ e.d.	65½ e.d.	66¼ a ⅛	81⅛ e.d.	98⅜	shut	18⅛ e.d.	179¼	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	71¾	———	———	2¼ a 1¾ dis	95	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
21	234	65⅝ e.d.	66⅛ a ¼	81⅛ e.d.	99	shut	18⅛ e.d.	———	3 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	72	65⅜	———	1¾ a ½ dis.	95¼	66	21 15 0	Ditto.
22	236	66⅜	66¾ a 67⅜	81⅞ e.d.	99½	shut	18 5/16 e.d.	180½	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	———	1 a 0½ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
23	Sunday																	
24	———	66	67 a 66¾	81½	99¼	shut	18¼ e.d.	———	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	65⅞	———	1 a ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
25	235½	66⅛	66⅝ a ¾	81½	———	shut	18⅛	———	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	———	1¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
26	holiday																	
27	235½	66¼	66¾ a 67	81¾	99⅜	shut	18 3/16	179¾	4 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	66⅝	1¼ a 1 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
28	holiday																	

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SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn; 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Globe--Brit. Press
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
35 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Berwick—Bury
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli. 2.-Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.

Cornw.-Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaſter--Derb.
Dorcheſt.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ireland 35
Ipſw. 1, Kentiſh 4
Lancaſt.--Leiceſt.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverp 6.-Maidſt.
Manchester 4
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor Wales
Oxford 2. Portſ.
Preſton—Plymo.
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 19
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.--Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-York 3.
Jerſey 2. Guern. 2.

NOVEMBER, 1808.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London: where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Poſt-paid. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for October, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	32	51	29-13	mostly clear
2	43	56	29- 7	cloudy, mostly rainy
3	45	57	29-15	mostly clear
4	50	60	29-15	cloudy, mostly rainy
5	46	61	29-15	mostly clear
6	51	61	29-14	cloudy, afternoon rainy
7	42	59	29-14	cloudy, evening rainy and windy
8	47	49	29- 5	mostly cloudy, some light rain, high wind
9	45	53	29- 9	mostly clear
10	53	59	29-10	rather cloudy at times
11	41	55	29-12	cloudy, evening rainy and windy
12	47	53	29-14	cloudy at times, some very light rain
13	40	48	29-14	mostly clear
14	50	53	29- 3	ditto
15	43	51	29- 1	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
16	44	33	29- 6	cloudy, showery, high wind
17	42	46	29- 9	mostly cloudy, some light rain, windy
18	41	51	29-10	ditto
19	43	45	29- 7	ditto
20	44	53	29-10	mostly cloudy, evening rainy
21	47	50	29- 4	cloudy at times, evening rainy [rain and snow
22	40	47	29- 7	heavy rain and hail in the night, day cloudy, some little
23	46	48	29- 2	cloudy, steady rain, high wind
24	45	45	29- 4	mostly cloudy, much rain and hail, windy
25	47	50	29- 6	constant rain, extremely high wind
26	46	49	29- 0	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, some hail, high wind
27	43	49	29- 2	cloudy at times, frequent rain
28	44	49	29- 3	cloudy at times, some rain
29	38	52	29- 7	ditto
30	37	46	29-13	cloudy
31	43	44	30- 0	ditto.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 44 1-31's; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807 were 51 15-31's; in 1806, 48 21-31's; in 1805, 43; and in 1804, 49 2-3ds.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5 inches 26-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 49-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 94-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 80-100ths; and in 1803, 55-100ths.

Meteorological Table for November 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1808.
Oct.	o	o	o		
27	44	52	50	29,44	fair
28	57	53	46	,45	showery
29	44	51	45	,71	fair
30	46	51	47	30,20	cloudy
31	45	51	46	,32	cloudy
No. 1	47	49	46	,28	cloudy
2	46	48	46	,17	cloudy
3	46	49	44	,05	cloudy
4	42	46	40	,08	fair
5	36	42	34	29,89	cloudy
6	32	43	42	,80	fair
7	42	46	43	,69	cloudy
8	43	50	44	,62	foggy
9	47	52	46	,63	foggy
10	46	53	45	,70	fair
11	46	49	44	,88	rain

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1808.
Nov.	o	o	o		
12	36	43	40	30,10	cloudy
13	39	41	35	,10	cloudy
14	31	37	32	,11	foggy
15	34	46	46	29,90	cloudy
16	50	52	51	,50	fair
17	51	54	48	,25	fair [at night
18	47	47	44	28,77	rain, and snow
19	35	43	37	29,54	fair
20	36	46	46	,75	fair
21	53	53	42	,85	fair
22	39	47	47	30,20	fair
23	47	53	46	,11	cloudy
24	47	48	46	30,18	cloudy
25	49	54	48	29,98	cloudy
26	48	54	53	,90	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

PERMIT me to regret that, by some unaccountable oversight, you have omitted to record in your copious Obituary the Heroes who fell at the battle of Vimiera. Of one of them, from the respect which I bear to his memory, I can no longer suffer this duty to remain unperformed. I have waited in the hope that it would have fallen into better hands, conscious how little qualified I am to do it justice: and, if I now execute it little to their satisfaction, let them remember that I have been slow in obtruding myself into the office of his memorialist.

Lieut.-col. Charles Taylor, of the 20th Dragoons, fell in the flower of his age, æt. 36, in the general engagement of the 21st of August, at Vimiera. "He was killed, to use the words of a brother officer, "at the head of his regiment, in one of the most determined charges, I believe, ever made. In his death our Army has lost one of its most active and intelligent Officers." — According to another private account, the Enemy having been driven back after a fierce attack and desperate conflict, he led the regiment through the French lines of Infantry, with little loss; and charging their cavalry, who retreated, he encouraged his men, who followed him, through a vineyard; where the enemy's cavalry and voltigeurs taking advantage of the situation to rally, he received a ball through his body, which produced instantaneous death. He had already had his horse wounded in the early part of the day, as he was reconnoitring the French lines; and he declared, with a noble enthusiasm, that "he was determined for honour for himself and his regiment on that day." It was a fatal error in the expedition to furnish the army with so small a proportion of cavalry. Col. Taylor had not more than 200 men with him. He was buried that evening on the spot by an officer's party, who went on purpose to pick up all wounded, and bury all killed, officers. Col. Taylor's bravery has attracted the praise of an enemy; and that enemy a *French General*. It is said that "General Kellerman gives an account, that he was close to Colonel Taylor when he was killed. He speaks of him as a very brave man; he says that none but a truly brave man would have advanced as he did; and not having infantry to support him, the French cavalry surrounded him, and he lost his life in cutting his way through them. Kellerman had possession of his horse; but he handsomely gave it up to the regiment, in admiration of the owner of it."— Col. Taylor was the only child of Dr. Taylor, an eminent physician at Reading in Berkshire, whose extensive practice and abilities, both in his profession and as a scholar, have rendered him universally known in that wide and rich neighbourhood, by the widow of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, Rector of Aynesbury, in Huntingdonshire, and sister to the late Rev. Mr. Walker, incumbent and proprietor of the great rectory of Tilehurst in that County, an estate long possessed by his family.—Col. T. was brought up at Westminster school; whence he obtained a studentship of Christchurch, Oxford, where he experienced the constant countenance and unvaried kindness of the excellent Dean. Thence he obtained a cornetcy, in 1793, in the 7th Dragoons, in which regiment he rose to a Majority; and thence was promoted, about six years ago, to the Lieut.-colonelcy of the 20th. He had served with his former regiment in Holland in the late war, and only returned from Sicily in the summer of 1807. The great sorrow which his intimate friends, and all those who knew

knew him best, have felt at his early death, while it will contribute to embalm his memory, is the surest test of his many amiable qualities. The writer of this article has seen letters on this occasion from those who passed through school and college with him as his intimate companions, and have never since ceased to love, aid, advise, and admire him, so affecting and generous, as to put his private qualities in a light as attractive as his public death was glorious. With an understanding of more apparent vivacity than steadiness, with all the generous spirit, and some of the foibles of a soldier (in its best sense), he rather attracted the love of the liberal, the warm-hearted, and those whose natural disinterestedness of disposition is enlarged by education, unmercenary pursuits, and an expanse of mind, than of cold calculators, and men of selfish and narrow judgments. Often imprudent, quick, and variable in his feelings, he was one of whom a slight and partial view would have been very unjust and erroneous. There were moments when in the bosom of his family he would have been willing to have forgot all the laurels, with all the toils of a soldier: but the covering was slight, the flame could never long be hid; and of the profession he had embraced by choice, he would never have been content to discharge the duties without glory. They who loved him best very naturally sigh and weep over his grave; but I intreat them to derive long and generous consolation from the manner of his death. Is there one who will say, that if death comes, the circumstances attending it are of little import?

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"

Can we doubt that he, who has discharged so aweful a duty in so noble a manner, will have his reward? What is the balance of petty virtues and vices compared with this? If it be praiseworthy to make sacrifices for the benefit of our children and posterity, the phlegmatic and frigid calculator will argue in vain, that he, who has thus distinguished himself, has done nothing for them. He has bequeathed to them an honourable name, a name that will be recorded in the annals of his country; and if they inherit his feeling and gallant spirit, they will look up to him hereafter with emulation, and swell with just pride at the recollection of his virtues. The memory of him will help their passport through life; and they will feel that they have a place in society. The Dean of Christ-church, whose kind attentions cannot be spoken of without admiration, has, it is said, intimated his intention of erecting a memorial of him in the illustrious College where he was educated. Col. Taylor has left three infant children, two sons and a daughter, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Baker, esq. M. P. for Canterbury, whom he married in the spring of 1803.

On the same day fell the Hon. Col. Lake, of the 29th foot, 2d son of the late Lord Lake; and Col. Stuart, of the 9th, a natural son of the late Lord Blantyre.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE next point which I proposed to consider in discussing the merits of Vaccination is, *whether it excites any other diseases, or entails any new maladies on the constitution.* However complete might be the security from the Small Pox which Vaccination affords,—however confidently we might hope to see the Variolous contagion at length exterminated by its agency,—still, if it occasioned any novel affections in the constitution, the remedy might be worse than the disease. As this is the most popular argument against Vaccination, it will demand our particular attention. As I am not of the medical profession, I shall not presume to speak *of my own authority* on a subject purely medical. My object shall be to collect and balance the opinions of those whose professional knowledge and experience enable them to speak with confidence, and entitle their authority to universal respect.

If the Cow Pox be productive of new diseases, we might naturally expect to find those diseases most prevalent in those parts of the country where the Cow Pox is most frequently to be found. In no district of the British dominions, or, perhaps, of the world, has the Vaccine disease so often occurred, as in Gloucestershire.

shire. Yet Mr. Trye, F. R. S. who has long been senior Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary, declares, that "a more healthy description of human beings does not exist, nor one more free from chronic cutaneous impurities, than that which suffers most from Cow Pox, by reason of their being employed in the Dairies;" that, "since the establishment of the Infirmary, many hundreds among the labouring people have had the natural or accidental Cow Pox, which has been prevalent in that county from time immemorial"—"and yet not a single patient, in half a century, has applied to the Infirmary for relief of any disease, local or constitutional, which he or she imputed or pretended to trace to the Cow Pox." So unequivocal a declaration, from so high authority, must, I think, remove every apprehension of diseases arising from the *natural* Cow Pox. With respect to its effects when communicated *by Inoculation*, we have quite as satisfactory declarations from still higher authorities.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Dr. Jenner's Petition, in 1802, expressly states that the "Vaccine Inoculation does not excite other humours or disorders in the constitution."

The Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London informs us, that "the testimonies before the College are very decided in declaring, that Vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated. The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to Vaccination that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent enquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant, men."

From the Report of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, we learn that "the Members of the College have met with no occurrence, in their practice of Cow Pox Inoculation, which could operate in their minds to its disadvantage; and they beg leave particularly to notice, that they have seen no instance of obstinate eruptions, or of new and dangerous diseases, which they could attribute to the introduction among mankind of this mild preventive of Small Pox."

After testimonies of so decided a nature from public bodies, it would be superfluous, Mr. Urban, to occupy your pages by adducing the testimonials of individual practitioners. Yet I cannot refrain from inserting the opinion of Dr. Willan,—a gentleman, of whom Dr. Scully justly observes, that his "powers and opportunities of observation, respecting all complaints of the skin, are unrivalled, and that his opinions upon such subjects is looked up to by the whole Medical Faculty of Europe."

Dr. Willan asserts:

1st, That "no new diseases have appeared since the introduction of Vaccination."

2ndly, That "the old cutaneous complaints of the Metropolis have not become more frequent or inveterate."

3dly, That "the children of the poor are not affected with glandular swellings immediately after Vaccine Inoculation, as they frequently are after the Small Pox, Measles, and *Scarlatina anginosa*."

There are some parts of Medical Science, with which it is the duty of every man to be somewhat acquainted, and of which an unpractised individual can form a tolerably competent judgment. To those, however, who, without proper knowledge, meddle with those subjects in medicine, correct information upon which can be derived from practice and personal experience alone, the proverbial caution may in general be applied, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. From a consciousness of this, *I* shall refrain from making any remarks on this branch of the Vaccine question, lest I should injure a cause which I wish to support. In corroboration, however, of the testimonials which I have already quoted, I shall take the liberty of extracting a few paragraphs from the publication of Dr. Scully, to which I have more than once alluded, and which reflects equal honour on him as a physician and as a man.

After quoting a multitude of public and private opinions, Dr. Scully thus proceeds: "Now what is opposed to this mass of clear, strong, and satisfactory evidence? The contradictory

tory assertions of a few individuals, and the vague speculations of others. Instances are adduced of children having eruptive complaints after they had had the Cow Pox; as if it were a matter of course that since they succeed to; they must have been occasioned by, Vaccination. It would be about as rational to argue that Gout is produced by Small Pox, the heat of summer by the cold of winter, death by marriage, storms by calms, or any event whatever by any other which preceded it. It should not be forgotten that children of all ages are extremely liable to cutaneous complaints; in some families they are hereditary; and the slightest error in regard to diet, &c. will frequently produce them in children, whose parents were altogether free from them."—"This would be the proper place (concludes Dr. Scully) to expose the afflicting consequences of the Small Pox, natural or inoculated; but rather than count over the several permanent injuries and hideous deformities which it occasions, I would leave the reader to the evidence of his own senses and observation. To describe in detail the various disfigurations and deformities of person, the incurable ulcerations, scrophulous complaints, glandular affections, &c. &c. produced or engendered by the Small Pox, would be painful to the feelings of many, and could be gratifying to none. I leave the subject to the reader's cool contemplation."

These arguments I collect, for the purpose of placing in one point of view the principal evidence on this important topick. They are so full, that I think they must convince the most prejudiced, and satisfy the most timid and credulous.

It is my intention in my next paper to discuss the question, "*Whether, in the present improved state of Small Pox Inoculation, any substitute be necessary or expedient?*"

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 79.

ANSWERS to the following Queries, from any of your learned and intelligent Correspondents, will greatly oblige a constant reader.

I. IRON MANUFACTURE.

In what publications are to be found the three Memoirs respecting certain attempts to render Pit-coal applicable to the purposes of the Iron furnaces, &c. entitled,

1. THE METALLUM MARKS OF DUDLEY:—he lived temp. Ja. I. Cha. I. and Ch. II.

2. STURTEVANT'S METALLICA:—it was drawn up about the year 1612, and in the following year.

3. RAVENSON'S METALLICA.

Anderson, in his History of Commerce, says, "We had in this year (1720) a seemingly judicious view of the Iron Manufacture in England, from a statement of it published by Mr. William Wood (the same who undertook the Irish copper coinage), who was then a great Iron proprietor." Where can this Tract be found?

II. Anderson, in the preface to his History of Commerce, says, "With respect to the numerous and smaller tracts and pamphlets herein made use of, our author had long since sorted them, and had bound them up into many volumes of various sizes, exactly according to their particular subjects; many of which being curious, and long ago out of print, were by him intended for a small beginning to a Mercantile Library," &c. Is this collection of commercial tracts still preserved entire, and who is the present possessor of them?

III. SIR JOHN JEFFERAY.

Are there any particulars extant respecting the public and private life of Sir John Jefferay, knt. who was created Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 19 Eliz.? He died May 23, 1578, Sir Edward Mountague, of Boughton in the county of Northampton, K. B. married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Sir John; by whom he had issue one daughter, married to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Bertie, K. B. Lord Willoughby, of Willoughby, Beacke, and Ersby, and from whom were descended the Dukes of Ancaster, &c. &c. Sir John Jefferay's residence was at Chiddingly, in the county of Sussex, where his family appear to have been long seated. J. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

NOTWITHSTANDING "An Englishman," p. 868, may *delight* his thoughts with the Monument and Epitaph that is forthcoming to the praise of Addison; yet all true Englishmen who have a real veneration for

for the memorials of Royalty will be *shocked* when they hear that this "elegant" performance is to be piled up in EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER!.

However great the merits of Addison, surely a spot sacred to the manes of the most virtuous and heroic of our Monarchs, Edward the Confessor, Edward I. Henry III. Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and those two patterns of virtue and conjugal attachment, Queens Eleanora and Philippa, should not be trespassed upon in this levelling kind of way, as setting at nought all hereditary and distinctive marks of Regal state! Addison was in himself a modest man, and in no wise ever wished to be *thrust* into the world's notice; his works sufficiently demonstrating that he sought to pass through life "unsought for and unknown;" of course, after death his memory would be more honoured in being made less a point for adulation than the sculptural tribute promises to be. If ever the *will* of a deceased person was set aside, it certainly is in the present instance; for the mass of masonry and sculpture (more than two tons weight) will be directly placed in a situation obtruding upon the head of the monument of Queen Philippa, and that of the feet of Edward III.!

Under the pretence of securing a *proper* foundation for the said new funeral design to be erected upon, this last week has been passed in ransacking the vault of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III. near the side of his Parents' ashes. The large grave-stone covering the vault torn up and broken into two pieces; the falling-in of the vault, composed of irregular stones, run in with mortar, an almost impenetrable body, dug into; and the wood and lead coffins, containing the bones of the Prince, used in a way, which to relate would but outrage the feelings of my Readers more than perhaps is necessary on this occasion. After all, this procedure has given employ to the Abbey-Mason, who has filled in again the excavated materials, and "made all *safe*," as it is called; that is, in a manner works of this kind are gone through with in the present day. "And pray, Mr. Urban, where is the harm of all this?" it is not improbable your "Old Correspondent" may cry; "the Church will be compensated for its sufferrance; the vanity of modern art will be gratified; and there is an end of the business!"

By way of reply, I ask, "Has not the South Transept been always set apart for the interment of literary men? The relicks of the wisest and most exalted Geniuses have there found sufficient rest and sufficient glory." It may be rejoined, "Poets' Corner is full, and not any more columns, compartments, &c. left to be havocked for the introduction of additional monuments." "Well then," (I answer once more) "is there not the Cathedral of St. Paul waiting to receive these sort of tributes? Johnson, Howard, &c. have already led the way. Why not bring forward that of Addison, to swell out the sepulchral group?" If the interference of Parliament was held necesssary to remove the two gigantic monuments placed three or four years past within the arches of the Nave of this our Church of St. Peter, they disfiguring the symmetry of the building, it will be no less incumbent upon them to give orders for a like sudden transition of the Addison trophy, if it should be dragged in, in the manner intended. The former objects merely occupied a certain space, and shewed an insular position; while that under our present stricture would elbow Royalty itself, and absolutely shut up part of those fine tombs and canopies, where the most magnanimous of Kings and his most faithful Consort rest, at *present*, safe and undisturbed! A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

London, 11th XIIth Month.

To the Editor,

IN the last Magazine, p. 919, I seem to be accused, by implication, of ascribing a Mosaic institution to the Evil one. "Our Lord," remarks the Critick, "says, 'Let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh from evil;' or as it is in the original, of the Evil one. Now, if our Lord was here prohibiting judicial swearing, he would be in fact saying, that a practice which was allowed under the Mosaic dispensation came of evil, or of the

the Evil One; a thing utterly incredible, because the Mosaic dispensation came from Heaven."

I am not answerable for such consequence, if indeed it follows: but I think the simple meaning of ἐκ here may be, *on account of, because of**; all laws being made on account of some subsisting evil, to which they are intended as a check, as Paul says, Gal. iii. 19, "The law was added, because of transgressions:" and he adds, "until the Seed should come." Whether τοῦ πονηροῦ be rendered *of evil*, or *of the Evil One*, seems of little moment, because the latter is the author of the former; particularly of that species of evil which occasioned Oaths, namely, falsehood.

I think I have shewn, pp. 9—11, that there is no limitation to profane swearing to be inferred from the words of Christ: and indeed the context, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform to the Lord thine Oaths," clearly evinces to my mind, that judicial swearing was the very thing in question. If it be said that the future performance implied rather vows than legal evidence, I reply, the Oaths of our Courts are really vows; the evidence, if true, is the performance. Such are also all the Oaths of office, from the Coronation Oath, to that of the lowest officer of the lowest corporation.

However, this is only one point. I hope the other parts of my very short Essay will also bear the examination which I am desirous they should receive. J. G. B.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 28.

THE first class in the Tontine of 1789, consists of 5994 lives, made up from two lists, one containing 3559, called Government-lives, and the other 2435, called Contributors' lives.

Those of the Government have 156 entered at the age of one year, and the Contributors have 106. These two numbers make up 262; a total quite apposite for comparison with M. C.'s total 260. (See p. 796.) The result is in favour of Herefordshire. *Seventy-eight* are the deaths of these unitarians in the first class, as certified up to the 5th of April last (they cannot be fewer—are probably more); whilst M. C.'s deaths in the first 18 years of his table amount only to *sixty-seven*.

Your Readers will have this article for a minute's time: the cost, in picking out the particular deaths, has been half a day, to which they are most welcome. Yours, &c. W. P.

* Hederic gives "*propter*" as one meaning of ἐκ; and Parkhurst, "*of, from, in almost any manner.*" See also Matt. xix. 8.

HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

*** *It is an act of justice, as well as gratitude, to make the following Addition to the List in p.* 872.

The Trustees of the British Museum.
The College of Arms.
The Society of Antiquaries.
The Royal Institution.
The London Institution.
The Old Birmingham Library.
The Lord Bishop of Cloyne.
Hon. William-Henry Irby.
Hon. Richard-William Curzon.
Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, Bart.
Sir Richard-Colt Hoare, Bart.
Sir William Curtis, Bart.
Tho. Baskerfield, Esq. Queen-square.
William Bedford, Esq. Birches Grove.
Hen. Clarke, Esq. Gracechurch-street.
George Dance, Esq. Gower-street.
The Rev. John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. The Hyde, near Ingatestone.
Rev. Dr. Ford, Melton Mowbray.
Miss Gifford, Duffield-bank.
Richard Gough, Esq. Enfield.
Rev. John Homfray, Yarmouth.
Richard Hurd, Esq. Worcester.
Ditto, to complete a Sett given by Dr. Hurd, the late Lord Bishop of Worcester, to the Episcopal Library.
Daniel Moore, Esq. Lincoln's Inn.
Wm. Morris, Esq. Havering, Essex.
Shirley Perkins, Esq. Sutton Coldfield.
Rev. John Pridden, M. A. F. S. A.
Colonel Packwood, Warwick.
John-Bangor Russell, Esq. of Beaminster, Dorset, Attorney at Law.
Josias Cockshutt - Twisleton, Esq. Osbaston Hall.
Michael Wodhull, Esq. Thenford.
S. Pipe Wolferstan, Esq. Statfold.
Adam Wolley, Esq. Matlock.

Scarcity and Dearness of Paper.

*** It is requested that Ladies, Shopkeepers, &c. will be careful not to burn or destroy any Rags whatever, which are now 7d. a pound. Envelopes of Letters, also, and Waste Paper of all descriptions, printed or written, however small, may be *re-manufactured;* and are well worth preserving, in the present very alarming scarcity and high price of Paper, which threatens destruction to literary ingenuity.

MENDHAM *Priory Church & Chapel, from the inner Court.*

W. Aldis. del. March 28. 1808.

2

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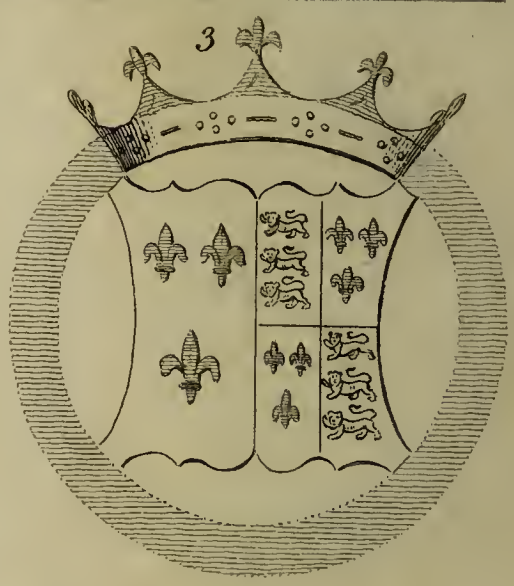

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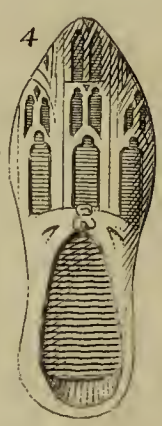

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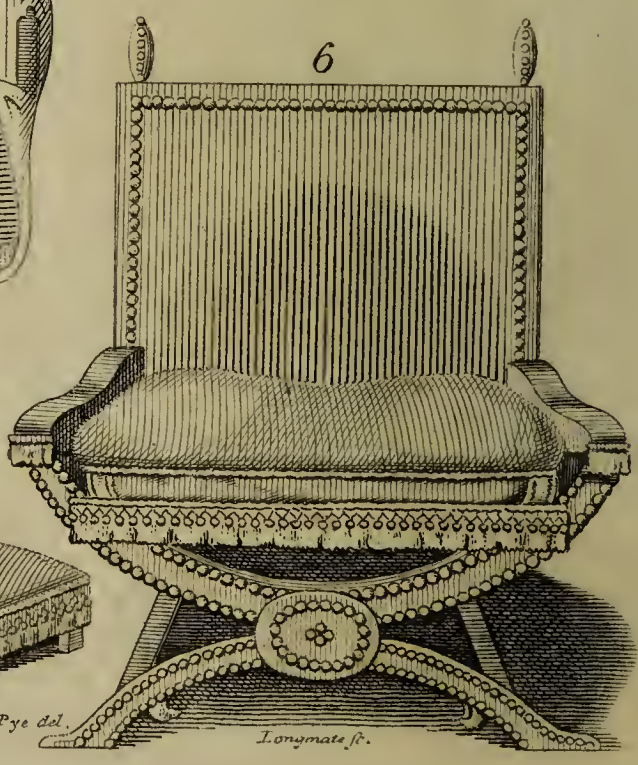

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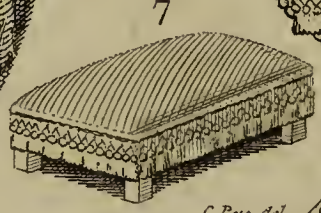

C. Pye del. *Longmate sc.*

Mr. Urban, *Beccles, Mar.* 28.

NEAR the meandering banks of the Waveney, in a most delightful and exuberant island (originally called Bruningsherst) stand the shattered walls of Mendham Priory*. *(See Plate I.)* This monastery, as Bp. Tanner observes†, was founded in the reign of King Stephen, by William son of Roger de Huntingfield (with the approbation of Roger his son), who gave large possessions to the monks of Castleacre, in Norfolk; on condition they should erect a church of stone, and build a convent by it, and settle therein at least eight monks, who were to be subject to the monks of Castleacre; in the same manner as Castleacre itself was to the monastery of St. Pancras at Lewes in Sussex; and that to the church of Runy in France. Yet, although in a subordinate state, Mr. Urban, few religious foundations, for privileges, magnificence, and architectural beauty, could vie with the Priory of St. Mary of Mendham. But, alas! painful to relate, after standing little more than three centuries and an half, this hallowed pile! this venerable mark of former grandeur! (where the solemn organ sounded its grand melodious notes, and where the sweet breeze of holy song reverberated,) received its summons, and fell a sacrifice to the rapacious dynasty of the times; and shortly after given, with all its revenues, by Henry VIII. (among other property) to the newly-restored monastery of Bisham in Berkshire‡; but that soon falling to nought, this priory, with the manor of "Dentons" in Mendham, was about two years after conferred by the above King on that valiant soldier Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk§, who caused his arms, with those of his wives‖, to be engraved on stone, and placed on each side of the great Western window of the Priory Church, where they remain to this day, *Fig.* 2; on the North side of the window is Brandon, quartering Willoughby, *Fig.* 3; on the South side are the arms of Mary Queen of France, and *third* wife to the aforesaid Charles Duke of Suffolk.

The only part of the ruins now worthy attention is the "old Chapel" adjoining the Prior's Lodge, which is allowed to be a very elegant piece of antient architecture; the entrance is by a semicircular arched door-way, on the East fronting the court. On each side the interior of the Chapel are twelve recesses, with semicircular arches also, and, like that at the entrance, rests on square capitals profusely ornamented with sculptured foliage; between the piers or columns of these arches, it is said, the monks used to sit during divine service. This part of the monastery not many years since was in good state of preservation, and used for religious purposes by a family then resident in the Priory; but, through reprehensible neglect, or the *destructive hand of man*, it is now little more than a mere ruin! In my notes on this religious foundation, I find the names of two Priors not mentioned by Blomefield¶; viz. John, Prior in 1206; and another John, Prior in 1273. Trusting, Mr. Urban, the above remarks will prove amusing to some of your numerous readers, I submit them for your consideration; and am

Yours, &c. W. Aldis.

Mr. Urban, *Birmingham, April* 23.

THE Seal of the antient Collegiate Church of St. John the Baptist, Chester, bears a whole length figure of the Patron Saint, in his garment of camel's hair, carrying the book of the Gospels. Its workmanship is very rude, and the impression in green

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* The greatest part of the parish of Mendham is in Norfolk, but the Priory stands just over the river on the Suffolk side.

† Not. Mon. Suffolk, No. XXXIV. ‡ Blomefield, vol. V. 315.

§ He conveyed it to the Frestons, from whom it passed to the Bacons, and then to the Rants, in whose family it now remains, and by them is used as a farm-house.

‖ He had four wives; 1st, Margaret daughter to John Nevil, Marquis Montague; 2dly, Anne daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knt.; 3dly, Mary second daughter to Hen. VII. and widow of Lewis the XIIth, King of France; and 4thly, Catherine daughter and heir of William Lord Willoughby of Eresby; but I cannot find that any of the above families bore *Lozengy* for their arms, as *Fig.* 2. in the annexed Plate.

¶ History of Norfolk, vol. V. 316.

green wax, from which the annexed engraving (*Plate I. fig.* 5) has been made, is so much injured by time as to fall away in thin laminæ on the slightest touch. ...IOHANNIS .DE . C.. is all that now remains of the circumscription.

I have subjoined a transcript of the deed to which the seal is appended; and shall only observe that the name of *Simon* is not in Browne Willis's List of the Deans, communicated to Tanner's Notitia Monastica, p. xxxix, but that *Peter the clerk of the Earl* (who is one of the witnesses) occurs about the year 1218 (Leycester's Cheshire, p. 164.)

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris et audituris, Simon Decanus et Capitulum Sancti Johannis Cestrie, eternam in Domino salutem.—Noverit universitas vestra, nos ratam et gratam habere collacionem quam Th. de Sancto Nicholao Concanonicus noster fecit Galfrido filio Johannis, de quadam placeâ terre pertinente ad prebendam suam, de dicto Th. et successoribus suis, eidem Galfrido et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, in feudo et hereditate tenendâ et possidendâ, pro unâ Librâ Thuris quam dicti Galfridus et heredes sui vel sui assignati solvent annuatim dicto Th. et successoribus suis, in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste, secundum tenorem Carte qua' idem Th. predicto Galfrido super hæc fecit. Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto Sigillum Capituli nostri apposuimus. Hijs testibus; Magistro Johanne Officiale Cestrie, Domino Petro Clerico Domini Comitis Cestrie, Philippo Capellano Decani, Willielmo Clerico Cive Cestrie, Willielmo Saraceno, Germano dubbeldai, Roberto Parmentario*, Rogero de Leicestriâ, Thurstano Duket, Johanne de Novo Castro, Willielmo filio Osberti, et multis alijs."

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 10.

"I must confess the knowledge of these affairs is in itself very little improving; *but as it is impossible without it to understand several parts of your antient authors*, it certainly hath its use."

Addison, Dialogue on Medals. Dial. I. speaking of articles of dress.

CHAUCER, in the Miller's Tale, v. 3318 (ed. Tyrwhitt) describes Absolon, the spruce parish clerk,

"With *Poules windowes* corven on his shoos."

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his note on this passage, says, "Perhaps this means that his shoes were cut in squares, like panes of glass. Bale mentions *fenestratos calceos* as making part of the habit of the Franciscans, Cent. iv. 27. and 91. They also occur in the Cistertian Statutes, an. 1529, and the monks are forbidden to wear them. Du Cange, in. v. Calcei fenestrati."

It is evident that these *Calcei fenestrati* were so named from their window-like ornaments; but that they were merely "cut in squares," may admit some doubt, as it is not likely that the monks would have been prohibited from wearing shoes so simply ornamented. I would therefore suggest to the consideration of those who are best qualified to judge, that these once *tonish* articles of antient dress were decorated *after the style of rich and elaborate tracery*, such as in the windows of old St. Paul's, or something like the slight sketch in *Plate I. fig.* 4.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 21.

IN your vol. LXIV. p. 507, is an account of a curious State Chair in the possession of Mr. Sands, of Wheelbarrow Castle, near Barton on the Heath, co. Warwick, accompanied with an engraving in Plate I. fig. 3.

Mr. Jordan the communicator describes it as having been *used on the scaffold at the execution of King Charles I.*; that his Majesty kneeled on the footstool when he received the fatal stroke; and that the spots of blood yet remaining† on the velvet seem to corroborate the story. In page 618 of the same volume, another Correspondent, under the signature of Veridicus, endeavours to correct Mr. Jordan's account, by observing, that he knew the Chair perfectly well at Little Compton, co. Gloucester, when it belonged to Viscountess Fane (who had been the widow of Sir William Juxon, a descendof Archbishop Juxon) from among whose effects Mr. Sands purchased it; and that "it is neither more nor less

* The Armentarius, or Herdsman.

† Spots of blood there are none; and what Mr. Jordan calls *purple* velvet is evidently only *crimson faded*.

than

than the state chair *in which King Charles the Second sate in the Abbey after his Coronation*, to receive the homage of the Peers."

The Chair and Footstool are now in the possession of Mr. Cox, Surgeon, of Birmingham, who married the inheretrix of Mr. Sands's property; and I have the pleasure of sending you an excellent delineation of them (*Pl. I. figs.* 6 *and* 7) by Mr. Charles Pye, an ingenious artist, whose graphic abilities are well known to the publick. How far Veridicus may be correct in saying that they were used at the coronation of Charles II. I know not; but I may confidently assert that it is *the chair in which his Royal Father sate during his Trial in Westminster Hall.*

Let any of your Readers, Mr. Urban, compare the present engraving (for Mr. Jordan's is very imperfect) with the plate and description in Nalson's "Journal of the High Court of Justice for the Tryal of King Charles I;" and they will be convinced of the identity. "The King (to use the words of that Author) sitting in a large elbow chair, covered with crimson velvet, with gold fringe and nails, and a velvet cushion." This "crimson velvet chair" is also mentioned in page 28 of the same book.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXIX.

To THE PROJECTOR.

SIR, *Oct.* 14, 1808.

AS the getting rid of idiomatical expressions is become more than fashion in every modern tongue, and, since the days of our immortal Johnson, particularly so among the best writers of the British Isles, I beg leave to call your attention, and that of the publick, to the propriety of making all our verbs *regular*. It would render our language much more easy, both to the natives and foreigners; and, once in practice, the ear would soon become reconciled thereto. I would also advise the altering of the orthography of such words *(only)* as are so thoroughly Frenchified that people who do not well understand that tongue are often at a loss how to pronounce; for *corps* I would write KORE (the *k* would distinguish it from *core)*; for *courier*, KEWREEAY, &c. &c. &c. None, however, should be changed but those which are so unlike any thing English, that they now disfigure our language. But, at all events, the making of our irregular verbs regular might be adopted with the greatest advantage. How easy would it be to write:

"My brother *beed* born in Ireland on the eighth day of February, 1787; he *goed* to school early, and *becomed* a fine scholar, but unfortunately he *getted* into bad company, and *drinked* so hard, that he shortened his days. Why *beed* you angry with that man? he never *hurted* you. The last time I *seed* your sister, she *haved* just arrived from the country. I *teached* her drawing for some time, but she *thinked* it cost too much time and attention. She *beed* very beautiful, and two gentlemen *fighted* a duel about her.

Yours, &c. A LOVER OF EASE."

I have thus complied with the request of my correspondent so far as to give publicity to his scheme, but not without some doubts as to its practicability. Men who are *Lovers of Ease* have sometimes the misfortune to mistake the way to the object of their affections, and my Correspondent's plan for making all our verbs *regular* would, I am afraid, introduce more irregularities than he is at present aware of, together with a degree of violence done to the ear and eye, to which it would be extremely difficult to reconcile readers and speakers. Perhaps the species of reform proposed by my next Correspondent may be less unpleasant, and more within our power.

To THE PROJECTOR.

SIR,

Although I have been a reader of your Lucubrations from their commencement, I do not just now recollect whether you have touched upon a very common source of uneasiness in private life, which certainly merits your attention. If you have not, I hope the few hints which I now take the liberty to send, will at least serve as outlines, when you shall find leisure to handle the subject in your own way.

There are no complaints more common than those which are directed against persons who are for ever meddling with matters in which they have little or no concern, and who seem to be wonderfully attentive to every

every business but that which properly belongs to them. If this disorder, for such I may call it, seizes the master or mistress of a family, we may be sure that that family will be neglected, in their zeal to take upon them the management of their neighbours' concerns; and while they are employed in keeping a-going the machinery of others, their own is allowed to stand still.

This whimsical taste seems to arise either from a consciousness of their own superiority, and consequently an opinion that they are better able to give advice than those to whom they offer it; or from a certain degree of curiosity, which can never be satiated unless they know what is going on in streets and houses where they have no concern or interest. It creates, therefore, newsmongers and gossips, public or private reformers, retailers of political intelligence or private scandal, sometimes adapted to the columns of a newspaper, and sometimes to the party at a tea-table; and those who indulge this longing after matters of less importance to themselves than to their neighbours, are necessarily divided into two parties, male and female; the former superintending the affairs of Europe, the other confining themselves to the transactions of a street or alley.

As to the managers of political affairs, they have so often been treated by you and your predecessors, that I shall make no attempt to add to what has been observed of their extreme anxiety for the proper conduct of courts and ministers, while shops and warehouses lie neglected. But the other class, confined to matters of a domestic kind, who are perpetually meddling with what does not belong to them, seem yet to demand your attention, because whatever mischief they occasion by their ill-timed interference, poor souls! "they meant it all for the best, and would not have said one word, if they had thought that it would do harm."

I know not, Sir, how it happens; but, in all my intercourse in life, I have repeated occasion to observe that more mischief is done by your well-meaning people, than by those who commit an injury with full purpose and intent. Whether it be that those who mean well do not understand their own meaning, or whether they conceal what they mean from other people, it is certain that the schemes of no Projectors fail so frequently, and that no class of friendly interferers meet with fewer thanks for the pains and trouble they have taken. This is truly unfortunate; and it is much to be lamented that very wise persons, as your meddlers all are, should be thought to act ill at the very moment they profess to mean well.

Yet perhaps it is not impossible to give some reasons that will account for their failures. Sometimes I have observed that, "with the best intentions in the world," they have communicated a secret which had better been concealed, and the communication of which, while it was of no benefit to the party, served only to shew that they were intrusted with a piece of information which they could keep no longer without being suspected of that dreadful defect, "the having nothing to say," while every body else is talking on the subject. It likewise happens that the greater part of these well-meant communications end in the discovery of something rather *baddish* in character, contrary to common opinion, or likely to interrupt some scheme or plan that would otherwise have been accomplished without suspicion; and, what is worse, when the matter has been communicated, "with the very best intentions in the world," with the most "friendly design," and in a "most neighbourly manner," there often occurs such a vast difficulty in proving the truth of it, that it is no wonder the well-meaning author of the news should be treated with very little respect, and very uncivilly requested "to mind her own affairs;" a request, by the bye, which, however apparently harmless and even useful, is always the occasion of a great deal of resentment and indignation.

But, affronting as this request seems to be, I cannot help being of opinion, Mr. PROJECTOR, that it is one of the most reasonable that can be made; and, if granted, would infallibly prevent the evils which I allude to in this letter, and afford well-meaning people an opportunity of knowing when it is proper to *mean* only, and when to speak out boldly. The law on this subject seems to be very wise. If a person asks you your opinion of another with whom he is likely to

form

form a connexion, you may communicate all you know with freedom; but if, without any inquiry of this necessary kind having been made, you run about from place to place telling all that is bad of any person, you are liable to an action for defamation, because you are punishing that person for offences of which he has perhaps repented, and meant no more to repeat. Next, therefore, to the request, however uncivil, to "mind your own affairs," another may with great propriety be made, "Stay till you are asked," which I have no doubt would be received with equal indignation.

In thus exposing an evil, and proposing a remedy, I am aware that the latter will appear so very unpalatable, that many will think the cure worse than the disease. I know no two insults that can be offered more intolerable than being desired to "mind our own business," and to "stay till we are asked:" but as papers like yours, Mr. Projector, may be considered as a species of confidential communications made to persons who, if they look upon them as addressed to themselves, may be saved the pain of public blushing, I am not without hopes that some may be prevented from officious meddling with the affairs of other people merely from the fear of being requested to mind their own. I shall make no apology, therefore, for this intrusion on your labours; but subscribe myself,

Your most obedient,

A small Projector.

I have inserted this Correspondent's letter, because it becomes me to make every suitable acknowledgment to a gentleman who offers to lessen my monthly labour; but I am not without much apprehension respecting the reception which his letter may meet with from the parties principally concerned. The advice that a man should mind his own business, so nearly resembles a truism that I hope my readers will not think me negligent in omitting it hitherto, but rather respectful in omitting what appears to be so simple and natural. Still I am aware, with my Correspondent, that it is an advice of such a provoking kind, as to require to be given with the utmost circumspection, and with as much secresy as possible. I may compare it to one of those medicines which should be delayed until every thing of a less violent and doubtful nature has been tried, and which are not administered at all without candidly informing the patient, or, if he be *insensible*, his friends, that, however violently it may operate, he has no other chance of recovery. Perhaps, indeed, it is to be lamented that anything so simple should produce such dreadful effects; but it is with the mind as with the body, that the operation of a medicine sometimes depends, not so much on its own strength, or on the weight of the dose, as on the state of the stomach which receives it, on the length of time the patient has been diseased, and other circumstances with which the physician has it not in his power to be acquainted.

Minding one's own business, however, I can venture to say upon the best authority, is one of those universal remedies which will apply in almost all cases, as well as in those hinted at by my Correspondent; and there are few evils, political, moral, or domestic, which may not be traced to the practice of attending to every thing, except that in which we are concerned. It is likewise the opinion of some very well-informed persons that every man, of every station, has enough of his own to manage, would he set about it with zeal and perseverance; whereas those who expend their wisdom on the affairs of their neighbours, soon discover that they have very little left for their own wants, and often give the world reason to doubt whether they were in fact ever possessed of that useful article in any degree.

As to my Correspondent's second advice, of "staying till one is asked;" I hope he offers it with diffidence, and has taken into his account what an embargo he is about to lay upon conversation, wit, and ridicule; how many a story he spoils in the outset, and how many a loud laugh he is about to check. Is he aware of one dreadful consequence, namely, that if some persons stay till they are asked, they may stay till they have lost their patience; or, what is worse, they may never be asked at all? Does he consider the mortification this will occasion to a mind pregnant with wise opinions, and interesting anecdotes, to an imagination teeming with

with novelties, and that feels itself under no very serious obligation to adhere to veracity? If he has weighed all these circumstances, and is resolutely determined to abide by the consequences, he has my liberty to assert at all times, and on all occasions, that there would upon the whole be no harm if the busy were to mind their own affairs, and the loquacious stay till they are asked.

Mr. URBAN, *Camden Town, Nov. 3.*

FROM reading in your Magazine of last month, the excellent Charge delivered by the Archdeacon of Middlesex to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, I am induced to send you what has fallen under my observation in churches I have had to survey in their dilapidated state.

The earth next the walls of a church lying higher in any part than the floor of it, is not only very injurious to the walls, but to the wainscot next to the same on the inside, by causing what is absurdly called the dry rot; and, where there is no wainscot, producing a green moss*. The water from the eaves, where there is no parapet, should be carried off by a spout, to extend much farther than the length of the wall, to prevent the wind from driving the wet against it†. Where there are parapets, it should be brought down close to the wall in leaden pipes, at the foot of which should be a stone somewhat hollow, to prevent it penetrating, and to throw it off from the wall; a pipe should also be continued from the roof of the steeple to that of the church‡. These matters attended to will prove of great advantage to the sacred fabricks, and save much expence in the repairs. Should these observations in your opinion prove of utility, I shall not be wanting in continuing them on general professional experience.

J. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

THE free access to the South Transept of Westminster-abbey occasions numerous admirers to view the monuments of those ornaments of their country, which have obtained this part of the sacred structure the name of *Poets Corner*. But, from the mutilated state of that of our first Poet Chaucer, very few know the spot where he was interred; indeed the inscription is almost defaced, and the monument itself has suffered much through neglect. It is the only one hereabouts which accords with the building in which it is placed; yet, as if that were a defect, it has been made the supporter of another, which (not to say any thing of the striking discordance) absolutely appears as if it had casually *perched* on it!

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, many may be pleased by having this monument pointed out to them. On entering the aile, it is the fourth on the right hand from the door, and is between those of Cowley and Philips. The slab appears to be of Petworth marble; and the canopy over it, having a rich pendent roof, is supported by pillars, the sculpture on which forms a kind of lozenge or chequer-work. The Latin inscription, and other particulars, may be found by referring to Weever, who closes his survey of the tombs in the Abbey with an account of this. Give me leave to observe here, that Gower's monument in St. Saviour's church

* Round the old church at Chelmsford the earth lay from two to three feet above the floor. Since the building the new one, I had it lowered, to be even with the floor for five or six feet in width, and a gravel-walk close to the Church, formed so as to have it decline from the wall. What head-stones there were at the graves, I had laid down even with the surface of the gravel. The same I had done in the church-yard at Bishop Stortford; and a drain laid under the walk leading to the Church, to carry the water into the street, which is considerably lower.

† This I have had done at Horn Church, Essex, where the water had so sapped the foundation (on the South side) by graves being dug below it, as to cause the wall to be out of its upright more than twelve inches; consequently was obliged to be rebuilt. I erected spouts also in the same manner at Danbury, in the same county.

‡ This has been done at Chelmsford, and at Stortford. At Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, where I now have the Church under repair, and the rebuilding the Chancel, the ground is so high above the floor of the church, that the lower part of the coffins are above it. I have therefore ordered a small space next the wall to be left open and paved, till it meets a drain to convey away the water: this will not only prevent any mischief to the fabrick, but cause a general drainage to the church-yard, as the public road adjoining is considerably below it.

(our

(our illustrious Poet's contemporary) was some time ago restored. Whether, under the eye of a judicious antiquary, this could, may be doubtful; if, however, the inscription were carefully re-cut, superficial observers would be attracted by the *name*; and persons of taste would be immediately directed to pay that attention to it, which it deserves. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Nov. 8.*

PERMIT me, through the medium of your useful Magazine, to congratulate authors, and the publick at large, on the hints which your Correspondent T. A. S. (p. 900) has thrown out on the utility of a fund to assist authors in the publication of their works. Such a subject has occupied my mind for several years; but, being a candidate for authorship, I was doubtful whether any proposals I might make to authors, or the publick, would not be ascribed to some sinister motive. I therefore relinquished my plan, until I could spare about one hundred pounds to lay down as a corner stone.

I foresee as much good to the publick, and to authors, as your correspondent does; and I must say, I highly approve of his sentiments, with the exception of only one, which he has used in his note. And though the advantage would be so great, yet I foresee that two batteries, at least, (though not very strong ones) will be opened against the projected plan. However, I shall not provoke an assault, but wait till I can act on the defensive side. I am well convinced that no friend to Literature will attempt to oppose a plan replete with so much good. I therefore hope, Mr. Urban, that you will give it all the publicity you can through the medium of your Magazine. Such a fund may, I think, have the appellation of *The Authors' Fund*; and when a society for the management of it is organized, my *five guineas per annum* shall not be wanting. Yet I have not the least doubt that, in a few years, such a fund will support itself, if formed according to a plan which I would propose at a general meeting.

Your Correspondent calls the "Literary Fund" a *most excellent* institution. But it is a well-known maxim that "prevention is better than remedy:" The Literary Fund is only a *remedy* for distress; whereas the Authors' Fund will be for the purpose of *preventing* distress; and therefore how much more excellent must this be than the other!

Whoever considers the subject in a proper light, and has the least spark of gratitude in his breast, must undoubtedly encourage such an institution. For to whom, let me ask, are we indebted for the common rudiments of our learning? The answer is plain—to *Authors*. To whom are we indebted for the higher attainments of literature?—to *Authors*. To whom are we indebted for our knowledge of the arts and sciences?—to *Authors*. To whom are our eminently professional men indebted for their eminence? The answer must still be—to *Authors*. Therefore, whoever discourages the institution is guilty of *ingratitude*. And though *we* may look upon ingratitude as a trifling thing, yet we know that the Antients looked upon it as a *detestable crime*. The Persians made a law against it. And if, in those days of darkness and idolatry, it was reckoned such a detestable crime, do knowledge and refinement make it less so in these days? Oh! let it not be said, that *Heathens* are more grateful than *Christians*.

A meritorious Author ought not to sink into *indigence*, any more than a meritorious Officer in the Army or Navy. The latter, by his men, defends us against our open enemies; the former, by his books, defends us against our secret ones,—yea, against those pernicious principles which destroy the peace and happiness of thousands *. GULIELMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 11.*

THE Gentleman's Magazine, Sir, has long been a source of amusement and *instruction* to me; particularly that part of it which is appropriated to the Review of Moral and Religious publications. The critique last month, on the Rev. Edw. Mangen's "Essay on Light Reading," induced me to purchase that book; and I now beg to offer my thanks to that Gentleman, and to the Reviewer, for the very high gratification which I have

* The writer of this accounts no Author *meritorious*, how great soever his abilities may be, if his writings instil bad principles: such an Author he would have excluded from the benefit of the fund.

have experienced from the perusal of it. Mr. M. has, in my humble opinion, done important service to the publick; and it is, I am *sure*, in his power to do much more, by extending his plan to all the British Poets of any celebrity. The middle classes of society (to which I belong) are those which will benefit most by Mr. M.'s labours: as fathers of families, anxious to inculcate virtuous principles in our sons and daughters, we feel great obligations to such of the Literati as will point out the books which ought to be avoided, and those which may safely be put into the hands of our children; for as some light reading must occasionally be resorted to, in order to prevent more ojectionable amusement, it is better that it should be had in a direct, than an indirect way. Men in our situations of life are frequently precluded by the necessary attention to business from bestowing much time upon literature; we are therefore obliged, in a great measure, to rely upon the opinions of others. Mr. M. appears worthy of such reliance; and I sincerely hope he will perform the *remainder* of a task for which he has proved himself so eminently qualified. Were it possible that a gentleman of his feelings could want any inducement beyond what arises from his own observation, I could take the liberty of stating an instance or two of the facility with which "the very life-blood of the realm become the principal victims of this idle literature."

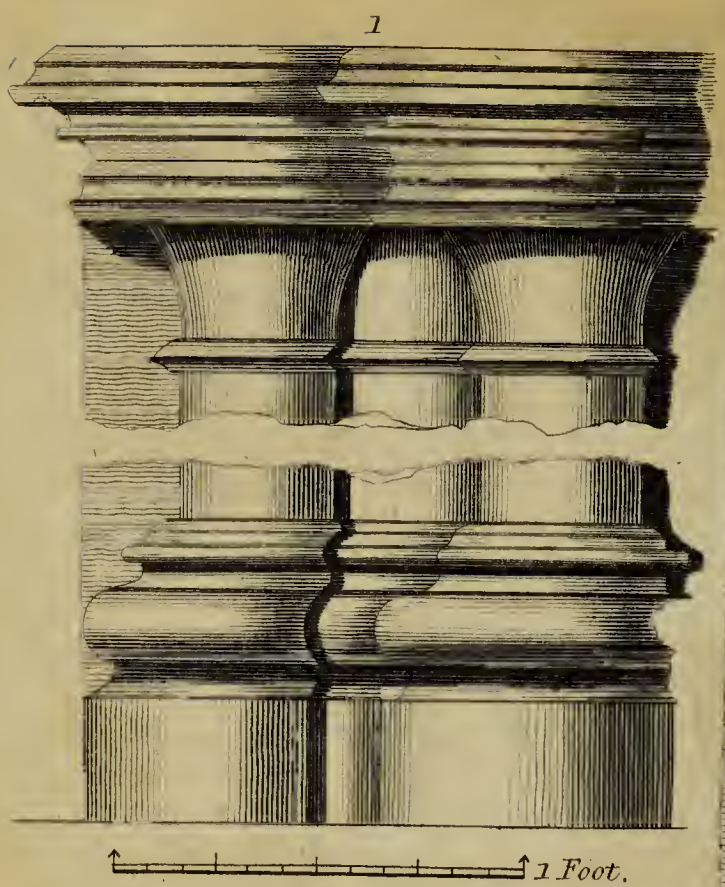
In Boswell's Life of Johnson, that great Moralist is represented (in vol. III. p. 208) as defending Prior's Poems from such a stigma as I think Mr. M. would affix to them. That such a man as Dr. J. who bore down, with irresistible arguments, all Infidelity and Profaneness, whenever they dared to rear their front in his presence—whose memory I revere with filial affection—whose grave I have frequently approached with reverence—that such a man, Mr. Urban, should say that a volume containing such performances as *Paulo Purganti*, *Hans Carvel*, *The Ladle*, &c. was a "*Lady's* book"—is a most lamentable instance of unaccountable inconsistency! A short time since, seeing accidentally at a bookseller's several volumes of Sharpe's elegant edition of the Poets, I selected, amongst others, Shenstone's Poems in 2 volumes; an author who is styled in a Biographical Dictionary, by his friend Dodsley, "a man of great tenderness and generosity, whose life was unstained by any crime." At home I examined my new purchase with more accuracy; and, to my surprise and regret, discovered that a very beautiful engraving at the beginning of vol. I, referred to a tale called "The Charms of Precedence." Now the plate, especially when so well executed, would naturally send a reader to the tale for an explanation of it; but surely no parent would knowingly allow a daughter to peruse such poetry. I will not addnce any more proofs of the dangers to which we are exposed; but merely observe, that in Warton's "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," there is, I believe, a pretty accurate list of the Poets, arranged in classes; and if Mr. M. would be at the pains to reduce them to *two* classes only—the *execrable* and the *excellent*—we (that is, "those who by nature or accident are guardians of the young") shall look up to him with gratitude, as a faithful pilot to steer us through the arduous voyage of life. I heartily concur with him as far as he has gone, both as to Poetry and Novels—as to British and *Exotics*—and any farther information which he may afford upon either subject, would be truly acceptable.

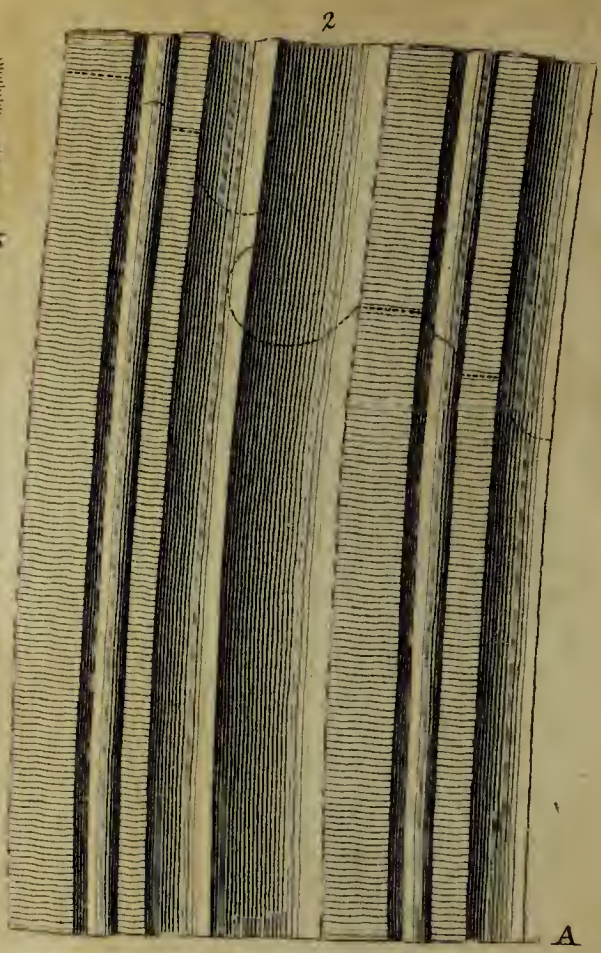
Before I conclude, allow me to ask any of your Correspondents why the scalop shell is so frequently used as a religious emblem, and to what it refers? In one of the Plates of your Magazine for last month there is an engraving, from painted glass, of a head of *St. James of Compostella* *, who has three scalop shells in the front of his hat or cap. In a ludicrous print from Dr. Wolcot's tale of "The Pilgrims and the Peas," each pilgrim has a scalop-shell in the front of his hat; and in Parnell's delightful poem, of The Hermit, are these lines:

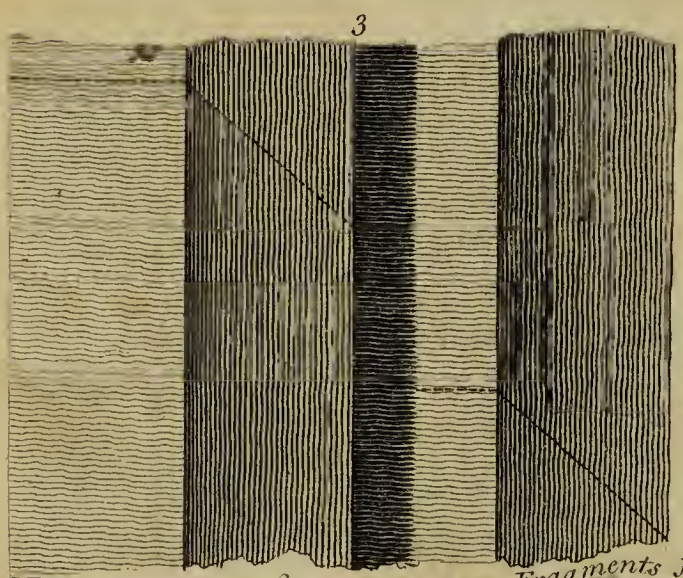
"He quits his cell: the pilgrim-staff he bore,
And fix'd the scalop in his hat before;"

an explanation * of which will oblige your occasional correspondent, H.

* Our Correspondent has, without knowing it, answered his own question. An escalop-shell is the peculiar emblem of *St. James of Compostella*; and from him was adopted as the genuine badge of a Pilgrim. EDIT.







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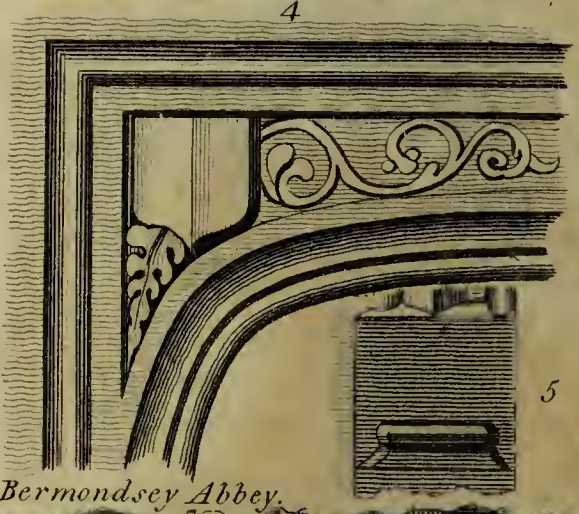
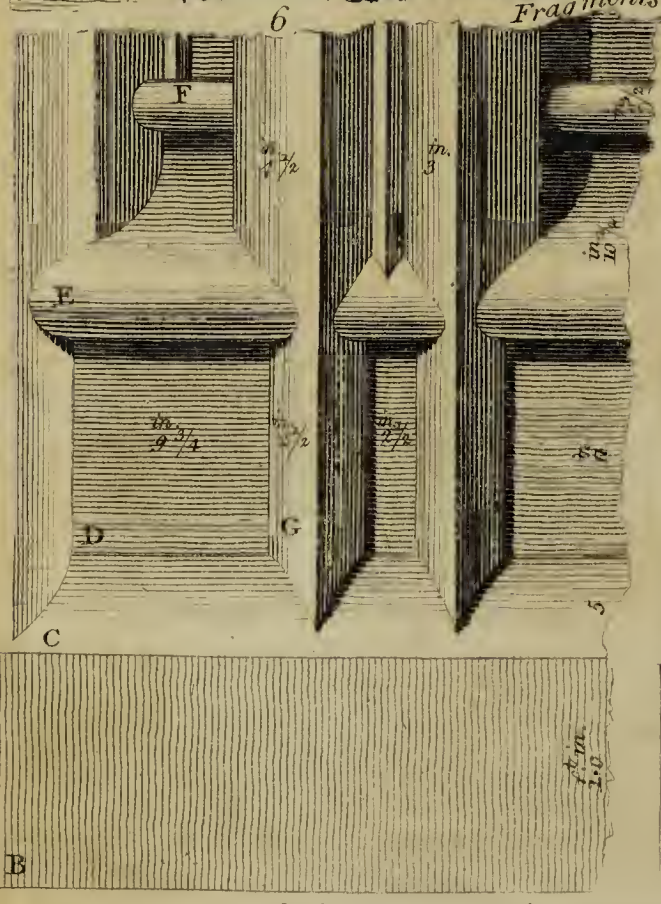
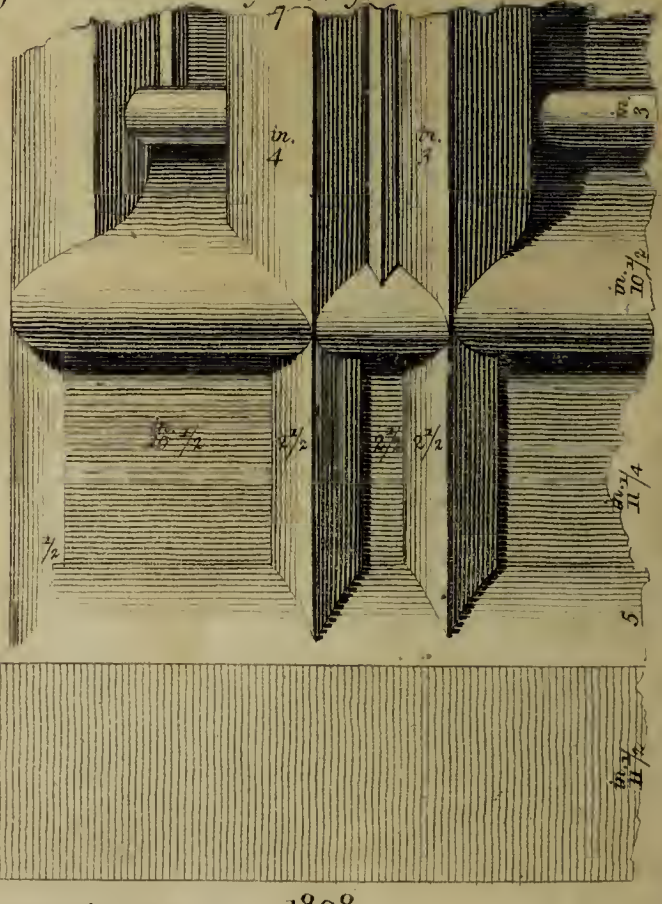


Fragments from Bermondsey Abbey.





1806. 1 Foot. 1808.

Specimens from Westminster Hall.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

IN the annexed *second Plate* of the Bermondsey Fragments are introduced the two specimens of the Basement of the North Front of Westminster Hall, as promised p. 799.

BERMONDSEY ABBEY.

1. Half of the Bases and Capitals to a cluster of columns in the early mode of our antient Pointed style, temp. Henry III. But a very small portion of the shafts remained either to the Bases or Capitals.

2. Part of an Architrave to an Arch; temp. Henry VI.—A. shews the springing of the Arch.

3. Part of an Architrave to a gateway; temp. Henry VIII. This date is corroborated by the simplicity of the lines in the two Fascias and the two Cants.

4. Part of the left side of the Arch, or mantle to a chimney-piece in a lower chamber of one of the antient structures still left standing; temp. Henry VIII.

5. Base to the Jamb of ditto chimney-piece.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

6. Specimen of the North-east profile of the Basement of the North Front, as it appeared in 1806: shewing in the horizontal lines, the Plinth B, Hollow C, second Plinth D, inverted Ogee E, and Torus F; and in the perpendicular lines, the Plinths of the angular Buttresses G, on each side the range of niches, that are above them.

7. Specimen of ditto Profile as it is now to be seen in its new state of masonry, with the alterations that have been made, not only in the dimensions and proportions, but in the strong characteristics of the original design.

First Innovation — makes the Hollow project half an inch from the second Plinth (the modern method) more than the original, which runs into the second Plinth.

Second Innovation — makes the inverted Ogee project half an inch more than the original, interfering with the arras, or independent perpendicular centre of each buttress.

Third Innovation — introducing iron cramps, in order that the stonework may be fastened together, that is, until the corrosion of the metal disjoints them, and of course brings on a rapid and premature decay, as is the usual consequence in modern stone erections.

By comparing the dimensions marked on each specimen, it will be perceived what liberty has also been taken in altering the proportions of the design.

As the workmen proceed upwards, spacious specimens will be brought forward in like manner as these before us, that the publick may be apprized of the innovations, which, from the inattention and ignorance of the men, must eventually take palce.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

On the Character of DAVID HUME, *as exhibited by his own Writings.*

THE lately-published "Memoirs of Lord Kames," amidst a great mass of valuable information respecting the History of English and Scotch Literature in the last century, bring to light some curious features of the character of that great Champion of *Scepticism*, though otherwise (as it appears) a man endowed with a considerable portion of the social virtues, *David Hume*. There are, in that very interesting work, several of Mr. Hume's familiar letters, which display the naked breast of that extraordinary man, and exhibit him in the light of an agreeable companion, a warm friend, and sufficiently tinctured with all those little foibles of character, which bring down the *Philosopher* to the ordinary level of human nature, and draw aside that veil of grave and dignified importance, which his metaphysical paradoxes, or as he pompously termed them *discoveries*, have thrown around him. We discern from these Letters, in which he speaks his mind without disguise, that it was the Philosopher's ruling passion, from his first entrance into life, to distinguish himself by new, singular, and daring opinions; that he aspired at the glory of bringing about "an entire revolution in Philosophy *;" and that the greatest calamity he dreaded was, to be overlooked, or to attract no attention from the literary world. To purchase the notice of the publick, he cared not how great the price; and it appears from his own confession in the earliest work he gave to the

* Kames's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 91.

world,

world, that he resolutely rendered himself an object of general calumny, detraction, and personal odium; nay, deliberately sacrificed *his own peace of mind*, in pursuit of this empty bubble.

He conceived himself a *Newton* in metaphysical science; and fondly imagined that what he termed his *Discoveries* would equally entitle him to immortal renown with that great Philosopher. Of *discoveries* in metaphysics, it is well known what was the opinion of *D'Alembert*, perhaps as acute a Metaphysician as Mr. Hume. It was given in a single expressive word, to an English gentleman, who was vaunting to him of the philosophical acuteness of his own countrymen; "*qu'ils avoient fait des grandes découvertes en Physique, et en* Métaphysique:—*Découvertes en Métaphysique!* (said D'Alembert) *Diable!*

Those valuable *discoveries* of Mr. Hume consisted of a few sophistical quibbles, the jet of which went to shew, that as we cannot discover the immediate link that ties *effects* to their *causes*, or, in other words, prove with the force of mathematical demonstration, that it is a necessary quality of *fire to burn*, or are any wise entitled to conclude, that because the fire burnt my finger when I touched it yesterday, it will burn it again if I touch it to-day; so we have no convincing evidence from the regular form and orderly procession of this great machine, the universe, to prove that its arrangement and motions are the result of designing skill, or give any certain indications of a wise and benevolent First Cause. This notable argument may, no doubt, be called a discovery: but it is a discovery only of the writer's intellectual obfuscation, who did not perceive that of moral truths there can be no strict and logical demonstration; although there may be an equal certainty; that is to say, a conviction as absolute and perfect of those truths from the force of moral evidence, as of physical facts from those proofs which amount to demonstration.

But let us follow the Philosopher into his closet, and see the effect which those sublime discoveries produced upon his own mind. The work above quoted gives us here a most instructive peep behind the curtain. From the following passage of Mr. Hume's own writings, which (as is not a little surprising) seems to have altogether escaped the notice of Dr. Beattie, and the other antagonists of Mr. Hume's Philosophy, we have a striking picture of the misery of that man's mind, who, by his own melancholy confession, had so *heated his brain* with metaphysical subtleties, "that he was ready to reject all belief and reasoning whatever, and could look upon no opinion even as more probable or likely than another."

The Reader will take the passage in his own words; and it cannot be too deeply pondered by those young men of talents, who are ambitious of the praise of distinguishing themselves by new, singular, and abstruse opinions:

"Methinks I am like a man who, having struck on many shoals, and having narrowly escaped shipwreck in passing a small frith, has yet the temerity to put out to sea, in the same leaky, weather-beaten vessel, and even carries his ambition so far as to think of compassing the Globe under these disadvantageous circumstances. My memory of past errors makes me diffident for the future. The wretched condition, weakness, and disorder, of the faculties I must employ in my enquiries, increase my apprehensions. And the impossibility of amending or correcting these faculties reduces me almost to despair, and makes me resolve to perish on the barren rock on which I am at present, rather than venture myself on that boundless ocean which runs out into immensity. This sudden view of my danger strikes me with melancholy; and as it is usual for that passion, above all others, to indulge itself, I cannot forbear feeding my despair with all those desponding reflections which the present subject furnishes me with in such abundance. I am first affrighted and confounded with that forlorn solitude in which I am placed in my Philosophy; and fancy myself some strange and uncouth monster, who, not being able to mingle and unite in society, has been expelled all human commerce, and left utterly abandoned and disconsolate. Fain would I run into the crowd for shelter and warmth; but cannot prevail with myself to mix with such deformity. I call upon others to join me, in order to make a company apart; but no one will hearken to me. Every one keeps at a distance, and dreads that storm which beats upon me from every side. I have exposed myself

myself to the enmity of all Metaphysicians, Logicians, Mathematicians, and even Theologians: and can I wonder at the insults I must suffer? I have declared my disapprobation of their systems; and can I be surprised if they should express a hatred of mine, and of my person? When I look abroad, I foresee on every side dispute, contradiction, anger, calumny, and detraction. When I turn my eye inward, I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. All the world conspires to oppose and contradict me; though such is my weakness, that I feel all my opinions loosen and fall of themselves, when unsupported by the approbation of others."

Again, a little after:

"When we trace up the human understanding to its first principles, we find it to lead us into such sentiments as seem to turn into ridicule all our past pains and industry, and to discourage us from future enquiries. Nothing is more curiously enquired after by the mind of man than the *causes* of every phænomenon: nor are we content with knowing the immediate causes, but push on our enquiries till we arrive at the original and ultimate principle. We would not willingly stop before we are acquainted with that energy in the cause by which it operates on its effect; and how must we be disappointed, when we learn that this connection, tie, or energy, lies merely in ourselves, and is nothing but that determination of the mind which is acquired by custom, and causes us to make a transition from an object to its usual attendant, and from the impression of one to the lively idea of the other? Such a *discovery* not only cuts off all hope of ever attaining satisfaction, but even prevents our very wishes; since it appears, that when we say we desire to know the ultimate and operating principle, as something which resides in the external object, we either contradict ourselves, or talk without a meaning.—The intense view of these manifold contradictions and imperfections in human reason, has so wrought upon me, and heated my brain, that I am ready to reject all belief and reasoning, and can look upon no opinion even as more probable or likely than another. Where am I, or what? From what causes do I derive my existence, and to what condition shall I return? Whose favour shall I court, or whose anger must I dread? What beings surround me? And on whom have I any influence, or who have any influence on me? I am confounded with all these questions, and begin to fancy myself in the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with the deepest darkness, and utterly deprived of the use of every member and faculty."

Treat. of Human Nature, vol. I. p. 457.

The foregoing quotation supersedes all reflections. It is a complete and most instructive picture; and, proceeding from the author's own pen, and apparently expressive of the genuine feelings of his mind, will go farther towards the exposure of that vain and comfortless Philosophy, than all the laboured arguments of his controversial antagonists. CAITO.

On the too prevalent Custom of forcing People to drink more than they approve of.

IF you are invited to dine or sup with a party, either at a private house or tavern, it is in general expected that you should drink glass for glass with the company till they *unanimously* agree to separate. This is extremely hard upon those who are of a weak constitution, or otherwise incapacitated by nature as well as inclination to drink so much as others. I am convinced that the compulsion generally used keeps many a sensible man from attending convivial parties, where he might otherwise be of great use in keeping up the hilarity of the company. If the same conduct was to be resorted to in regard to *eating*, it would appear to most *very extraordinary*; yet I do not see but you might with equal propriety attempt to force your guest to *eat* as well as *drink* more than his stomach will take, or than is agreeable to his palate. It is, in my mind, as great a breach of hospitality to force too much upon a person, as to give him too little: the consequences of the former, indeed, are much more fatal to the person entertained, than those of the latter can possibly be.

No one, I am persuaded, except such as have been broken into a habit of drunkenness, but what will exclaim, "Liberty Hall for me;" and be best pleased with the conduct of the kind host who says, "Let every gentleman fill his glass as he pleases, but drink what he fills." Instead of which, the usual mode is, to compel each person to fill his glass to the brim; especially when it is his own toast or sentiment (which in small parties comes round pretty often). To leave no heel-taps, that is, not to leave the least

least drop in his glass: and such is the eagerness usually discovered to promote intoxication, that the most ingenious inventions are put in practice to prevent your leaving the room before the rest of the company. The door is secretly bolted or locked, and the key taken out; your hat is hid—nay, you are not even permitted to go out of the room for a certain purpose, for fear you should take that opportunity of decamping, but compelled to retire into a closet, as if their one object in meeting together was to have the *ineffable pleasure* of seeing each other *dead drunk*.

The following description (given by an ingenious *French Author*) of a feast, where the gentleman who presided, and at whose costs it was, compelled his company to *drink unmercifully*, is enough, methinks, to set any body against such a disgraceful practice. It is true the scene is laid in *Copenhagen*, but I believe it will be admitted that we may find a parallel to it any day in *London*.

"At these feasts, the guests lie under an indispensable obligation to drink *huge bumpers*. I tremble when I call to mind these bumpers, ever since a fatal accident befel me in Mr. de Guldenlew's house [at Copenhagen]. That gentleman regaled 18 or 20 persons of both sexes, in solemnizing the births of his children; and Fate would have it so, that I had the honour to be one of the male guests, who were all *obliged to drink two dozen of bumpers* to the health of the present and absent children. I protest I was very much out of countenance, and would have almost chose to drink up the River of St. Lawrence, rather than these fountains of wine, for there was *no possibility of baulking a glass*. It was then too late to reflect upon the strange posture I was in; for, as the proverb goes, the wine was drawn, and I was obliged to drink it; I mean, I was obliged to do as the rest did. What was worse, towards the conclusion of dinner they put round *a great bumper that held two bottles*, and all the gentlemen were obliged to drink it as a health to the Royal Family. God knows, the despairing mariner never trembled more, on the dismal prospect of a shipwreck, than I did on the approach of the bumper. In fine, I confess to you, I drank it; but for the latter part of the story, I beg your pardon, for I have no mind to glory in the heroic action that I did, in imitation of three or four more, who discharged their consciences just under the table as ungracefully as I. After that fatal blow, I was so mortified that I durst not appear; nay, I had a strong fancy to leave the country out of hand, and would certainly have done it, if my *pot companions*, and those who shared the disgrace, had not dissuaded me by an infinity of German proverbs, that seemed to applaud the generous exploit; among which, the following had the greatest influence, *viz.* "*If we are ashamed of taking too much, we ought to place our glory in giving it up again.*" Lahontan's Voyages, vol. II. p. 232.

The higher we go in life, the greater the rage seems to be for this *coercion* in the article of drinking. I have been credibly informed that *a very great man*, who shall be nameless, makes a point of setting a bottle before each of his guests, and never presses them to drink till he has got through his own, when he calls out, "Gentlemen, I perceive several of you have not emptied your bottles; you see I have emptied mine, and I expect every gentleman to drink the remainder of his bottle off in a bumper, that we may all be supplied with fresh bottles at the same time." No gentleman of course can refuse following the example set by the *noble* host; who, happening to be a man who can bear more drink than almost any other, generally goes on in this manner, swilling bottle after bottle, and compelling his guests to do the same, till he sees them *all under the table*, when he continues drinking till he very complaisantly lays down amongst them. The impropriety of this conduct is so glaring, as to render any comments on it unnecessary: it need only be stated, to be disapproved of, by every person who does not wish to sacrifice at the shrine of Bacchus every rational pleasure which makes company truly desirable.

To say the best of it, this habit of excessive drinking shortens the entertainment of the company. Suppose a set of *choice wits*, or even of men of ordinary literature, met together to spend the evening; after they

they have eaten to their full satisfaction, and the glass begins to circulate, what a rich repast for the mind is afforded by the conversation of such men! what a fund of anecdotes! what original remarks! what smart repartees! what elegant *bon-mots!* what delicious jests! what fine strokes of wit and humour are often produced by the moderate use of *wine*! which, as Pomfret says,

"—whets the wit, improves its native force,
And gives *a pleasant flavour* to discourse."

Or supposing a company assembled, who cannot go so high; yet good songs, toasts and sentiments, pleasant jokes, humour peculiar to the lower classes, stories that excite unbounded mirth, and many other advantages, are the result of mixing even with such a society. In either case, how long the entertainment will continue, if the glass is not circulated too fast, to what it will if "pushed about" without regard to any thing but the mere animal pleasure of drinking. For, after the spirits are wound up to a certain pitch, they become unmanageable; and, instead of the entertainment continuing to be

"The feast of *reason* and the flow of soul,"

it from thenceforch dwindles into mere sensuality; reason is dethroned; and nothing is visible but *the emanations of the body*, if I may be allowed that expression; by which I mean, that the mind or soul has no longer any thing to do with what is said or done. It becomes a mere *chaos*, and consequently all is in confusion. They appear metamorphosed into brutes, and after this there is no saying what their conduct may be; so that if any one of the company is sufficiently himself to see the state of the rest, the wisest thing he can do, in my opinion, is to retire with all speed. The last-mentioned inconvenience attending the custom I have above reprobated, one should think, would be sufficient of itself to shew the absurdity of it.

It will be seen by the above remarks, that by attending a feast in the present day, you have not only to dread the being obliged to get drunk; but also the unpleasant behaviour of many, if not all of the company, who, in consequence, perhaps, of their having been forced to drink till they are completely inebriated, are liable to assail you with ill words, and sometimes with blows. I have known a man in danger of losing his life from the riotous behaviour of gentlemen with whom he had spent the evening, who were all well known to him, and were of great respectability; but who, having drunk to excess, seemed no longer the same persons.

The fact is, that unless people are allowed to fill their glasses as they please, they cannot avoid getting drunk; for the glasses now used are much larger than they were in former days, particularly at coffee-houses and taverns, where most feasts are given, and where it is the interest of the party who furnishes them to make you drink as much wine as he can. The toasts and sentiments are usually so numerous, that if you stop to drink them all, you must inevitably get intoxicated, and you do not know where to leave off. If you decline drinking when *any* toast or sentiment is given, you are sure to give offence to some persons. They will say, you are not well affected towards the ladies, or towards the state, or the cause of liberty, or as the toast or sentiment may happen to be.

I have heard of an ingenious device that an eminent Dissenting Minister made use of, to get out of the clutches of one of these drinking parties. He told them, if they would excuse him, he would come again when they next met, and would then, if they required it, *drink like a beast*. He kept his word in coming again; but, when they began to ply him with the glass, he refused as before; upon which one of the company said, "Nay, Sir, but you promised not only to drink, but, if we required it, even to drink like a beast." "So I did (replied the reverend Divine), and I mean to keep my word; for *a beast will not drink more than he likes, nor will I.*"

It is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, the time will yet arrive, when the above-mentioned practice shall be totally abolished; and men will no longer take pleasure in seeing each other reduce themselves, not only to a level with, but far beneath *the beasts.*

Let it be observed, I do not wish to hinder any man from drinking as much as he pleases, provided he will suffer others to drink as little as they please. Those who are fond of drink,

drink, and can bear a great deal of it, may fill their glasses as full as they will hold; and, if they happen to be in the chair, push the bottle about as brisk as they please, so as they will but permit the rest of the company to fill their glasses as *they* please; but, if they are determined that every person present shall drink bumpers, then let them be content with drinking slowly, and not, by a too rapid motion of the bottle, hasten the period when sobriety and good fellowship must cease, and stupidity, quarreling, and all the evils incident to intoxication, must inevitably take place.

For the benefit, however, of such as are determined to indulge themselves to excess in the article of drinking, and particularly of *literary men*, who are, perhaps, as much in the habit of attending *convivial parties* as any persons, I shall subjoin a few observations on the evil tendency of intemperance in general, which I have extracted from an excellent Author, who observes, that "excess in sensual enjoyments indisposes and unfits our minds for intellectual ones; and that the passions of wrath, malice, and revenge, consequent upon excessive drinking, darken and distort the understanding, tincture the mind with false colours, and fill it with prejudice and undue apprehensions of things.

"There is no man that is intemperate, but, besides the inconveniences he brings upon himself, as to his health, peace of mind, &c. does likewise stain and obscure the brightness of his mind, and the clearness of his discerning faculty. Such persons have not that free use of their reason that they might have; their understandings are not bright enough, nor their spirits pure and fine enough, for the proper exercise of their reason. What clearness is to the eye, that purity is to our mind and understanding; and, as the clearness of the bodily eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight of material objects, so doth the purity of our minds dispose us for the clearest and most perfect acts of reason and understanding.

"Now temperance doth purify our minds and refine our spirits, by dispelling the clouds and mists of passion: the more any man's mind is cleansed from the filth and dregs of sensuality, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations: the more any man conquers his passions, the more calm and sedate his spirit is, and the greater equality he maintains in his temper; his apprehensions of things will be the more clear and unprejudiced, and his judgment more firm and steady. This is the meaning of that saying of Solomon, 'He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly.' *Iræ furor brevis est*, Anger is a short fit of madness. He that is passionate and furious deprives himself of his reason, spoils his understanding, and helps to make himself a fool; whereas he that conquers his passions and keeps them under, doth thereby preserve his reason and improve his understanding."

Yours, &c. J. H. Prince.

Old North Street, Red Lion Square, Holborn, Oct. 13.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 4.

If you think the annexed account of Mogadore, a place hitherto very little known (but to those who have connexions there or have had occasion to visit it), worth inserting in your Miscellany, it is much at your service. The accuracy of the account may be depended on.

Yours, &c. Z.

Mogadore is a sea-port town of West Barbary, situate on the Atlantic Ocean, in Lat. 31. 27. N. Long. 9. 20. West.

It is so called from an Island of the same name, which lies about a third of a mile from the town, and which forms the bay. The town was built about 43 years ago, by the Emperor Cidi Mohamet; and the buildings being of a whitish grey stone, and interspersed with mosques and turrets, has a very handsome appearance as you approach it.

It is entirely surrounded with a high wall and battlements, and has five batteries, on which are a number of cannon and mortars; most of them of brass.

The Island is the state-prison of the kingdom, and there are always on it a number of persons of note in irons, many of whom end their lives there, or are brought on shore only to be put to death.

The

The present population of Mogadore is about seven or eight thousand Moors, and 2000 to 2500 Jews. Last year, the Jews were, by an order of the Emperor, turned out of the Inner Town; and so severely and instantaneously was this order executed, that women who had been brought to bed a few hours before, were not suffered to remain in their houses, even until the next day. The Jews, many of whom owned excellent houses, were compelled to part with them to Government at a very low valuation; and they were ordered to remove to a sandy spot to the Northward, which was allotted to them for their future residence. Here they were exposed to a scorching sun, strong winds, and occasional heavy rains, until they could provide for themselves a covering. They have now nearly completed their town; which is surrounded with a lofty wall, and at the gate are placed guards, to prevent any Moors going into the town, unless on some particular occasion.

In 1799, the plague made great havoc in this place, carrying off more than two-thirds of the inhabitants.

The principal article of export from Mogadore at present is goat-skins. Twenty-two years ago, not a single goat-skin was shipped from thence, and now they export annually 10,000 bales, of 60 skins each. The other exports are, yellow bees-wax, bitter almonds, Barbary gum, gum Arabic or soudan, gum sandrake, gum euphorbium, copper, cow and ox hides, and calf skins; ostrich feathers, anniseeds, cummin seeds, worm seeds, pomegranate shells, carraway seeds, coriander seeds, red and yellow Morocco leather, and fine twine. All these can be procured in such quantities as may be required.

There are also large quantities of mules, oxen, and sheep; olive oil, sheeps' wool, saltpetre, sweet almonds, dates, raisins, honey, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and callavances; but their export is prohibited, and little probability of any change, during the life of the present Emperor, Muley Solimán, who is now in his 38th year.

The trade between Mogadore and London is carried on principally by Mogadore Jews on their own account; each Jew house at Mogadore having a branch of their family settled in London. Of these, the most considerable are the families of Messrs. Guedalla and M'Nien, who have been resident in London nine years.

Mogadore, at times, carries on a considerable trade with the United States; and in time of peace, or when Neutrals can navigate safely, with Marseilles, Leghorn, Cadiz, Lisbon, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Amsterdam, and the West Indies.

Mogadore imports from England, British bar iron, alum, copperas, refined sugar, a few coarse cloths and serges, and superfine cloth, Irish dowlas, and a little hard-ware; with a large quantity of East India piece-goods and drugs. Of British manufactures, the consumption is more trifling, in proportion to the value of the cargoes sent from London, than that of any trade which Great Britain carries on with any other part of the world.

Specie always forms a considerable part of the value of an investment; but, as the articles imported into London from thence are mostly for our manufactories, it may on the whole be considered an advantageous trade to Great Britain.

At Mogadore reside vice-consuls and agents of the different consuls-general, who live at Tangier. Most of them hold their appointments from the consuls, and have not any salaries attached to their office. The Europeans reside in what is termed the *Chateau*: and some of them have excellent houses; amongst which, there are who possess every accomodation and comfort which can be met with in houses in England.

The country back of Mogadore presents nothing but a long ridge of sand-hills; the tops of which, after the rains, are cloathed with verdure.

In the distance, on a clear morning, may be seen Mount Atlas; its summit covered with snow.

The oldest British inhabitant is Mr. Gwyn, the British vice-consul, who has resided there upwards of 40 years; and the oldest European resident in the Empire is Webster Blount, Esq. the Dutch Consul-general at Tangier.

Formerly the port of St. Cruz, to the Southward of Mogadore, and the ports of Saffee, Mazagan, Dar-el-Beida, and Larache, to the Northward,

ward, were open for trade; but it is some years that the Emperor has shut them up.

Mogadore, Rêbat or Sallee, Tangier, and Tetuan, are now the only ports in the Empire where foreign commerce is allowed to be carried on. Morocco is distant three days and a half journey East from Mogadore; and Taffilet, the Siberia of Barbary, eight days.

The climate of Mogadore is reckoned very healthy. A strong Northerly wind prevails eight months in the year; the other four months, November, December, January, and February, the winds are generally from the South and South-West, with heavy rain at intervals. It never freezes at Mogadore, nor does there ever fall any snow; which is remarkable, as at Morocco they have both frost and snow; and at Madeira, which is in nearly the same latitude, the ground is often covered with snow. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I SEND you the following monumental inscriptions to be found in Burford Church, a village in Shropshire about two miles distant from Tenbury in Worcestershire.

On a marble mural monument by the side of the Chancel window:

Near this place lie the remains of
William Wormington, M. A.
Rector of the second portion of Burford,
Vicar of Stanton Lacy, in the county of
Salop,
and Chaplain
to the Right Honourable Lord Craven.
Ob. 7 December, MDCCLIV.
anno ætatis 57.

2.

Below the above, on a small circular marble tablet, in Roman letters, having a coat of arms at the top:

In memoriam Elizabethæ
Thomæ Cornewel militis et Baronis de Burford, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ natu quartæ, hic depositæ vicessimo sexto die Octobris, anno D'ni 1675.

Si pietas & prisca fides, virgine digna,
Et senis & juvenis, mira pudicitia;
Si charitas inopes pascens, medicansque cubantes,
Consequitur laudes, justaque ferre rogi;
Hanc meritò celebrent præsens & postera sêcla,
Præbentem hæc oculis conspicienda suis.
Sex nempe undenos & tres impleverat annos,
Sanctaque fide manens castaque larga manu;
Nunc linquit mundum immundum, cœloque potitur,
Et Christi sponsi semper amore nitet.
Heu fuit! heu vitam consumpsit flam'ula febris,
Viva ast virtutis gloria morte caret.

3.

On the South wall of the Chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of Thomas Cornwall. Within a circular-arched niche are a male and female image kneeling on cushions, having a desk between them, on each side of which is a book open. The images have their hands uplifted as in prayer, and appear looking at the books, over which is inscribed the following:

"O Lord, our souls receive,
And eake our sins forgive;
With joy this world we leave,
And hope with thee to live;
Through Christ our Lord—Amen."

Round the arch is inscribed,

"This monument was made by the appointment and charge of Sir Thomas Cornwall, knt. in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Under the image is,

TRIVNI DEO SIT HONOR ET GLORIA.

Below the whole, in two compartments,

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Cornwall, son of Richard, brother to Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford, who tooke to wife Katherine daughter to John Harley, of Bromtonbrian, in the county of Hereford, by whom had issue four sons, videlicet, Sir Thomas Cornwall, Sir Francis Cornwall, Sir Edward Cornwall, and Sir Richard Cornwall.

This monument has coats of arms affixed.—The motto to which is LA. VIE. DVRANT.

4.

On the North wall of the Chancel without the Altar rails, is a mural monument corresponding to the above, having a male and female figure kneeling in a square niche, with a desk between them, and over them the above lines, "O Lord, our souls receive," &c.

The inscription recording the particulars of those to whom the monument was erected, is obliterated.

5.

Below the above, within a pointed arched niche, lies a female effigies as large

large as life. Against the wall within the niche, and above the effigies, is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of the most noble Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, own sister to King Henry the Fourth, wife of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and Duke of Exeter; after married to Sir John Cornwall, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Fanhope. She died the fourth year of Henry the Sixth, *anno Domini* MCCCCXXVI."

6.

Very near to the above is a moveable wooden tomb, or chest; the sides of which have been adorned with coats of arms; and there are marks of an inscription, which is now effaced. On the top is a male effigies in armour, as large as life. This tomb is between six and seven feet long, and nearly two wide; and may possibly contain the remains of Sir John Cornwall. Perhaps some of Mr. Urban's readers can give better information upon this subject.

7.

Against the South wall near the Chancel door:

"O Lord, my contrite heart and meek
Do not refuse, I thee beseek.

"Here lyeth the heart of Edmond Cornwall, Esq. son and heyre to Sir Richard Cornwall, Burford, knight, who travelling to know Foreign Countries, died at Colene, the 14th year of Henry the Sixth, and willed his servant to bury his body there, and to inclose his heart in lead, and carry it to Burford to be buried.

The said Edmond married Elizabeth the eldest daughter of Thomas Barr, knt. of Herefordshire, by which Elizabeth the said Edmond had a son named Thomas, and a daughter named Elenor. This Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter and heyre to Sir Robert Lintall, of Hampton in Herefordshire, by his wife Dame Lucy, one of the cousins and heyres unto the last Lord Grey of Codner, and had issue by her Sir Edmond Cornwall. The daughter named Eleanor was married unto Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Cuyre Ward, by whom she had one daughter and heyre who was married to Sir Thomas Worst, knight, ancestor to the Lord Delaware now living, who had by her a daughter, married to Sir Edward Guildford, knt. who had issue by her Ann, that most beautifull lady, wife unto the valiant Duke of Northumberland, father and mother to the noble Ambrose Earle of Warwick, and the right excellent Robert Earl of Leycester, and to the Lady Catheryne wife of Henry Lord Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and to Lady Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, by whom he had issue Sir Philip Sidney, knight, and Sir Robert Sidney, created Earl of Leycester.

Against the South wall of the Chancel, is a wooden frame, ornamented with a pediment and pilasters; the lower part of which has folding doors, which protect a painting of the corpse of one of the entombed.

The two following inscriptions are on the frieze of this frame:

Here lyeth Richarde Cornewayll, esquier, and Jenet his wife; which Richarde was sonne and heire to Sir Thomas Cornewayll, of Burford, knt. which Jenet was doghter and heire vnto He'ry Woga' esq. and Katherin his wife, one of the heires of Dauid Matheu, of Rhaidre, by his wyf, which was heyr to Vcell, of Tortworth; which He'ry was son and heyr to Sir John Wogan, of Wiston, knt. Rich. died a° do. 1568, æt. 75. Jenet died a° do. 1547, æt. 40.

Here lyeth Edmonde Cornewayll, son and heyre to Richard Cornewaylle and Jenet his wyfe, who beinge neuer maryed, died wythowte issue, in the yere of his age 50, in the yere of our Lord 1585, leaui'g his lands and goods u'to his well beloued brother Thomas Cornewayle, nowe liuinge, who hath caused this mo-nume't to be made for the memory of his worshipfull pare'ts and most loui'ge brother, in the yere of our Lord 1587.

Yours, &c. W. C.

*** *The* Ludlow *article will be used.*

Illustrations of Horace.

Book II. Epistle I.

To Augustus.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.]

The notions usually formed concerning the deification of the Roman Cæsars during their lifetime, seem to stand in need of some correction. The generality, even amongst the learned, make little scruple of acting unjustly by the blind heathens; at least we make too little account of the vast difference between their conceptions of such matters and ours, and how little that which they conceived under the name of a god had in common with the ideas we form of the Supreme Being. The people called heathens, besides the First cause of all things, who had no where either temples or priests, and of whom only the philosophers babbled or doated, knew of no other deities than tutelar spirits

spirits. Even the deities of the first rank (*dii majorum gentium*) were in fact nothing more than deified men, who on account of the great merit they had in the early periods of the world acquired in behalf of the human race, were revered by posterity as superior beings, because it was believed, that even after they had thrown off their earthly shell, they continued still to be actively employed in a beneficent providence respecting mankind. Every family honoured the shades of their ancestors under the appellation of *lares*, as a sort of benevolent domestic deities, who had not relinquished in death their affection for that house where they had formerly lived, but still were fain to make it their abode, took an interest in their descendants, brought them good luck, or shielded them from harm, &c. This aboriginal and universal belief very naturally led to the idea, that the first founders of cities, as the patriarchs of a great political family, after their death retained the same attachment to their cities as the *lares* to their houses, and were unweariedly concerned for the preservation and everlasting duration of those works which once cost them so much trouble and care. From this origin sprung by little and little the whole idolatry of the antients. The general apprehension they thence formed was, to conceive under the term God, Δαιμον, *Numen*, a more or less exalted and powerful manlike being, who by benefits conferred had acquired a right to the gratitude of mortals*, but also as a testimony of that gratitude expected a certain service from them. It is easy to conceive how lawgivers and sovereigns, priests, soothsayers, magicians, &c. might, each to his particular views and interests, make use of this popular belief; and it would have been truly a great wonder, if at length it had not occurred to gratitude or adulation, to insert likewise princes in the class of these superior beings; since even the antient deities had no other claim to the veneration of mankind, than from benefits they had conferred upon the world. The reigning families, besides, mostly derived their genealogies from deities or deified persons; and the step from king to god was not greater than the step — from what all are born — to king. And how should the Greeks in particular hesitate to pay religious honours to an Augustus or Hadrian, since the Republic of Locri had done so to a simple Athlete† while bodily alive. Moreover, it was the Greeks who first set the example of dedicating altars, nay even temples, to the Roman proconsuls and military commanders, to whom they held themselves in an extraordinary manner obliged, and of instituting festivals designated by their names‡. It is therefore extremely comprehensible how Augustus, without drawing upon himself the charge either of arrogance or of impiety from the Romans, might allow of those tokens of reverence, to us so offensive. They were not so much addressed to the person as to the genius of Augustus, and to the majesty of the Roman empire, which now resided in him. It was an obligatory kind of homage — the more binding as it was voluntary — a new politico-religious tie, which received a stronger sanction from the religion connected with it, and which drew faster together the numerous and far-sundered provinces of that prodigious empire, and attached them closer to the common head — and, for the same reason, Augustus would not permit in any of the provinces a temple to be dedicated to him, otherwise than in common with the goddess Rome§; although it was not unknown to him, says Suetonius, that this honour had been formerly paid to several proconsuls in behalf of themselves alone. But at that time liberty was still flourishing, and it was self-evident that the lustre of so high an honour reverberated on the Republic, the majesty whereof in the provinces was represented by the proconsuls. Under Augustus circumstances had so greatly altered,

* *Deus est* mortali juvare mortalem: & hæc ad æternam gloriam via. Hac proceres iêre Romani, &c. Hic est *vetustissimus* referendi benè merentibus gratiam *mos*, ut tales *numinibus* adscribantur. *Plin.* Hist. Nat. lib. ii. cap. 7.

† He was called Euthemius, and his apotheosis by the Locrians was commanded by the Oracle at Delphi. *Plin.* lib. vii. cap. 47.

‡ See the Abbé Mongault's dissertation on this subject in the *Memoir. de Litterature*, tome i.

§ Sueton. in *Aug.* cap. 52.

that

that it would have been impossible but that an honour which a T. Flaminius could formerly accept without hesitation, must have excited odium and universal discontent, if Augustus had received it solely for himself, without expressly taking the name of Rome conjointly with his own. Rome, personified into a goddess, already had temples in several of the Grecian cities. Smyrna had been the first to give the Romans in the year 559 that highest possible mark of devotion according to the opinion then prevailing. That the Genius of Augustus, married as it were to the Fortuna of Rome, received in remote provinces a common temple, where the divinities were publicly implored for the united prosperity of Augustus and the city of Rome, had nothing offensive in it, nothing repugnant to the present constitution; but the same thing in the midst of Rome seemed dangerous to the timid Augustus, who now more than ever was desirous to avoid every appearance of odious pre-eminences. In the mean time he was neither able nor willing to prevent the erection of numerous altars in honour of him, since the altar which the Senate, on his return in the year 735, had caused to be raised, *Fortunæ Reduci*; those altars, however, were not designed for sacrificing to him as a god, but to sacrifice and pray for him as a mortal. That this was their true and sole destination, no one, conversant in the religion of the Romans, will doubt; and besides, it may be proved from the altar cited by the Abbé Mongault from the work of Gruter (still standing at Rome in the Medicean gardens) which according to the inscription is one of those which were dedicated to Augustus by S. P. Q. R. and on one side whereof is represented Augustus himself, as Pontifex Maximus, surrounded by other priests sacrificing. For that he sacrificed to himself surely nobody can suppose. "What then does our Poet mean by making such a mighty stir about the erection of these altars? From the manner in which he speaks of them, one can scarcely apprehend otherwise than that the Romans had actually deified their Augustus while yet alive and merry." I answer: although the reverence they paid by the dedication of such altars did not amount to divine honours, nor had any such view: it was nevertheless an unusual honour, which in Rome itself no mortal had ever experienced, and it might be regarded as an earnest and pledge of the apotheosis which awaited him on his demise. But that was all; and what Horace seems farther to say, is simply a turn of expression, to enhance the distinction thus conferred on Augustus, and which might not unfitly be thus translated: We raise altars to thee, while yet alive, at which our posterity in after-times shall swear.

Pontificum libros.] Horace means thereby, no doubt, the same which Livy calls *Commentarios Pontificum*, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (who has handed down to us a fragment of them) the *sacred books*, ἱεραὶ Δέλτοι. They were begun at a time when, except the Pontifex Maximus, who had the charge of compiling them, there were not many persons in Rome who could read and write: and contained a chronicle of the city of Rome from the remotest ages down to the seventh century, richly embellished with legendary tales and marvellous occurrences. It was probably these wonderful contents, together with the uncouth, blunt style, and credulous manner of narration, that made them (as Atticus observes to Cicero*) so extremely diverting to read. Horace, although in general he was no great lover of hoary beauties, does not therefore disclaim all interest in the antiquities which are the subject here: he only ridicules that vitiated and affected taste of their extravagant admirers, who took such great delight in those remains of the rude ages, that they had no relish at all for any thing modern.

Annosa volumina vatum.] At this time they amused themselves at Rome with an infinite number of antient prophecies; among which, those in particular of a noble Roman, named Cn. Marcius (who pretended to have revelations, and who had long foretold the unfortunate battle of Cannæ) on the accomplishment of the latter, attracted the notice of the Senate; the particulars whereof may be seen in the xxvth book of Livy. Augus-

* De Legibus, lib. i. cap. 2. annales pontificum maximorum, quibus nihil legi potest jucundius.

tus,

tus, in the year 741, on the death of the former triumvir Lepidus, having obtained the office of Pontifex Maximus, which conferred upon him the only branch of sovereignty he was not yet possessed of, namely, the supreme power in all things respecting religion, ordered all the books of that kind, of which upwards of 2000 were collected, to be brought together and committed to the flames. Only the verses which were attributed to the Sybils, were held in too high respect by the Roman populace, to allow of his venturing to lay hands upon them. The collection of them, which from the time of the Tarquins had been preserved in the Capitol, was indeed, together with the temple itself, burnt in the war with the Italian Confederacy. The Senate had however, sometime afterwards, provided a new collection, consisting of about a thousand verses, which had been accumulated at Erythræ, and in other places of Italy and Sicily, by different private persons. With these they had hitherto been obliged to make shift; till Augustus, probably because the fondness of superstitious people for curiosities of that nature had administered to the birth of various spurious Sybilline ballads, set on foot a revision of them, and by the reverend college XV *virorum sacris faciundis*, caused a new, complete, and authentic copy of the Sybilline verses to be made, which he — with all due respect — inclosed in two gilt caskets, and caused to be deposited under the pedestal of the Palatine Apollo, as their natural guardian. They kept possession of this place till the year of Christ 363, when the Temple of Apollo was consumed by fire — the two caskets, however, were with great difficulty saved. The Poet Claudian mentions them as still in being and in great respect, about the year 403, and accuses the famous Stilicho of having at last destroyed them, out of hatred to the Roman Empire, as the palladium of which they were regarded.

Dictitet Albuno Musas in monte locutas.] From the top of Mount Alba; as though the Muses had deserted Parnassus, and pitched their abode on the Albanian hill; which, on account of the many portentous things that happened upon it, was held in a sort of religious respect by the Latin tribes of the primitive times, and had been likewise the scene of the private conversations which King Numa pretended to have with the nymph Egeria.

Nil intra est olea, nil extra est in nuce duri.] i. e. As it by no means follows, that because the outside is hard, and the eatable, the nut itself is within, it must be the same with the olive: so neither is it to be inferred, that the works of the earliest Roman Poets have precedence over those of the moderns, because it is so with the Greeks.

Archivis doctiùs unctis.] That Horace in this passage intended to give the preference over the Greeks, even in painting, to the Romans of his time — and that in a letter to Augustus, to whom by such an unfortunate display of patriotism, he must have made himself extremely ridiculous,— is somewhat which absolutely is not to be conceived, even though a hundred scholiasts should affirm it. I am readily disposed to believe, that it was not at that time expected of a Horace, that he should be a person of universal science; and that consequently it was very pardonable in him if he were no great connoisseur in painting. But is it necessary then to be a connoisseur, in order to know how infinitely behind the Greeks the Romans were in that art? And how could one who had been at Athens, and had now so long been the domestic companion of a Mæcenas, ever take it into his head to set up the Romans, on account of the landscape-painter Ludius*, or of their Arelius, whose goddesses were always the portraits of his mistresses, against the Greeks, who, from the age of Pericles and Alexander alone, had far more excellent painters to produce, than the Romans could name, bad and indifferent, since the building of their city? — I would, therefore, change the full point after the 31st line into a comma, and read, with Gesner and Batteux, the three following verses, *venimus ad summum*, &c. as a continuation of the argument whereby Horace endeavours to push the blind votaries of the old Roman literature to absurdity. His real meaning therefore is: if we would assert that, because the

* And even he was an Ætolian by birth.

antients,

antients, with the Greeks, are the best; therefore it must be so with us; then there is nothing so preposterous that we might not with equal right maintain! thus, we should even imagine that we excelled the Greeks in music, in painting, in athletics, in short, that we had already attained the *non plus ultra*. — This is, beyond all manner of doubt, what Horace must have meant, and we need only pay strict attention to the whole combination, for perceiving, that either he intended to say this, or has uttered the most inconsequent absurdity that could ever have escaped a Bavius or a Mævius.

Paullatim vello.] The story to which Horace here alludes, is related by Plutarch in the life of Sertorius. That General, who maintains one of the foremost stations among the great men who owed nothing to fortune — after many victories and many defeats, had got together once more a numerous army of barbarians, brave, but wild, and averse from all order and discipline, who, all he could do, would constantly begin the attack, and by whose rashness he would soon have been utterly ruined, unless he could devise some means of convincing them of the necessity of adopting a considerate conduct. At length he allowed them to rush forward to the onset; they were, notwithstanding their bold but disorderly attack, repulsed by the Romans, and would have come off very badly, had not Sertorius in the nick of time marched up to their relief, and happily brought back the fugitives to the camp. This sound drubbing threw them all at once into as great dejection as they had before been fool-hardy and precipitate. Sertorius, a master, such as there are but few in the art of dealing with mankind, deemed this the proper time to cure them at once of both. The finest philosophical discourse in the world would here have nought availed—or rather never avails to any good purpose. For raw, uncivilized men, comprehend nothing of it; and the more polished only amuse themselves with it, and dispute, when the elegant orator has finished, whether he was in the right or the wrong. Sertorius drew up his army in a ring, and, without mentioning his design, ordered two horses, a young and vigorous Andalusian stallion, and an old, lame, broken-winded, bareboned jade, to be led into the centre. The vigorous horse, which was particularly remarkable for his flowing mane and fine long bushy tail, was brought out by a little, feeble, ill-looking fellow, whereas the miserable lank-sided jade was led by a tall stout groom. Every one was big with expectation of what all this meant. Sertorius gave the word. All at once the stout fellow seized the tail of the poor, battered, worn-out hack, and tugged with all his might, as determined to pull it off; whilst this was doing, the little, weak, and writhled shrimp of a chap, crept behind the vigorous horse, and plucked one hair after another out of his tail. The former, after pulling with his whole strength in vain amidst the loud peals of laughter from the wise spectators, was at last obliged to forego the attempt for want of breath; whereas the other, without difficulty and in a few minutes, had plucked off the strong horse's tail hair by hair, and shewed it triumphantly in his hand.— The apologue was well adapted to make high fun for the spectators; but if Sertorius had omitted to make the application, they would have gone away just as prudent as they came. He, therefore, stepped forward, and — added the moral. My dear comrades, said he, you see that by patience frequently more is performed, than by strength. There are many things that cannot possibly be done at once, whatever force and pains may be exerted; and in which we may very easily succeed if we go to work by degrees, &c. — as may be read in Plutarch by any one who is wont to take salt to his salt meat.

Ennius & sapiens, & fortis, & alter Homerus.] Pythagoras, it is well known, taught his Krotoniates the metempsychosis — though, perhaps, he did not believe it himself, or at least believed it in a different sense. The old Roman poet Ennius, a contemporary of the Scipios and Paulus Æmilius, was, in his way, and for his time, an excellent man. Under him the Roman literature began to take a flight, which promised the happiest progress: he first enriched it from the stores of Greece, and had the courage, in a language which he had previously to form and polish, to emulate a Homer. But the consciousness

sciousness of his talents, and the fame he acquired among his contemporaries, were too strong for his modesty; and good Ennius, because he had composed a huge historical poem on the achievements of Scipio Africanus, and a voluminous Roman Chronicle in hexameters, not only was fond of hearing himself styled the Roman Homer, but even related himself, in the exordium to his Annals, with much honest simplicity, that Homer had appeared to him in a dream, and disclosed to him, that his soul, after various transmigrations, had at length got into a peacock, and from that passed immediately into his, Ennius's, body. This is the Pythagorean dream, to which our Poet here alludes. Ennius thereby publicly vouched himself to be a second Homer: but gave himself as little concern, in Horace's opinion, how he should keep his word — as the critics, who recognised him for the Roman Homer, did whether or not he had kept his word. — The manner in which Gesner would have this passage understood, is so unfortunate, that we must read him twice, in order to believe that we have read him right. The *horror naturalis* of this learned interpreter for every thing that looks like irony, is inconceivable.

Nævius in manibus non est, et mentibus hæret
Pæne recens: adeo sanctum est vetus omne
poëma.]

Horace, contrary to his intention, pays Nævius no small compliment, by saying, every one knows him almost by heart, notwithstanding that none of his works are any longer extant. Nævius, who was a contemporary of Ennius, though somewhat younger*, excelled likewise both in Epic and in Dramatic Poetry. His particular strength lay in comedy, wherein, however, even while living, he was obliged to yield precedence to his rival Plautus. Cicero says of him: that he was *facetiarum plenus*, and cites, in the second book *de Oratore*, several little extracts from his comedies, which he finds extremely droll. It was probably these humourous conceits and witticisms, that had been preserved traditionally † down to Horace's time, as the best and as it were the spirit of this Nævius.

Aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis Accius alti.] Pacuvius, a sister's-son of the Poet Ennius, excelled at once in Painting and in Tragedy. He was born in the year 533, and lived till 623. The Roman language and poetry were both improved by this poet; and a couple of fragments, which I shall by and by quote from him, justify the high estimation in which he was held, even in Cicero's time, by the Romans, who, notwithstanding that his Latin was none of the purest, seems to assign him the foremost place amongst their tragic poets ‡, and was wont frequently to cite him. — Attius or Actius came forth in Tragedy, as his rival, in his thirtieth year, in order to snatch from the brows of the old man of fourscore the well-earnt wreath which he had so long wore. The critics, to whom Ennius was a Homer, found in Actius a second Sophocles; and Pacuvius was forced to content himself with being styled the Roman Euripides, whom, as far as we can judge from his fragments, he had really took for his model. This is unquestionably what Horace intended by the contrast of the characteristic epithets, *learned* and *sublime*; since the same judgment would likewise suit Euripides and Sophocles.

Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.] This Afranius, who was celebrated for his *fabulæ togatæ*, i. e. comedies, wherein Roman characters and manners were represented, was not by the critics compared with Menander (whose language he evidently did not understand), because he took that Poet of the Graces for his pattern, but because they thought

* This Cicero expressly says in cap. i. of the first *Tusculana*; and he knew it, probably, better than Lambinus and the others who have repeated it after him.

† Cicero makes the great orator of his time, L. Crassus, say of his mother-in-law Lælia: *Cum audio socrum meam Læliam, eam sic audio ut Plautum mihi aut Nævium videar audire*, &c. This Lælia was a daughter of the C. Lælius who bears the principal part in the dialogue on Friendship, and was a contemporary of the several poets here mentioned. She had therefore, as likewise Crassus himself remarks, adopted this primitive artless manner of expressing herself, which every moment put him in mind of Plautus and Nævius, by tradition from her father.

he

he resembled him by nature, and that his pieces excelled those of the other Roman comic writers, like those of Menander, by elegance and refinement. Cicero throws some light on this passage. Afranius, he says*, formed himself upon the model of the Roman knight C. Titius, who is to be numbered amongst the eloquent men of the age in which he lived, and had made as great proficiency as a Latin Orator, without understanding Greek, *sine Græcis literis*, could possibly do. The orations of this Titius, he adds, are so full of shrewdness, wit, and urbanity, that one might almost fancy them written in the Attic taste; and he has introduced this manner of composition even into his tragedies; where, however, it produces no good effect, &c. We have here then the true solution of the ænigma, how Afranius came by his likeness to Menander. W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

We are sorry to find, that, among the speeches at public meetings, respecting the Convention at Cintra, some very improper allusions have been made to our conduct on that occasion. It is very true that we did give notice of that event at a very late hour, and an hour at which we are not accustomed to open our mouths unless we have something of very great importance to communicate. On that occasion, however, the fact was, that we had no time to examine the matter, being *charged* to deliver our message at a moment's warning, and, as we may say, in the dark. You know, Sir, that we are but servants—a sort of dumb waiters on our masters, until they are pleased to let us speak. We have a *Prime* Minister over us; and we have been so long accustomed to obey orders, that we are obliged to preserve the most submissive *carriage*, although we are ready to *burst*. Many causes are assigned for this Convention—the Commanders—want of bread—want of camp-equipage, and so on; but it seems very hard that the *little noise* we made in the world should be brought into the account. Perhaps, indeed, had a sufficient number of us been on the spot, matters might have turned out otherwise; but as it is, we had no other duty to perform than to announce, in our usual way, what other people had done, leaving it to the Nation at large to judge of the value of our intelligence. Some have been so bold as to assert, we know not with what truth, that our masters themselves were to blame, for not keeping their news till next morning—that a night's sleep would have enabled them to see things in a different light—and that it is not always safe to peruse dispatches *after dinner!* Be all this as it may, we did no more than we were ordered; and as none of us are so *articulate* as to distinguish between victory and defeat, glory and disgrace, we really think that on the present occasion our share of the blame is too insignificant for notice, or ought to be placed to the account of our masters, who can *discharge* us when they please. We hope, therefore, Sir, that while we preserve our usual neutrality, we shall meet with our usual indulgence from a generous publick; and that whatever blame may rest with others, no person will be so cruel as to impeach the credit of,

Yours, &c. The Tower Guns.

P. S. In this application we are cordially joined by our *little friends* in the Park, and by the *Flag*-officers of many towers in the kingdom.

Mr. Urban, *Beccles, Oct.* 3.

I shall consider myself greatly obliged would any of your numerous Correspondents inform me (through the medium of your Magazine), whose property the portrait of *Oliver Cromwell*, formerly hanging at Ross Hall in Beccles, became, after the death of Sir Robert Rich, and by whom and when presented to the British Museum? I am told it was "always highly valued" by the *Rich* family, as a most *striking likeness of the Protector*. 'Tis very easy to account for its finding a place amongst the numerous paintings formerly at Ross Hall, when we consider not only the great confidence and friendship which existed between the *Riches* and *Oliver*, but the connexion being further united and confirmed by a *marriage* between the two families.

Yours, &c. W. Aldis.

Mr.

‡ De opt. gen. Orator. cap. i.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 12.

CONSIDERING your Magazine as a valuable repository of Antiquities, I herewith inclose for you King Alfred's account of some curious and extraordinary enterprizes in Navigation, performed in the NINTH century; one of which is nothing less than the FIRST DISCOVERY of a passage to the White Sea round the North Cape, as far as the river Dvina; which, when we recollect the time and manner of its accomplishment, must appear even more interesting and more hazardous than any modern discovery that can be made in the present improved state of navigation.

I am induced, principally, to trouble you with this, in order that some of your numerous Readers and Correspondents may freely offer their remarks on any mistakes which I may have made in the appropriation of places, many of which are extremely difficult to be ascertained; particularly as I have found it necessary to differ so widely from all others, who have hitherto attempted to illustrate these venerable remains of the Royal Historian.

Yours, &c. J. INGRAM.

"OHTHERE told his lord, King ALFRED, that he lived farthest to the North of all the Northmen[a]. He says, that he dwelt on the main-land to the Northward, by the West Sea; that the land, however, extends to a very great length[b] thence onward to the North; but it is all waste, except in a few places, where the Finlanders occasionally resort, for hunting in the winter, and in the summer for fishing along the sea-coast. He said, that he was determined to find out, on a certain time, *how far this country extended Northward, or whether any one lived to the North of the waste.* With this intent he proceeded Northward along the coast[c], leaving all the way the waste-land on the starboard, and the wide sea on the back-board[d], for three days. He was then as far North as the whale-hunters ever go. He then continued his voyage, steering yet Northward, as far as he could sail within three other days. Then the land began to take a turn to the Eastward, even unto the inland sea, he knows not how far[e]. He remembers, however, that he stayed there waiting for a Western wind, or a point to the North, and sailed thence Eastward by the land, as far as he could sail in four days. Then he was obliged to wait for a due North wind, because the land there began to run Southward, quite to the inland sea, he knows not how far[f]. He sailed thence along the coast Southward, as far as he

[a] It may be imagined by a fastidious critick, that this expression is incorrect; Herodotus found fault with the term *Hyperboreans;* as if, says he, there could be any people *above* or *beyond* the North! The observation, however, is perhaps *hypercritical.* In the present instance, the Saxon expression of King Alfred is much more elegant and correct than that of his modern translator: literally, "That he of all the Northern men the Northern-most abode." *J. I.*

[b] The word *lang*, well denoting the extreme *length* of Norway, is omitted in Mr. Barrington's edition, as well as in the Oxford edition of 1678, though it is there properly translated, "dixit terram illam Occidentalem *longè* versus Aquilonem esse *porrectam.*" Mr. Barrington, however, translates the passage with abundance of confusion and contradiction: "The land of *the Northmen* is *due North* from *that sea.*" In which short sentence there are *three* mistakes: a proof of the importance of a single word, and that an adjective and a monosyllable! *J. I.*

[c] "Þa for he norÞryhte be Þæm lande," which is not fully translated; "atque *ea propter* se recta versus septentrionem esse profectum." See the Oxford edition, by the Scholars of University College. *D. B.*—See also the notes of the ingenious Mr. Forster, sub initium. *J. I.*

[d] Or to the left. *D. B.*—The *larboard* according to the present nautical phrase. *J. I.*

[e] The words in the original are, "oÞÞe sio sæ in on Þæt land he nyste hwæÞer," which in the Latin translation run, "Nescire autem se num infra terram illam *sit* mare;" but the objection to this translation is, that there is no word in the Saxon to be rendered *sit.* *D. B.*—The greatest objection is, that the word hwæÞer has been misunderstood, which in this place signifies *whither*, or *how far*, *quousque;* not *whether*, *utrum*, *necne*, *num*, &c. Mr. Barrington's translation is therefore right in the present instance. This *inland* sea is the Cwen-sea. *J. I.*

[f] By this the land and inland sea before-mentioned are plainly alluded to. *D. B.*

could

could sail in five days. There lay then a great river[g] a long way up in the land, into the mouth of which they entered[h], because they durst not proceed beyond the river from an apprehension of hostilities[i]; for the land was all inhabited on the other side of the river. Ohthere, however, had not met with any inhabited land before this since he first set out from his own home. All the land to his right, during his whole voyage, was uncultivated, and without inhabitants, except a few fishermen, fowlers, and hunters[k]; all of whom were Finlanders; and he had nothing but the wide sea on his left all the way. The Biarmians[l], indeed, had well cultivated their land; though Ohthere and his crew durst not enter upon it; but the land of the Tornè-Finnas[l] was all waste, and it was only occasionally inhabited by hunters, and fishermen, and fowlers.

"The Biarmians told him many stories, both about their own land[m] and about the other countries around them; but Ohthere knew not how much truth there was in them, because he had not an opportunity of seeing with his own eyes. It seemed, however, to him, that the Finlanders and the Biarmians spoke nearly the same language. The principal object of his voyage, indeed, was already gained; which was, TO INCREASE THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAND[n]; and in pursuit of the horse-whales, because they have very excellent bone in their teeth[o], some of which they brought to the King; and their hides are good for ship-

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[g] The river Dvina, near Archangel. *J. I.*

[h] I must here object again to the Latin translation of the following words, "Þa dyrdon hy up in on Þa ea," viz. "ad ejus ostia se substitisse," which is by no means the sense of the passage. *D. B.*—*They turned in upon the river*, without landing on the coast. *J. I.*

[i] "Metu incolarum," Lat. transl. "for unfriþe," Sax. *i. e.* for want of *free* passport, or permission. They therefore conversed with the natives from the ship. *J. I.*

[k] Ohthere had before explained this resort to have been only occasional. *D. B.*

[l] Mr. Lye, in his Saxon Dictionary, refers to this word, and renders it *Tartari!* *D. B.*—Our Saxon and English *word-books* are too frequently but blind guides. Tornea-Lapmark and Finmark, both which, perhaps, are to be understood by *the land of the Terfennas*, or Tornè-Finlanders, are very little cultivated to this day. Between the Bothnic gulf and the Sea are immense forests, the clearing of which might very much improve the climate of those Northern regions, and open a new field for the industry of man. *J. I.*

[m] It must be owned, that this rather contradicts what is mentioned in the preceding period. *D. B.*—This apparent contradiction arises from the obscurity of the original, which, I think, may be removed by a little attention. See note [i] above. *J. I.*

[n] Hence we may conclude, that it was but little known at that time. The original words in the Saxon are, "Swiþost he for Þider to ecan Þæs landes sceawunge;" the last word *(shewing)* being mistaken, and printed sceapunge *(shaping)*, from the similarity of the Saxon þ to p, Mr. Barrington has erroneously translated the passage thus: "He went the rather, and *shaped* his course to *each* of these countries, on account of the horse-whales," &c. as if he had made only a *customary* voyage to Finland and Biarmia! The verb eacan also, which signifies to *eke*, or *increase*, seems to have been confounded with the modern pronoun *each*, which, however, in Saxon is ælc, elc, &c. It is moreover remarkable, that the words are not translated at all in the Latin version of Sir John Spelman: "Ipsum verò has regiones præcipuè adiisse, *cupiendorum Hippopotomorum gratiâ*," &c! Yet the passage appears too easy and obvious to be misunderstood, and at the same time so important, that it might well serve as a motto to every voyage of discovery, every active and public-spirited enterprize, undertaken to *shew* to mankind more clearly and completely the knowledge of distant lands! In this point of view the Periplus of OHTHERE becomes important; and we may consider him, perhaps, as THE FIRST NAVIGATOR THAT SAILED ROUND THE NORTH CAPE, of which the antients knew nothing! Yet, though the history of his discoveries has been dignified and immortalized by the pen of ALFRED, his glory has been hitherto diminished by the inattention of Englishmen to the treasures that are concealed in their antient language; and the mere circumstance of mistaking *one letter* for another, has hitherto deprived Ohthere of the credit of having undertaken one of the most daring and perilous voyages of discovery ever accomplished by man!

[o] It is said, that one of these teeth in the 16th century sold for a ruble. Hakluyt, vol. I. p. 230. *D. B.*—They *held* it at a ruble, as a common price. Vid. loc. cit. *J. I.*

ropes. This sort of whale is much less than the other kinds; it is not longer, commonly, than seven ells; but in his own country (Ohthere says) is the best whale-hunting; there the whales are eight-and-forty ells long, and the largest[p] fifty? of these, he said, he once killed (six in company) sixty[q] in two days. He was a very rich man in the possession of those animals in which their principal wealth consists; namely, such as are naturally wild. He had then, when he came to seek the King[r], six hundred deer, all tamed by himself, and not purchased. They call them rein-deer. Of these six were stall-reins, or decoy-deer[s], which are very valuable amongst the Finlanders, because they catch the wild-deer with them.

"Ohthere himself was amongst the first men in the land, though he had not more than twenty rother-beasts[t], twenty sheep, and twenty swine; and the little that he ploughed he ploughed with *horses*. The annual revenue of these people consists chiefly in a certain tribute which the Finlanders yield them[u]. This tribute is derived from the skins of animals, feathers of various birds, whale-bone, and ship-ropes, which are made of whales' hides and of seals. Every one pays according to his substance; the wealthiest man amongst them pays only the skins of fifteen marterns, five rein-deer skins, one bear's skin, ten bushels of feathers, a cloak of bear's or otter's skin, two ship-ropes (each sixty ells long), one made of whale's, and the other of seal's skin.

"Ohthere moreover said, that the land of the Northmen was very long and very narrow; all that is fit either for pasture or ploughing lies along the sea-coast; which, however, is in some parts very cloddy; along the Eastern side are wild moors, extending a long way up parallel to the cultivated land. The Finlanders inhabit these moors; and the cultivated land is broadest to the Eastward; and, altogether, the more Northward it lies, the more narrow it is. Eastward it may perhaps be sixty miles broad; in some places

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[p] Mæstan, very improperly rendered in the Latin translation *nonnullæ*. *D. B.*

[q] I conceive that syxa should be a second time repeated here, instead of syxtig, or sixty; it would then only be asserted, that *six* had been taken in two days, which is much more probable than sixty. *D. B.*—The translator of the Periplus in *Hakluyt* understands the passage as implying, that *six men together* slew sixty in two days. This sense, which is easy and obvious, removes the difficulty; I have, therefore, adopted it in the present translation. *J. I.*

[r] The modest omission of the name of Alfred here, is no inconsiderable proof, among many others, that this is the genuine work of that incomparable monarch. The name of Alfred is mentioned but once. *J. I.*

[s] The Saxon word is stæl-hranas; and we apply, even to this day, the word *stale* to a dead bird, which is placed on a tree in a living attitude, surrounded with lime-twigs, in order to entice the wild ones. *D. B.*—The reader must weigh this note with caution, lest he should suppose the rein-deer above-mentioned were *dead*, *stale*, and *putrid*, with which the Finlanders caught the wild deer. The word denotes those rein-deer that were kept in *stalls*, or trained for the purposes of deer-*stealing*. Vid. Ol. Magn. lib. xvii. cap. 28, *et seqq.* *J. I.*

[t] I have retained this word, because it is still used and understood in many counties—particularly where the modern system of *severally* and *inclosure* has not superseded the old practice of *common pasturage*. The subsequent observation, which King Alfred makes with some degree of astonishment, that the little land which Ohthere ploughed *he ploughed with* HORSES, is a very curious and striking proof of the preference given to OXEN in this country, even in the NINTH CENTURY! Is there any thing *new* then in the suggestions *of* modern agriculturists in favour of this preference? I remember only one passage of antiquity, in which the use of *horses* instead of *oxen* is at all countenanced. It is in that beautiful chorus in the Antigone of Sophocles, in which he describes the wonderful operations of MAN! Among the rest, he is said to subdue the earth, ἵππειον γενεὰ πωλεύων, (ver. 349.) which the Scholiast, however, explains by ἡμιόνοις, *mules*; as if he could not suppose Sophocles to be so bad an agriculturist as to recommend the noble race of horses, when mules or oxen would answer the purpose better. Αἱ γάρ τε βοῶν προφερέστεραι εἰσιν, Ἐλκέμεναι νειοῖο βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον. Hom. Τινὲς δὲ (says the Scholiast, as if recollecting an exception to a general custom), ΙΠΠΟΙΣ χρῶνται εἰς ἀροτριασμόν. Vid. Schol. in locum. *J. I.*

[u] This is now exacted from the Finlanders by Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. See the interesting account of the "Ambassage of Dr. Giles Fletcher, &c." in the year 1588. *J. I.*

broader;

broader; about the middle, thirty miles, or somewhat more; and Northward, Ohthere says, where it is narrowest, it may be only three miles across from the sea to the moors; which, however, are in some parts so wide, that a man could scarcely pass over them in two weeks, though in other parts perhaps in six days[w]. Then parallel with this land Southward is Sweoland[x], on the other side of the moors, extending quite to the Northward[y]; and, running even with the Northern part of it, is Cwenaland. The Cwenas[z] sometimes make incursions against the Northmen over these moors, and sometimes the Northmen on them; there are very large meres of fresh water beyond the moors, and the Cwenas carry their ships[a] over land into the meres, whence they make depredations on the Northmen; they have ships that are very small and very light.

"Ohthere said, that the shire[b] which he inhabited is called Halgoland[c]. He says, that no human being abode in any fixed habitation to the *North* of him[d]. There is a port to the *South* of this land, which is called Skiringes-heal. Thither he said that a man could not sail in a month, if *he lay by in the night*[e], and every day had a fair wind; and all the while he shall sail along the coast; and on his right hand first is Iser-

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[w] These very minute particulars seem plainly to be taken down by Ælfred, from Ohthere's own mouth, as he corrects himself most scrupulously, in order to inform the King with accuracy. *D. B.*—This survey of Ohthere is a curious remnant of Northern topography. *J. I.*

[x] Now *Swe-den;* as if the inhabitants were a mixture of Sweon and Denè (or Danes). *J. I.*

[y] *i. e.* Northmanna-land, Ohthere's own country. *D. B.*—From several particulars contained in this minute description of North-manna-land, or the land of the Northmen, it is evident that Halgoland, the country of Ohthere, was a distinct territory, independent of what is now called Norway; and even to this day, Helgeland forms a separate district, situated between Trondheim on the South side, and the lands still called Nordlands on the North. Mr. Barrington seems to have confounded it with Northmanna-land, which was a general term, comprehending both Norway and Helgoland; *the land of the Northmen.* *J. I.*

[z] Whether the Cwenas, or *Queens*, a word which in the original Cimbric and Islandic signifies *women* as well as *fair men*, were not in earlier times the same with the Scythian Amazons of Herodotus and other antient writers, may be worthy of consideration. In the elegant language of Sweden the *fair* sex are all, without exception, called *quin-folk* to this day, without any exclusive restriction of the word to *royalty*. The Samoyedes are described by Dr. Giles Fletcher, as "naturally beardlesse; and therefore the men are hardly discerned from the women by their lookes." Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. I. p. 491. *J. I.*

[a] These *ships* were probably the same with the small boats, called coracles, which are used both on the Towy and the Wye. They make them near Monmouth, not to weigh above 45lb. and they are easily, therefore, carried on a fisherman's back over shallows. *D. B.*

[b] That is, the *share*, division, or district, of Northmannaland, situated between Norway, properly so called, and Finmark, or Terfinnaland, as Ohthere calls the land beyond him. *J. I.*

[c] "The land was all full of little islands, and that innumerable, which were called Ægeland and *Halgeland*, in lat. 66 deg. N." Hakluyt, vol. I. p. 235, where the following note is inserted in the margin: "In this land dwelt Ochther, as it seemeth." *D. B.*

[d] It should seem that this is to be understood as confined to Halgeland, as the port to the South, which follows, *plainly* relates to the same province. *D. B.*—This is *plainly* impossible; see the context, and the notes which follow hereafter. *J. I.*

[e] The word in the original is wicode, which is rendered "cursum sistens;" but it properly signifies *to go back*, and not stop*. I cannot, therefore, but think that it should be wacode†, and the meaning would then be, that this port was distant a month's sail, if the vessel continued its course both by day and night. As for this port, called Scirinnges-heal, in order to find out what place is hereby intended, we should suppose it

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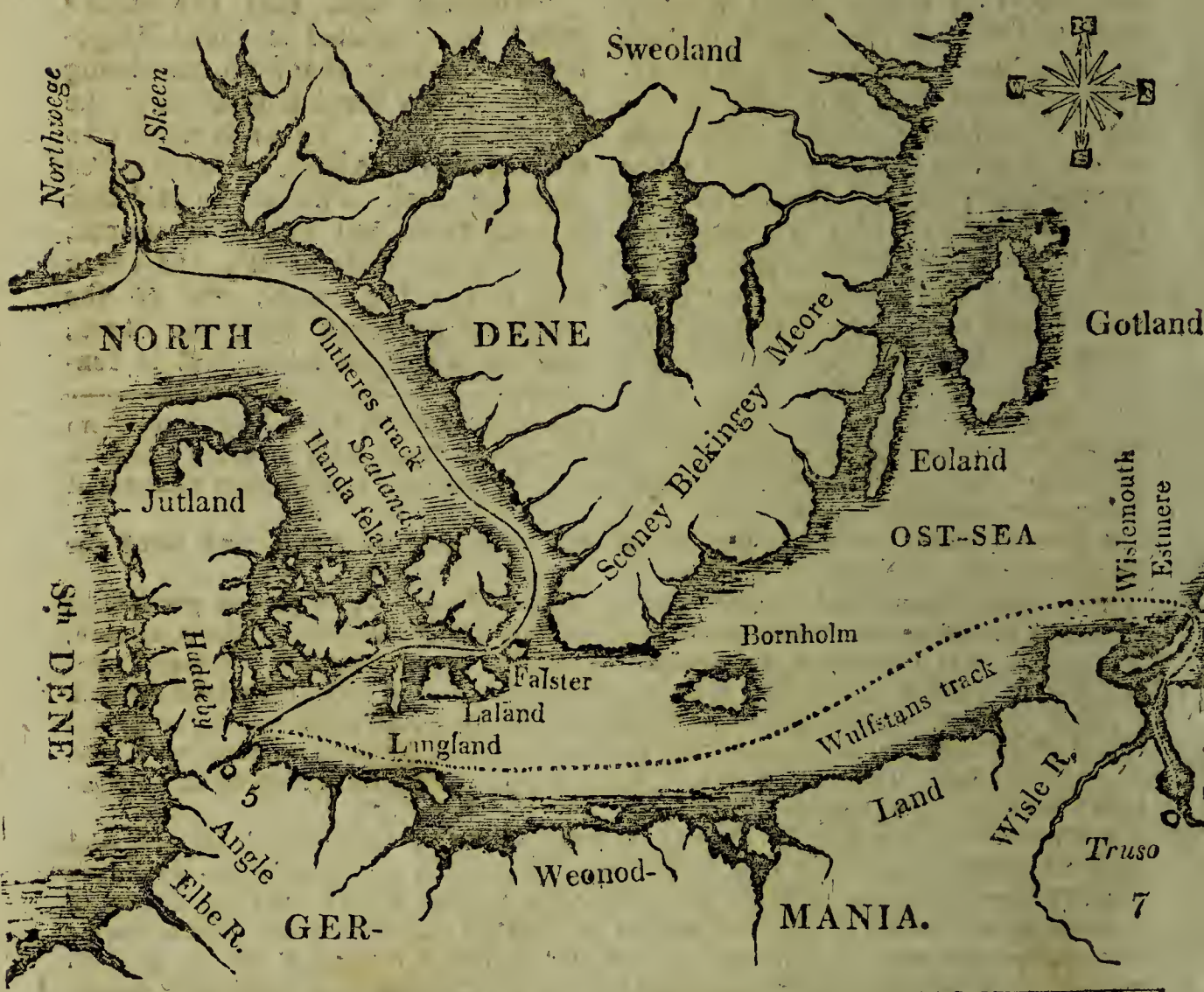
* There is no instance, I believe, of this signification. Lye improperly gives *recedere* with *vac*-illare. *J. I.*

† If so, many persons will deny the connexion between this word and the Latin "*vig*-ilare." In the old Saxon, vowels are as little to be depended upon as the Masoretic points in Hebrew. *J. I.*

to

LAND[f], and the Islands which are between Iseland and this land. Then this land[g] continues quite to Skiringes-heal; and all the way on the left is NORWAY. To the South of Skiringes-heal a great sea[h] runs up a vast way into the country, and is so wide, that no man can see across it. (Jutland is opposite on the other side, and then Sealand.) This sea lies many hundred miles up into the land. [*See the annexed Map.*]



to be pronounced *Shiringes*-heal; for *sc*, followed by the vowels *i* and *e* (and sometimes by others), seems always to have been pronounced by the Saxons, as it is by the Italians in the word *Sciolto*, pronounced *Shiolto* *. Thus we pronounce scip *ship*, sciell *shell*, scild *shield*, scina *shin*, scire *shire*, fiscas *fish*, &c. *D. B.*—And like the *sch* of the Germans. This accounts for the apparent dissimilarity between Scytas, Sax. *Scots*, or *Scottish*men, which the Greeks wrote Σκυθαι, and the softer pronunciation of our present language in the verb *to shoot*, scytan, Sax. The second age of mankind, according to Epiphanius, was Σκυθισμος, the age of *archery*. See also Herodotus. Hence it is, that so many parts of the globe are described by historians as being originally inhabited by *Scythians*. The Hippotoxotæ gave rise to the fable of the Centaurs. Scotland and Shetland still retain the Scythian name. *J. I.*

[f] I suspect, that the true reading in the original, instead of Ira-land, which in the time of King Alfred would have been called Scotland, should be Isa-land, Iseland, or, as it is sometimes improperly written, Iceland. How frequently the Saxon letters ȝ and ƿ have been confounded and interchanged, is well known to every person conversant in the language. As Ohthere sailed from Halgoland, Iseland was the first land to his right, and then the islands of Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney, between Iseland and this land (*i. e.* England), then this land continued still on his right hand, till he entered the Baltic, which he soon afterwards describes very accurately, as running up many hundred miles into the land, and so wide that no man could see over it. Yet Mr. Barrington translates, "the *sea of Sillende* lies *many miles* up," &c.! *J. I.*

[g] *i. e.* England; for King Alfred must be supposed to be here speaking. *J. I.*

[h] *i. e.* the East-sea; the Baltic, or Beltic; including the Great and Little *Belts*, the Sound, Cattegat, Skager-rack, &c. together with the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Livonia. SKIRING'S-HEAL, or *the port of Skiring*, seems to be the same with the modern town of SKI'EEN, on the Southern coast of Norway. ÆT-HÆTHUM, *i. e. by the heaths*, has been since called by the Danes HADDEBY. *J. I.*

Ohthere

Ohthere further says, that he sailed in five days from Skiringes-heal to that port which men call Æt-Hæthum, which stands between the Winedæ, the Saxons, and the Angles, and is subject to the Danes. When he sailed to this place from Skiringes-heal, Denmark was on his left, and on his right the wide sea, for three days; and for the two days before he came to Hæthum, on his right hand was Jutland, Sealand, and many Islands; ALL WHICH LANDS WERE INHABITED BY THE ENGLISH, BEFORE THEY CAME HITHER[i]; and for these two days the Islands which are subject to Denmark were on his left[k]."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

OBSERVING in your last Number, in the review of Dr. Bell's Madras School, some reflections on the system of education practised by Mr. Lancaster, I cannot refrain from offering you the following remarks:

In the first place, Mr. Lancaster's system is represented as intended to exclude Religion, and therefore had been subject to the serious objections of persons well qualified to judge of the importance of religious instruction. Now, Mr. Urban, so far is this from being the case, that the utmost pains are taken by Mr. L. to inculcate in the minds of children, the strictest regard to moral and religious truth. The BIBLE is the *only* school-book made use of; and it is not only used as the lessons of the different classes, but select portions are statedly read aloud, while all the children in the school sit in silence, desisting from their various occupations. It is a striking fact, and to the honour of Mr. Lancaster's care of the morals of the youth instructed at his school, that in the course of 10 years, out of more than 4000 who have been there educated, not one has ever been charged with an offence in any of our criminal courts.

It is also stated, that it has been discovered and *acknowledged*, that all the valuable parts of Mr. L's system was borrowed from Dr. Bell's plan. This again I must state to be incorrect; for no part of Mr. L's plan of education is similar to Dr. Bell's, except the writing in sand, as practised by the little children; but this Mr. L. himself has acknowledged in all his publications. The other parts of Mr. L's system, both as to the order of his school, the various branches and modes of instruction, are totally different from, and never formed any part of, the Madras system. I think, Sir, that justice demands this statement, as being due to a man who has received, and still retains, the patronage and regard of his Sovereign, and has been useful to thousands of the rising generation. JUSTITIA.

In answer to W. W. A. we can only join with him in wishing that some able person would take upon him the task of completing Mr. Shaw's "History of Staffordshire;" for which very ample materials remain in the hands of his near Relations.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXVII.

TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.

Surveyed 1808.

ROUND CHURCH. A common appellation given to those Churches among us, built by the Knights Templars, in honour of the Holy Temple or Sepulchre at Jerusalem. There are several still in the kingdom; as, London, Cambridge, Northampton, Maplestead in Essex, &c. The principal of these edifices is in the Temple, London, usually called the Temple Church; which, from its high antiquity (date 1185), most curious construction, and singular elegance of design, certainly deserves a better fate than is at present its lot, as the following survey will sufficiently demonstrate.

Plan. Western part, or Nave, circular, diameter, say 57 feet. Six clusters of four columns, in the centre of the Nave, support six arches; in the wall of the surrounding Aile, 12

[i] This clears up most decisively the doubts in Camden's Preface, p. clviii. with regard to the situation of the Angles. *D. E.*—The Danes afterwards took possession of these lands. *J. I.*—— [k] These were the Islands of Moen, Falster, Læland, Langland; &c. some of which are mentioned immediately after in the account of Wulfstan's voyage. I trust this part of Alfred's geography must be interesting to every English reader, particularly when he considers the frequent operations of our navy in the Baltic during the present most eventful contest. *J. I.*

arches;

arches; between each, one column. In the Western arch, the grand entrance, three arches Eastwards enter into the Choir; in the other eight arches are as many windows. In the lower part of the arch, due South, is a small doorway; and in the arch succeeding to the right, a modern square-headed door-way broke in. Two large modern monuments, with statues, and several small mural monuments, stuck about the walls, columns, &c. The centrical clusters of columns, in their lower halves, hid by panneled oak boxes; an organ-case fills the centre arch-way, and glass-framed contrivances and doors fill the two side archways entering into the Choir. In the pavement, many old grave-stones; some plain, others with indents of crosses and figures, and one with a brass of the wife of "John Hare, 1601." Upon the pavement is laid two distinct series of statues, four in one, and five in the other series, with one ornamented stone coffin. These statues are of very remote sculpture, may be called fine, and the costume in the armours and dresses curious to a degree; they are in good preservation,

I cannot forbear expressing a surmise, that these statues were not always in the situation they now occupy, and for many reasons. First, We have rarely any instances of statues like these laid on pavements, and in many respects so close one to the other, that the arms and draperies of one lie over that of the other. Second, They are in no chronological order, as the costume of the last statue is perhaps more remote than that of the first. Third, Some of the statues shew vestiges of ornamented slabs under them; many have their feet supported by lions; and all are seen with their heads resting on cushions, circumstances common in tomb memorials. Thus, I suspect, that when the Church was to be what they called *improved*, in the latter end of the seventeenth century, these statues were then remaining on their proper tombs, on each side the Choir, as there is still one tomb with the statue of a Bishop (coeval with the costume of these in question) to be met with in the South Aile. Therefore, as pew lumber, &c. was judged more necessary than sculptural relicks, they were taken down, and disposed of to the *best advantage*, in the way we now find them.

Description of the Statues.

I. Cross-legged; right arm on the breast, left holding the shield, charged with rays, on a diamond ground; helmet, ring armour, and surcoat. Geoffrey de Magnaville, 1148.—II. Cross-legged, sheathing the sword, shield slung on the left arm, charged with a lion rampant; ring armour, and surcoat. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, 1216.—III. Cross-legged, the arms in the usual devotional attitude; shield slung on the left arm, charged with three water-budgets. The head is uncovered, the ring armour being brought down on the shoulders in drapery, forming thereby a kind of collar for the neck. The ring armour is composed of entwined circles (the ring armour to all the other statues are wrought with half circles), excepting on the knees, which are covered with plates, and surcoat. Robert Ross, 1215.—IV. Cross-legged, both arms crossed on the breast; shield slung on the left arm (not charged with any bearings; all the other knights' shields evince the same deficiency), ring armour and surcoat. Round the head a plain wreath. William Plantagenet, 1256*. —V. Stone coffin, ridged, forming thereby a cross, ornamented with animals' heads and foliage.—VI. Not cross-legged; holds the sword drawn, with the point downwards; shield slung on the left arm, ring armour, and surcoat; feet supported by a lion. On each side the cushions under the head, much foliage.—VII. Not cross-legged; right arm on the breast, shield on the left arm; ring armour and surcoat.—VIII. Not cross-legged; the arms in the usual devotional attitude; shield on the left arm, ring armour, and surcoat. It is remarkable the sword is suspended on the right side.—IX. Cross-legged, and drawing the sword; shield slung on the left arm, ring armour, and surcoat; feet treading on a dragon. Emblem, the religious soldier conquering the enemies of the Christian Church.—X. Cross-legged; right arm on the breast, left arm, on which the

* These names and dates are from Mr. Gough's truly-valuable "Sepulchral Monuments."

shield

shield is slung, resting on the sword; ring armour, and surcoat.

From this description it will be perceived, that these statues are not alone interesting, as four of them are ascertained by name and date; but in finding the attitudes much varied, and some in a way no where else to be met with.

Near the West Doorway is a paltry modern Font. At the West end of the South Aile of the Choir is a flight of steps, ascending to antient chambers, which are on the South side of the Nave, but now disused.

The Choir, proceeding immediately from the East part of the Nave, to which it in a manner forms a part, is divided into three spacious Ailes, by four clusters of columns on each side the centre Aile, which support five arches on each side likewise. Length, say 87 feet, breadth 58 feet. On each side the Choir, five windows; and at the East end of each Aile, a ditto window. The lower parts of the clusters of columns hid by pews. At the East end, a Wrenéan Corinthian Altar-piece; and nearly the whole of the dado under the windows hid by ditto sort of panneling. In the South Aile, a plain tomb, with the statue of a Bishop; the costume coæval with the statues in the Nave. In the North Aile, the monument of Plowden, 1534; and a monument for Martin, of the same period. Many small mural monuments placed against the columns and on the piers between the windows. In this Aile there is a curious chest, bound with bars of iron. The greater part of the Choir stopped up by the modern common church lumber called pews; and directly before the Altar is placed, in the prevailing new and indecent mode, the pulpit; and, what perhaps is still more reprehensible, a large Buzaglo stove is set up directly before the pulpit!

At the West exterior part of the Nave is a porch added in the Tudor times, if we may judge from its workmanship; and at its West side, a modern elevation in the Saxon style, as it is vainly called, for no less a purpose than that of an Apple-stall! The Porch is now a common thoroughfare.

Elevation. West Front. It shews great part of the circle of the Nave; style, Saxon. It is in two stories, the lower story for the Side-aile, and the upper story for the centre of the Nave. The door of entrance is particularly grand, having on each side three columns with enriched capitals, and between them four demi-columns covered with rich masonic compartments, &c. crowned at top, by way of capitals, with small half statues. The divisions of architraves round the arch, eight; and filled with a profusion of ornaments. This door-way is in excellent preservation. The windows shew columns, but no architrave round their heads. Under the parapet, a succession of blockings, without any ornaments. Between the windows, plain pilasters, which pilasters have had worked against them in later times (for support) buttresses. When that part of this front, South of the West door-way, was *restored*, as it is ridiculously called*, in 1695, a Wrenéan square-headed doorway, with a *kneed* architrave, Doric triglyphs, and pediment, was worked up to an opening broke through the wall and window in the second division to the right; the buttress cut into a Wrenéan piece of Architecture, with inverted scrolls, &c. Wrenéan style architraves to the windows. The Saxon blockings to the parapet destroyed, and Doric blockings substituted. In the upper story, where the windows are of plain forms, with pilasters between them, some alterations have been made, yet with caution; but at what period, it is difficult to determine; such as, adding a small buttress to the pilasters, a cornice over the windows and battlements. Before the West door-way the Porch of early Tudor Architecture (as before observed in the Plan); it is groined, communicating by archways, North and South, to and from the Temple. At the West end of the Porch is the whimsical elevation for an Apple-stall, done under the persuasion of its being in the Saxon mode, when the only hint given, and that in the most slovenly manner, is on the architrave round the door-way, in a succession of zig-zag flutings, instead of zig-zag projecting mouldings. The rest of the upright is wholly common house work. An attempt at groining has also been entered upon, but from the strange oblique direction of the plan, and the

* See a Tablet on the new work to this purpose.

obvious

obvious ignorance of the *designer*, the trial has miserably failed. It is surely a lamentable circumstance to find so much of the Nave of the Church shut out from view by hovels, for occupations the most mean and despicable.

East Front. Early Pointed Style. The aspect is grand, though much altered and contaminated; or, as the inscriptions on the walls have it, "repaired and beautified 1726 and 1736." The elevation is made in three divisions for the body and side-ailes of the Choir by buttresses; the windows in each division are formed with three plain lights, united into one general figure: to each light (the centre one being higher than the others) are columns and architraves to the heads. Above the windows, a plain modern (date as above) cornice. The gables to each division new cased, and the small windows within them, lighting the roofs, new cut; and upon the points of each pediment to the gables, a Wrenéan *fluted urn, with a flame issuing out of the neck thereof!*

North Front. A continuation of buttresses and windows, same as those in the East Front. Cornice with blockings, and the parapet modern.

South Front. In design similar to the North Front; but the windows most shamefully despoiled, a short time back, of their columns and architraves; and a few despicable dressings stuck up round the heads of the windows, by way of finish. The cornice and parapet modern, in like manner as on the North Front.

To carry on the measure of contempt evinced against this famous structure, the greater part of the basement of this latter Front is blocked up, like the Nave, by a continuation of similar sheds, and other vulgar erections.

In a small staircase belonging to one of the above *premises*, is *left open* to view a curious window with columns, giving light, and a gaze into one of the antient chambers hinted at in the Plan; it has columns at the angles, supporting groins; there are also in the walls, recesses, &c.

(The Interior of the Church in our next.)

From the information of a friend who was deeply engaged this summer in making views of Durham Cathedral, it is proper to state, that the East front of the great centre Tower has been *compoed*, in defiance to the "warnings," from all quarters, of the perishable nature of the material; and that the roof (ah, cruel, cruel!) has been lowered, the lead (I will not say purloined, but) disposed of, and slate substituted! Thus is a noble, grand, and appropriate portion of the building done away; a measure fearfully giving note of the dreadful preparation that is to follow, as has been but too truly and specifically set down by J. C. in his Survey of this Cathedral, vol. LXXI. p. 1091.

AN ARCHITECT.

SAXON AND DANISH CAMPS.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the accounts we have of the numerous Camps, described in different parts of this country, some are attributed to the Romans, and others to the Saxons and Danes. That there are many remains of Roman Camps, I have not the least doubt. Their progressive conquest of the Island, as well as strong posts required for their armies to keep it in subjection, must have given occasion to their making a great number. In this particular they seem to have been far more attentive than any other nation, either before or since their time. But whether this was the case with the Saxons or Danes is not so certain. They would, no doubt gladly occupy the strong Camps they found in the country ready-made to their hands; but is it a matter confirmed by historical facts, that either the Saxons or Danes were used to fortify their Camps with similar ramparts and ditches? I know that all irregular Camps are attributed to these latter people; but there is reason to think the Romans made Camps in all forms, according to the figure of any eminence which they might choose to occupy; but the square or oblong was the figure they preferred, where the ground would permit.

Yours, &c. T. R.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We would gladly oblige Dr. HARRINGTON; but cannot afford room.

Dr. LETTSOM's Fifty-sixth Letter on Prisons in our next; with "A STRANGER;" L. L.; the Notes from LUDLOW; S. WOLMER; A CLERGYMAN; A PROTESTANT DISSENTER; "THE AUTHOR OF THE MEDICAL SPECTATOR," &c. &c.

142. *Tales from* Shakspeare, *designed for the Use of Young Persons. By* Charles Lamb. *Embellished with Copper Plates.* 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* Hodgkins. 1807.

THESE very pretty Tales certainly deserved an earlier notice, but the volumes were accidentally mislaid. Although the public taste has long since decided in their favour, we cannot withhold our testimony of their merit. The substance of the play from which each story is taken is ingeniously compressed into a short tale, which conveys a very just idea of the spirit and fancy of our immortal Bard; and even the language is introduced where it can be admissible; so that these Tales may very justly be considered as an introduction to the young pupil to the perusal of Shakspeare, and may interest the mind at an age when the Plays themselves cannot be properly appreciated.

143. *The Travels of* Bertrandon de la Brocquiere, *Counsellor and First Esquire Carver to* Philip le Bon, *Duke of* Burgundy, *to* Palestine, *and his Return from* Jerusalem *over-land to* France, *during the Years* 1432 *and* 1433. *Extracted and put into modern* French *from a Manuscript in the National Library at* Paris, *and published by M.* le Grand D'Aussy, *in the Fifth Volume of the* Memoires de l'Institute. *Translated by* Thomas Johnes, *Esq. At the* Hafod *Press.* Longman and Co. 1807. 1 *Vol.* 8*vo.*

THIS additional proof of the indefatigable industry and partiality to literature of Mr. Johnes is, we are sorry to find, dedicated "To the memory of his much-beloved sister, Elizabeth, wife of John-Hanbury Williams, Esq. of Coldbrook, Monmouthshire, who exchanged the present life for a better on the 21st March 1806." This domestic calamity, added to the recent destruction of the noble mansion at Hafod, and the consequent loss of an invaluable literary treasure, was enough to shake the fortitude of the sternest philosopher; but we are happy to find, that, though Mr. Johnes must deeply feel such deprivations, he is superior to the weakness of sinking under the inflictions of misfortune.

A very good engraving in wood of a sarcophagus, which we suppose represents that erected to the memory of Mrs. Williams, faces the following lines:

"The mortal remains of the affectionate Relative whose name is recorded in the preceding page, and whose virtues will live, to his latest breath, in the remembrance of the Translator of the following work, are deposited in the church of Llanfoyst, in Monmouthshire;—where, on a monument erected to her memory by her most disconsolate husband, is inscribed the elegant epitaph (composed by the Rev. William Shepherd, of Gatacre, in the county of Lancaster) which has appeared in our present volume, p. 341.

The Preliminary Discourse, which appears to be a translation from the French of D'Aussy, though we are not decidedly told so, contains a concise and entertaining account of the numerous travels of Frenchmen, who seem to have excelled the natives of other countries in exploring various regions, and preserving their observations for the benefit of their posterity. Of those, Rutilius Claudius Numatianus was the first; but his work is incomplete. This person passed from Rome to Gaul, by sea, in the fifth century; consequently, his information is confined to the mere observations of a coasting voyage; and, as he thought proper to give them in the elegiac measure, they are far from being satisfactory. However, his countrymen are indebted to him for a curious account of a salt-marsh, and for an anecdote of the burning of the books of the Sibyls at Rome, by order of Stilico.

The next traveller was Arculfus, a Gallic bishop, who made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem about the year 505, and wishing to communicate his observations and adventures to the world, he employed an abbot, named Adamanus, a native of Scotland, to arrange his notes and verbal information. The work thus produced is intituled "De Locis Sanctis," and consists of three books, and has been printed by Gretser, and afterwards by Mabillon. The reader looks in vain for a detail of manners, laws, and customs, in "De Locis Sanctis;" which contains little more than a tedious repetition of the various relicks and other excitements to devotion the Bishop met with in the course of his pilgrimage. But this circumstance must in candour be allowed to be the fault of the age, rather than of the individuals concerned in the work; for, such was the enthusiasm of the times with respect to pilgrimages,

grimages, that it is highly probable nothing could be more acceptable to the Publick than the good Bishop's account of the column to which the suffering Messiah was tied to be scourged; "of the lance that pierced his side; of his shroud; of a stone on which he knelt to pray;" and many other relicks of the last portion and acts of the life of the mild Jesus.

It appears, from the multiplicity of superstitious objects described, that, though the usurpers of the Holy Land rejected the mission of Christ, they did not scruple to invent means to attract the Christians of Europe to their territories, who were thus made to pay a willing tribute for kissing and touching substances which they supposed had been used by the Author of their Religion. It would be singular indeed that any writer should produce a book which did not at least accidentally contain some new information; and perhaps it was through this cause that we are able to glean two particulars worthy of attention from the labours of Arculfus and Adamanus. The first relates to that ferocious animal the crocodile, which were so numerous, when the former visited Alexandria, in the lower part of the Nile, that cattle, horses, or asses, were seized the instant they approached the borders of the river to satisfy their thirst. At present, it is universally agreed, by travellers in that region, that the crocodile is confined to Upper Egypt, very little seen at Cairo, and never between that place and the sea.

The second applies to the island of Pharos, where Ptolemy Philadelphus erected a tower, which he caused to be illuminated by vivid fires, to serve as a beacon to the mariners who passed near the island, and which received the name of Phares. After the period when Ptolemy flourished, the island was connected with the neighbouring land by a mole that had a bridge at each extremity; which was completed by Cleopatra, who removed the bridges. In short, it is known, says our Translator, "that at this day the whole island is connected with the main land; nevertheless, our Prelate speaks of it, in his time, as if it were still an island: '*In dextrâ parte portus parva insula habetur, in quâ maxima turris, est quam, in communi, Græci et Latini, ex ipsius rei usu, Pharum vocitaverunt.*' He must doubtless have been mistaken; but probably, at the time he saw it, the mole only existed, and the immense quantities of earth which make it part of the continent have been since added; and he did not perhaps consider a dyke made by the hand of man capable of preventing an island from being what Nature had formed it."

It is impracticable to follow Mr. Johnes through his useful and entertaining sketch of the antient French tourists in the manner which it deserves and we would wish; we shall therefore only mention the most important particulars, and recommend the whole to the attentive perusal of our Readers. Hetton, monk and abbot of Richenou, and afterwards bishop of Basil, was sent, in 811, to Constantinople by Charlemagne, as his ambassador. This prelate published an account of his mission; but, unfortunately, every copy of his MS. is either lost or effectually hidden from our knowledge. Mabillon luckily rescued a work from oblivion of something later date, written in 870 by a monk named Bernard, who went through the same region explored by Arculfus, but by another route. His labours, however, were productive of no other information than that several new miracles had been invented in the interval; except that he mentions the Christians and Pagans had conjointly established two caravansaries for their use in crossing the Desart. As an instance of the ridiculous superstition of these remote periods, and the absurd falsehoods which it prompted, we shall quote a passage from this Introduction relating to the assertions of Eginhard, the historian of Charlemagne, who made a pilgrimage to St. Michael's mount, in France.

"In regard to this last, he observes, that it is situated on a rock, on the shore of the coast of Normandy, and washed twice a day, at high water, by the waves of the sea. But he adds, that on the feast of the Saint, the access to the rock and to the chapel remains free; and that the Ocean forms, like the Red Sea in the time of Moses, two great walls, between which the passage remains perfectly dry; and that this miracle only takes place on this day, and lasts the whole of it."

The thirteenth century produced two extraordinary events, the irruption

tion of the Tartars into Europe, where they committed the most dreadful ravages throughout whole kingdoms, and the frantic project of Innocent the IVth to dissuade those barbarians from pursuing their atrocities, and to invite them to accept of the Christian Religion as a substitute for their own. To accomplish this laudable purpose, which can only be condemned from its utter impossibility, he gave letters in charge to a Cordelier, named Jean du Plan de Carpin, and sent him, on Easter-day 1245, on this hopeless errand; which the Sovereign Pontiff seems indeed to have considered as such, for he dispatched a second embassy soon after, under the direction of Ascelin, a preaching friar, who went by another route. The issue of the mission need not be mentioned; but it was productive of a valuable account of the manners and usages of the Tartars, which has, in various ways, been subsequently laid before the publick.

St. Louis repeated the experiment just mentioned, through a deception practised on him in 1248; when, at the island of Cyprus, on his disastrous expedition to Egypt, two persons appeared before him, in the character of embassadors from Tartary, who declared that their prince, Ercalthay, had deputed them to say, himself, the great Khan, and the whole of their courts, had been baptised, and adopted the Christian faith, and were extremely desirous of cultivating his friendship and alliance. Gross and palpable as this must appear to a modern reader, the superstitious monarch was completely duped, and determined to send Andrew Lonjumel, with others, to the new believers. The impostors, whose sole object was to plunder the monarch, assumed the utmost sanctity of manners, and attended all the offices of religion; at the same time intimating that a present of a tent of scarlet cloth would be particularly acceptable to the great Khan. This Louis immediately provided, and had it embroidered with all the mystic symbols of the Roman Catholic faith; to which he added a piece of the true cross, and all the utensils of the altar in silver. Thus provided, the whole cavalcade of the embassy departed for Tartary, where the trick was discovered; but no information was derived from it beyond the knowledge that the Saint was more pious than prudent.

The folly of Louis was conspicuous throughout his unsuccessful crusade and consequent pilgrimages; but it seems almost incredible that he suffered himself to become a dupe, a second time, to the story of Tartarian conversion; and yet it is a fact that he sent similar letters to Sartach, a prince who he was led to believe had embraced the Christian Religion, by a Franciscan friar, named Guillaume Rubruquis; and with similar success, except that the friar found the prince, on whom all the pomp of the sacerdotal office had not the least effect. Rubruquis and his companions, therefore, returned to Syria, which Louis had left. The monk there received an order from his superior to retire to the convent of St. Jean d'Acre; whence he was commanded to write an account of his adventures to the king, then in France; and it is to this circumstance the literary world is indebted for the information obtained on this silly mission.

Two other travellers, Hayton an Armenian, and Mandeville the Englishman, are claimed by M. D'Aussy as French authors, because they wrote in the language of that country. Of the latter the Editor says,

"If we believe him, he embarked on Michaelmas-day in the year 1332, and travelled, during thirty-five years, over the greater part of Asia and Africa. Well, Reader, have the same courage as I have had, and peruse his book; and if you shall allow that he may, perhaps, have seen Constantinople, Palestine, and Egypt, which, however, I am far from warranting, you will remain convinced that, most assuredly, he has never set foot in any of those countries which he describes as blindly; *viz.* Arabia, Tartary, India, Ethiopia, &c."

Having now given the heads of the first part of the Introduction, we shall proceed to the second; in which the Writer gives a slight view of the motives that led to the crusades and various pilgrimages of rich and eminent persons, and those employed about the Court of France. Amongst the latter was Brocquiere, first esquire-carver to the Duke Philippe le Bon, who performed many in Palestine; and, returning indisposed to Jerusalem,

rusalem, formed the daring project of returning to France by land. This scheme appeared impossible to his companions; but Brocquiere demonstrated, by his success, that there are few impediments which may not be surmounted by vigour and resolution. Accordingly, we are told that he appeared before Philippe, in 1433, equipped in the Saracenic habit, on the horse which had enabled him to perform this hazardous undertaking. Brocquiere received the applause he merited; and he was commanded to commit his information relating to the places he passed through to writing. This was accomplished; and it appeared in 1438. A general league for a crusade having taken place, Philippe affected to be the most zealous in assisting his companions in arms; and, proceeding to Lille, he gave a splendid fête, of which Mr. Johnes has introduced an account from D'Aussy's History of the private Life of the French, in a long note. This we recommend to the attention of our Readers, as it forcibly illustrates the mad luxury and extravagance of the times. Were we to pursue this part of the work before us farther, it would compel us to neglect the travels of Brocquiere; and yet we cannot leave it without expressing our approbation of the manner in which considerable historic information is conveyed; besides the entertaining account of several MSS. in the National Library in Paris.

Our Author commences his work in the following words:

"To animate and inflame the hearts of such noble men as may be desirous of seeing the world, and by the order and command of the most high, most powerful, and my most redoubted Lord, Philippe, by the grace of God, Duke of Burgundy, Lorraine, Brabant, and Limbourg, Count of Flanders, Artois, and Burgundy, Palatine of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Namur, Marquis of the Holy Empire, Lord of Friesland, Salines, and Mechlin, I, Bertrandon de la Brocquiere, a native of the duchy of Guienne, Lord de Vieux Chateau, Counsellor and First Esquire-Carver to my aforesaid most redoubted Lord, after recollecting every event, in addition to what I had made an abridgement of in a small book by way of memorandums, have fairly written out this account of my short travels, in order that if any King or Christian Prince should wish to make the conquest of Jerusalem, and lead thither an army over-land, or if any Gentleman should be desirous of travelling thither, each of them may be made acquainted with all the towns, cities, regions, countries, rivers, mountains, and passes, in the districts, as well as the lords to whom they belong, from the duchy of Burgundy to Jerusalem."

It is to be lamented that Brocquiere is so very concise on the state of Rome in 1433; especially as he excites our curiosity by a general expression of delight at viewing "those columns of marble, those statues, and those monuments, as marvelous to see as to describe." At that place, and at every other great town in Europe which he visited, our Traveller carefully mentions the relicks they possessed; and, upon his arrival at Jaffa, he informs us the pardons commenced for pilgrims to the Holy Land. This place was very strong when it belonged to the Christians; but at that time consisted only of a few miserable tents, covered with reeds, used by the pilgrims to protect themselves from the heat of the sun. The harbour was bad and shallow; but the agents of the Sultans of Egypt were stationed there, with interpreters and persons to compel the pilgrims who landed to pay a tribute. The pious Brocquiere lost no time, on his arrival at Jerusalem (where he found the Christians sadly oppressed by the Saracens), in paying his respects to the several holy relicks it possessed. He then determined to visit St. Catherine's, on Mount Sinai, and for this purpose associated with nine other pilgrims. He adds,

"For the information of others, who like myself may wish to visit this country, I shall say that the custom is, to treat with the chief interpreter at Jerusalem, who receives a tax for the Sultan, and one for himself, and then sends to inform the interpreter at Gaza, who, in his turn, negotiates a passage with the Arabians of the Desert. These Arabs enjoy the right of conducting pilgrims; and, as they are not always under due subjection to the Sultan, their camels must be used, which they let to hire at ten ducats a head. The Saracen who at this time held the office of chief interpreter was called Nanchardin. Having received the answer from the Arabs, he assembled us before the chapel, which is at the entrance and on the left of the Holy Sepulchre. He there took down in writing our ages, names, surnames, and a very particular description

description of our persons, and sent a duplicate of this to the chief interpreter at Cairo. These precautions are taken for the security of travellers, and to prevent the Arabs from detaining any of them; but I am persuaded that it is done likewise through mistrust, and through fear of some exchange or substitution that may make them lose the tribute-money."

We cannot help observing, on this part of the work under consideration, that it is corroborated by the recent travels of Mr. Parsons, reviewed in the first part of our present volume, p. 517. When Authors agree at so distant a period, all doubts of plagiarism are prevented, and we read each with unalloyed satisfaction.

Brocquiere and his party brought wine for their use during the journey, and procured all kinds of provision, except biscuit, which they were to have at Gaza. Nanchardin furnished them with a particular interpreter, and asses, and mules, and at length they departed. The second village they passed was St. Abraham, "where our Lord created our first father, Adam," and where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were buried, with their wives. The spot last mentioned was inclosed by a mosque; and this circumstance prevented our Pilgrim from visiting it, as the Saracens immediately destroyed the Christian they found within that or any other of their places of worship, unless he renounced his religion. At Gaza, which is described as situated near the sea, and in a fine country, though on the borders of the Desert, they were shewn the palace of Samson, and the columns of that which he overturned; "but," says Brocquiere, "I dare not affirm that these are the same." Whatever other qualifications the Saracens may have possessed, they seem to have been very deficient in policy, as they made it their constant practice to maltreat the pilgrims who passed through Gaza. Thus our Traveller was compelled thrice to demand justice from the Governor, who, being a Circassian, administered it impartially. The natives wished them to hire asses, for five ducats, to St. Catherine's, at the same time that one might be bought for two. "This conduct was represented to the Governor. For myself," observes the Esquire-Carver, who had hitherto rode on a camel, and had no intention of changing, "I desired they would tell me how I could ride a camel and an ass at the same time. The Governor decided in our favour, and ordered that we should not be forced to hire any asses from the Moucres against our inclinations." Four of the party were taken ill at Gaza, and were left there; and Sir Sanson de Lalaing deserted the remainder; so that it was reduced to Sir Andrew de Toulongeon, Pierre de Vaudrei, Godefroi de Toisi, Jean de la Roe, and Brocquiere. The first two days journey on the Desert was productive of but one adventure, which was the killing of a lizard of the species Monitor; but, on the third, the unfortunate Author was seized with a violent fever. Distressed at this unlucky event, his friends entrusted him to the care of one of their Arabs, who treated him with great humanity, and placed him in the hands of his brethren encamped near the place. These barbarians, affected by his forlorn situation, neither robbed nor insulted him, and endeavoured to relieve him by their mode of cure, which was kneading and pinching his flesh till wearied Nature sunk into a long repose of six hours.

After some farther difficulties he reached Jerusalem, where he found those who had previously left him. There he formed the resolution of returning to France by land, which he kept secret from his friends, two of whom accompanied him in a pilgrimage to Nazareth; at least in an attempt at such; for, upon reaching Acre, they were persuaded to decline it. Of Acre he observes,

"This is a handsome port, deep and well inclosed. The town itself appears to have been large and strong; but at present there do not exist more than 300 houses, situated at one of its extremities, and at some distance from the sea."

From the manner in which he mentions Tyre, Sidon, and Berites, it is evident that those places were then possessed of considerable trade, though they are since so completely decayed. Sir Sanson, who was still kept in ignorance of Brocquiere's project, was prevailed upon by the latter to visit Damascus. When on their way there, they passed a pleasant and fertile valley, intersected by two streams of water,

water, and about a league in breadth, where Noah constructed the ark. Beyond this place, and quite to Damascus, they travelled between mountains, and met with many villages and vineyards.

"But I warn," says Brocquiere, "those who, like me, shall have occasion to make this journey, to take good care of themselves during the night; for, in my life, I never felt such cold. This excess of cold is caused by the fall of the dew; and it is thus throughout Syria. The greater the heat during the day, the more abundant the dew, and the cold of the night."

On their arrival at Damascus they were obliged to perform the usual ceremony of dismounting, as no Christians were permitted to enter the towns of Syria on horseback. This was no sooner done, than they were insulted by a person who struck off Brocquiere's hat. "I own," he adds, "that my first movement was to lift my fist at him;" which he probably would have done, had not their attendant Moucre pushed him aside, and prevented his immediate destruction. This leads him to observe,

"I mention this circumstance to shew that the inhabitants of Damascus are a wicked race, and, consequently, care should be taken to avoid any quarrels with them. It is the same with other Mahomedan countries. I know by experience that you must not joke with them, nor at the same time be afraid, nor appear poor, for then they will despise you; nor rich, for they are very avaricious, as all who have disembarked at Jaffa know to their cost."

The population of Damascus was estimated in 1432 at 100,000 persons; and the Author describes it as commercial and opulent, and next in consequence to Cairo; besides which, it was profusely supplied with water, and contained extensive gardens, producing the best of fruits; but, with all these advantages, it must have been a horrid residence for the Christian merchants, who were shut up in their houses every evening by officers appointed for that purpose; nor could they depart from them in the morning till their gaolers thought proper to open their doors.

When at Baruth the two friends witnessed the celebration of a Moorish feast, which Brocquiere mentions to have been given in their antient manner. It commenced at sun-set; and numerous companies, scattered in groupes, uttered loud cries, and sung their favourite airs; at the same time the guns of the castle were discharged, and the people of the town launched into the air, "*bien hault et bien loing, une maniere de feu plus gros que le plus gros fallot que je veiose oncques allumé.*" This species of fire-works strongly excited Brocquiere's curiosity; and, in answer to his enquiries, he was informed that they made use of it, in naval engagements, to burn the sails of their enemies' vessels. He was equally desirous to acquire the method of making it; and at length, by the intervention of a ducat, obtained the secret; but that he has not thought proper to communicate to his Readers. Soon after this period, our adventurous Knight departed on his perilous journey to France, whither we cannot possibly accompany him in the manner his observations deserve; but we shall point out some few circumstances which we conceive worthy of particular notice. Amongst these is the information that the people between Baruth and Seyde preserved a wood of pine-trees with superstitious care. Of Nazareth but little is said, except that it is situated in a vale formed by two mountains; that the place where the Angel Gabriel came to announce to the Virgin Mary that she would be a mother was in a pitiable state; and that not a fragment remained of the house where she resided when she received the mission.

On his second visit to Damascus, Brocquiere saw the entry of a caravan from Mecca, which was said to consist of 3000 camels. This, according to custom, was considered as a great festival; and, to do honour to the Alcoran, brought by it, the governor, attended by the principal people of the city, went out to meet the cavalcade. "It was enveloped in a silken covering, painted over with Moorish inscriptions; and the camel that bore it was in like manner decorated all over with silk. Four musicians, and a great number of drums and trumpets, preceded this camel, and made a loud noise. In front and around were about 30 men, some bearing cross-bows, others drawn swords, others *small harquebusses, which they fired off every now and then.*" Eight old men followed, who were

were mounted on the finest camels, and persons led horses near them richly caparisoned; a lady, a relation of the Grand Seignior, preceded, who was carried in a litter by two camels; many of the camels were covered with cloth of gold. A person, with whom Brocquiere formed an acquaintance, told him that he had been thrice at Mecca, where the body of Mahomet was inclosed in a circular chapel, open at the summit, through which the shrine was exhibited to the infatuated followers of his doctrines, some of whom actually submitted to lose their eyes, exclaiming, with mad enthusiasm, the world had nothing more deserving of their notice after beholding the remains of their Prophet!

Numerous entertaining passages might be selected from this work, which would contribute to confirm our opinion of its merit; but we think enough has been already said, and quoted, to establish Monsieur Bertrandon de la Brocquiere's claim to public approbation and encouragement. When it is considered that his Travels enable the curious to compare and examine the changes that have occurred between past and present customs, and the surfaces of natural and artificial objects, in the long interval of 375 years, in these remote regions from us, it will not be denied that they possess sufficient interest to excite that curiosity which we venture to predict will be amply gratified by their perusal.

A Map of Tartary, from Rubruquis' Travels, is prefixed.

144. *Free and impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the great Increase of Sectaries in this Kingdom, and the Evils arising from the Want of Places of Worship for the lower Orders of the Community,* &c. *pp.* 84. Taylor and Hessey. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THIS Author commences by lamenting the decay of zeal, observable in the Members of our Church Establishment, and the prodigious increase of Non-conformists; and prognosticates, that if the same supine indifference prevail on one hand, and the same eager desire to make proselytes on the other, for the succeeding 20 years, which have marked the same space of time already elapsed, every thing that is sober and rational in Religion will be extinguished; Fanaticism and Infidelity will reign throughout the land; and furious political sentiments, engrafted on the fervid tenets of faith (now becoming most popular), may produce some aweful convulsion in the State. He represents the mode of conversion usually pretended to by our modern Calvinistic Methodists, and the dreadful effects produced upon persons of weak nerves or disordered intellects by their enthusiastic descriptions of the love of God and the perceptible motions of Divine Grace; and reprehends their confined notions of charity, high opinion of their own Evangelical privileges, and contempt for other denominations of Christians. He controverts their ideas concerning final perseverance, by quoting the express declarations of Scripture, which totally discountenance that doctrine; and asserts, that the Church of England maintains the necessity of belief in the important truths of the Gospel, and of that help which cometh from above to bring men to salvation, as strongly and unequivocally as any Disciples of the benevolent Saviour of the World can: but he makes this difference between our regular Clergymen and their infatuated Preachers,—that the former declare that reformation of life, and conformity of conduct to the rules and precepts of God's holy word, are the signs that we are under the influence of the Spirit of Holiness; the latter, on the contrary, consider rapturous feelings, which lead to no practical or useful result, as proofs of their justification.

The causes of the great increase in the number of these Sectaries our Author conceives to be, their eager and unremitting endeavours to bring men over to their persuasion; their earnest and indefatigable promotion of each other's temporal interests; the love of the marvelous, by which persons of uninformed minds are infected; the power which highly-wrought-up scenes and strong appeals to the passions have upon warm constitutions; the deficiency, in respect to accommodation, in our churches and chapels, for the lower orders of the community; and the little care that is taken to convey sound and useful religious instruction to such ranks in life as are most liable to be led away from

from the true fold of Christ's flock by the ignorant and infuriated zealot.

He conjures the Bishop of Durham and other exalted Characters, now gloriously exerting themselves to gain for the children of indigent parents the incalculable advantage of a good education, to take the unhappy case of the adult poor into consideration, make some provision for their spiritual wants, and not suffer them to be left a prey to ignorance and vice, or victims to the extravagant notions of the bigot or fanatick. He proposes that over-grown parishes in the vicinity of the Metropolis should be divided into two or three, as was done to St. Martin's in the Fields, to St. Giles's, and St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Our Author exhorts masters of families belonging to our Established Church to be regular attendants in the House of God, and to exercise that authority with which the Almighty has entrusted them, in causing their children and influencing their domesticks to attend divine service on the day consecrated to the worship of the great Creator. The conductors of large manufactories are also entreated to endeavour to promote a regard for the Sabbath among their workmen and apprentices. To the clergy, zeal, assiduity, and energy in the discharge of the duties of their pastoral office, are recommended; to the laity, diligent attention to hearing and reading the Scriptures, and the assembling of themselves together constantly at the stated times of public worship.

These, and a variety of other topicks, important in themselves, and peculiarly interesting at the existing moment, are well handled in this useful, candid, and able publication.

145. Leicestershire *Tales. By Miss* Mary Linwood. *In Four Volumes. Printed for the Author, and sold by* Richard Phillips, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

THESE Tales, which are five in number, "The Beaufort Family," "Catherine," "Friendship and Revenge," "Harriet," and "The Debt of Gratitude repaid," are the production of a young lady, niece to the ingenious Miss Linwood the celebrated Artist; who professes the laudable design of thereby impressing the youthful mind with a sense of the importance of moral rectitude. The tenor of the whole work is, to inculcate filial obedience, and an early subjugation of the passions. In the story of "Catherine" there is an affecting example of the sad effects of indolence and inactivity; but we are inclined to prefer the tale of "The Debt of Gratitude repaid," as being more simple than the rest, which are somewhat complicated, and may, perhaps, be considered too long for the nature of a tale. Miss Linwood has introduced several pieces of poetry; of which we subjoin a specimen:

"In a cot where sweet jessamines crept round the door, [grew wild,
Where the rose and the lily together
Dwelt Affection, whose form each attractive grace wore, [their child.
Whom Duty and Gratitude own'd for

"O'er the smooth-shaven green with light heart she would dance,
To the sound of the pipe, or the lute's sweeter lay;
While the lads only liv'd by her eyes' smiling glance, [in May.
And her virtue was pure as the hawthorn

"While contented she liv'd, her gay hours never loathing,
With Health for her friend, and sweet Peace for her guide,
Black Envy appear'd, deckt in Honour's gay cloathing, [pering cried:
Who doom'd her his victim, then whis-

'And why does so lovely a flower hide its head [litude's gloom?
In Retirement's deep shades, and in So-
Leave, leave these dull scenes,' the false flatterer said, [openly bloom.
'Come with me, where thy beauty shall

'Observe the gay throng as they sportively play, [attend;
The Loves and the Graces their footsteps
On the green to the tabret they frolic all day, [evening sports end.'
And Love strews the couch when their

"Affection's light heart beat in haste for the pleasure, [tude's door;
Yet, sighing, she pass'd by fair Grati-
But scarcely Imprudence' short path did she measure, [no more.
Her parents were had in remembrance

"First disgrac'd, then abandon'd, from rude triumph shrinking,
The victim of flattery, the image of woe,
Down the yawning abyss of despondence, while sinking, [so low!
She mourns for the folly that brought her

'Learn by me, all ye maidens, imprudence to shun;
I once was as spotless, I once was as fair;
But beauty and virtue together are gone,
And Affection is lost in the child of Despair.

'Oh!

'Oh! why did I quit my belov'd parents' sight,
Where once I liv'd happy, but now all is care;
As they view my pale form, all start back in affright,
For Sorrow alone knows the child of Despair.'

"She said; while, surveying the fathomless deep,
Pale and wild were her looks, and dishevel'd her hair;
To Heaven she first pointed—then rush'd to the steep,
And the salt wave ingulph'd the lost child of Despair."

146. *A Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine; comprising the latest Discoveries relative to the Causes, Treatment, and Prevention of Diseases. With a popular Description of Anatomy, Casualties, Chemistry, Cloathing, Dieteticks, Pharmacy, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Therapeuticks,* &c. &c. &c. *By* Richard Reece, *M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, *Corresponding Member of the Medical Society at* Paris, *Physician to the Phthisical Dispensary, Author of "The Domestic Guide,"* &c. &c. Longman and Co. 1808. *large* 8vo.

WORKS of this description, judiciously arranged, written in a plain and intelligent manner, the result of long experience and considerable practice, are the most important and invaluable in the whole circle of Literature. One half of the diseases and derangements of the human system arise from the strange and perverse conduct of all ranks of people with respect to their conduct when in perfect health. Acts, frantic in their origin, tending immediately to produce indisposition, are committed daily, without reflection on their consequences; and neglect or obstinacy confirm the particular affection so completely, that, when medical or surgical aid becomes indispensable in the opinion of the sufferer or his friends, it is often found to be too late, and death follows. Admitting this fact, we naturally feel pleasure in observing that persons well qualified for the undertaking have endeavoured to convince mankind that precaution is for ever necessary, to preserve the extremely delicate organization of our frames from injury, to which it is constantly liable through causes entirely out of our controul, but particularly from those that must be obviously destructive.

Under this impression, we cannot but congratulate the Publick on the acquisition of the Practical Dictionary before us, which, we are persuaded, is well calculated to give a general knowledge of our organs, and the methods of restoring them to their pristine vigour. Dr. Reece dedicates his work to the Archbishop of Canterbury; a work "calculated for the public good, and for promoting the cause of Humanity;" which it is his wish, from the tenor of the Dedication, should be communicated in every direction by the exertions of the Established Clergy. And in this laudable desire we most heartily concur with him; adding, on our own parts, that nothing can more truly exalt the clerical character, than an attempt to enlighten the minds of their flocks, so as to lead them to comprehend the means by which they may avoid many of those chronic complaints which destroy the labourer when he ought to be in his full vigour, and create so many candidates for parochial relief.

The Doctor observes, in his Preface, that Domestic Medicine has lately been studied to a greater extent than it had before been. Medical men, perceiving this commendable inclination, have seconded the wishes of the Publick, and presented them with several works on the subject, some of which possess considerable merit. "But," he adds, "in imparting medical instruction to those unacquainted with professional science, the mode of doing it is of the first consequence; and simplicity and perspicuity of arrangement are above all things to be studied." This mode, he thinks, should be in the form of a Dictionary, as by that arrangement the object is attained without difficulty; and, the articles being compressed, the essence of the information is acquired without the possibility of misapprehension from preceding or succeeding subjects. Encouraged by the success of his "Medical Guide," he ventured to compose the Dictionary, "to answer the several purposes intended;" as "this publication not only exhibits a full and correct view of the history, nature, distinguishing symptoms, and treatment, of every known disease, and the management of accidents, and other cases of emergency, which often prove fatal before medical aid can

can be obtained, but every important general subject of medical police and jurisprudence connected with the health and well-being of Society." Dr. Reece is convinced that a regular Medical Police is absolutely necessary in England; and he asserts that every writer in this department of Literature coincides with him in opinion, that the Legislature ought immediately to establish such a Police. Nor is a Medical Jurisprudence less imperiously demanded, as it cannot be disputed that those persons who are very frequently called upon to decide upon the causes of death should possess a sufficient knowledge of those causes to direct their decision with some degree of accuracy.

"But, besides these more general subjects, the work descends also into the consideration of disease, as modified by the various circumstances of climate, country, and season; nor are those peculiar affections omitted that characterise particular professions or descriptions of people, arising from their occupations or modes of life; a subject much neglected, but of the first consequence in a manufacturing country." Many objections have been made to the most popular works of this description, by men of professional knowledge, from the single circumstance that the detail of symptoms in them is generally so vaguely defined that very dreadful errors may be committed by mistaking their appropriation; and the Doctor particularises the celebrated publication of Dr. Buchan, which he censures on this head; adding, that the practice is timid and inert, "with the negative merit of doing little harm if it produces no good." This he farther considers as great a deception on the publick as the most decided empiricism; "for, by trusting to its maxims, the opportunity of restoring health by a judicious and active treatment is often lost, which cannot be recalled; and thus a sacrifice is made of life, by what may be termed worse than neglect — scientific supineness, and the use of placebos."

Our Author observes, of Dr. Buchan, that his works seem originally nothing more than a compilation from preceding writers; and that it is remarkable, that, though medical science has been considerably improved since its first appearance, in the year 1760, not one of the subsequent editions contains a word relating to those improvements: and this he accounts for by saying, "Dr. B. being a physician of very limited practice, was probably either not sufficiently acquainted with those discoveries, or incompetent to judge of their real merits."

Popular utility was the actual stimulus to the composing of the Practical Dictionary, which is calculated to afford Society a knowledge of the most recent improvements in the art of Healing. But the Author hopes that young professional persons will find "several important topicks treated purposely for them, in a more scientific and detailed manner than popular readers alone require." Exclusive of those, the Doctor hopes to have a third class of readers, and for them it is more particularly intended —the Resident Country Clergy; who, it has been observed by the best Medical Characters, possess an opportunity, by a knowledge of medicine, of conferring the greatest blessings on that part of the community of which they have the charge. "By the advantage of uniting the two characters of the Divine and the Physician, he is equally fitted for affording relief to the body as consolation to the mind." The College studies of the Clergy prepare the way for the easy acquirement of the art of Healing; and their attainments in general science enable them to apply their knowledge in that art with judgment and great probable success. "Besides, accidents of an alarming nature frequently occur so suddenly, and their effects are so fatal, that medical assistance cannot be procured in time sufficient to be useful; while a Clergyman, always on the spot, can save the unhappy victim by his knowledge of the means of doing it, and give a satisfaction to the friends of the unhappy sufferer which might endear to them both Religion and its Ministers."

There is something so amiable and humane in this suggestion, that we cannot think of passing it without giving Dr. Reece our hearty thanks for thus holding out the means of alleviating the unavoidable calamities of life; means so completely within the reach of accomplishment, that it would be inhuman to suppose for a moment that they will not be adopted generally

generally throughout the United Empire; and we feel the more confident of his success in this noble undertaking, when we recollect how many worthy and excellent Clergymen, of all persuasions, are ready to forward his views; and anticipate the sublime picture which will be exhibited, in all directions, of the Pastor healing the diseases of the mind, inculcating the moral duties, and at the same instant administering opiates to personal sufferings, and preparing the way for returning health. "It is for these reasons their patronage is requested for a work which is peculiarly fitted for their perusal, as containing all that information in popular medicine which they require, and which they may apply with so much advantage in the circle of their charge." The Author has the satisfaction of annexing to his Preface a list of the Dignified Clergy who have honoured his work with their approbation and countenance, which seems to insure the farther encouragement of his plan; amongst whom are, the two English Archbishops, eleven Bishops, two Irish Bishops, many other Clergymen, and several Temporal Lords.

The body of the Practical Dictionary commences with a History of Popular Medicine; which, our Author observes, has from its origin been considered as a distinct profession: but it is only through the progress of philosophy, and the extension of science, "that the veil of professional mystery has been in part withdrawn from it, and its principles unfolded, for the instruction of mankind." He seems to think that the first exercise of it was blended with the rites of Religion, and that the Priesthood made use of their knowledge of the Healing art to increase their authority and consequence. This was done without much difficulty, as their remedies were accompanied by charms, incantations, and prayers; each of which, being above the comprehension of their uninformed patients, led them to form a connexion between the incomprehensible causes of disease and those from whom they expected relief. At length, the practice at the various Temples became too extensive, and the priests were induced to appoint deputies, or physicians, who were authorized to administer relief at the dwellings of the sick; but their practice was, to agree precisely with that recorded in the Archives of the Temples, under the penalty of death. A more effectual method to prevent improvement in the science of Medicine could not have been adopted. Besides, if any previously unknown malady made its appearance, the sufferer under it was necessarily consigned to certain dissolution.

Exclusive of the many other reasons we have for venerating the character of the Greeks, we are indebted to them for rescuing the practice of Healing from the absurd and contemptible substitutes for knowledge, charms and incantations. The Romans, sensible of the claims of the above people to superior information and reflection, did not hesitate to imitate them in this as well as in other arts and sciences; and from the Romans the study descended to the various inhabitants of Europe. After enlarging upon these particulars with much ability and perspicuity, Dr. R. gives a list, with comments, of the different works which have been written upon the subject in England, from the introduction of Printing; and of those he thinks the Haven of Health "possesses more merit than any preceding one in this species of writing; and from it succeeding writers have assumed a good deal." The History of Popular Medicine is concluded by the following handsome compliment to the philanthropic individuals to whom we are indebted for the establishment of several excellent Societies: "Such," continues the Doctor, "is the outline we have offered of Popular Medicine; and thus we have endeavoured to trace its principal authors to the present period: but while the benevolence of medical practitioners has been so distinguished for promoting the best interest of suffering Humanity, it must not be forgotten that others, catching their enthusiasm, and prompted by their example, have endeavoured to be more extensively useful, by the institution of Societies, or that collective bodies have united for the same beneficial end. Thus was formed the Humane Society, for the relief of certain casualties, particularly drowning, under the inspection of Doctor Hawes. The Inoculation for the

Small

Small Pox has obtained the same attention of an institution, the interests of which have been promoted by Dr. Woodville, Dr. Haygarth, and others. This Society has since given place to the Royal Jennerian Institution, the event of which is still doubtful."

To these may be added a list of numerous houses established in many of the considerable towns throughout England for the recovery of persons affected by Fevers; which are calculated for the double purpose of preventing contagion and relieving the patients from a most severe and dreadful calamity. Indeed, we know of no institution likely to be more extensively useful, or better deserving of encouragement from the opulent, than those for checking febrile contagion.

The next subject is, Preliminary Instructions. Dr. Reece very justly observes, that the success of the physician must entirely depend on his being well acquainted with the symptoms of disease, which are so complicated and doubtful, that the most accurate and determined observation must be applied to discriminate. Acting upon this undoubted position, he has composed a set of general questions to patients; to each of which he has annexed such remarks as may be useful to those who apply them. That our opinion of the good sense and propriety of these queries and remarks may be established, we shall quote those relating to the pulse:

"Is the pulse weak, strong, quick, frequent, or does it intermit? *Remarks:* By the pulse we judge of the state of the circulation, and irritability of the system, which in all diseases it is of consequence to be acquainted with. Celsus, who paid particular attention to the pulse during disease, cautions his readers not to place too great a dependence on it; and terms it *res fallacissima;* and long experience has rather confirmed than contradicted this opinion; for, as Dr. Heberden justly observes, without the conjunction of other symptoms of a disease, little dependence is to be placed on it. To draw an accurate conclusion from the state of the pulse during disease, we should at least have some knowledge of it when in health, for the pulse differs materially in different subjects. A *hard* pulse denotes plenitude, or too great an action of the heart and arteries. A *small, weak,* and *soft* pulse is generally owing to causes opposite to the foregoing. It often happens that a pulse of this kind is attendant on inflammation of the lungs, stomach, and intestines; but in these and the like examples the *nature* of the malady, and not the state of the pulse, must determine the necessity of blood-letting. When the pulsations rapidly follow each other, it is said to be frequent, which may also be full, strong, and hard, or soft, small, and weak. When the pulsation is formed with great celerity, it is termed quick, which indicates great irritability. A *slow* pulse may therefore be *quick*, and a frequent pulse not *quick;* the term *quick* applying to the pulsation, and not to the *interval* of the pulsation, to which the term *frequent* applies. An *intermittent* pulse is where the strokes do not follow the usual interval, and sometimes not till after twice, thrice, or four times the usual space."

This article concludes with the following observations, which may serve to dissipate groundless alarms, and should therefore be generally known:

"When the pulse is so far quickened as to exceed the healthy standard 15 or 20 pulsations in a minute, some disorder in the system may be apprehended. But the irritability of a child and some adults is such, that a *very slight* fever will considerably increase the frequency of the pulse, when no danger attends; and as there is in children much difficulty in counting the pulse when it is at 180 and upwards, we are better enabled to judge of the danger of fevers in them by the countenance, thirst, quickness of breathing, aversion from food, pain, and restlessness, than by the pulse."

(To be concluded in our next.)

147. *Verses spoken at* St. Paul's *School, on Two public Celebrations. Written by* R. H. Barham. *Printed by* Spilsbury.

THESE Verses, considering them as the offspring of early years, we do not hesitate to say, display much promise of future excellence. They contain many passages which are striking, picturesque, and glowing; while the whole attest a native poetical vein, and an harmonious ear.

It must afford infinite pleasure to the learned and venerable Master of this celebrated Seminary, who has for many years so successfully "rear'd the tender thought, and taught the young idea how to shoot," to peruse these very pleasing little productions of one who has been placed under his instructions.

The following lines from the first poem, in allusion to the Hero of Trafalgar, are not wanting in simplicity,

city, plaintiveness, nor harmony of numbers:

"Oft to thy grave the Veteran shall repair,
And, sadly ling'ring, gaze enraptur'd there:
Fir'd at the sight, his former strength returns;
With renovated strength his bosom burns:
Again, in scenes long past by fancy plac'd,
He feels each nerve with pristine vigour brac'd.
Oft, with their aged sires, shall children come,
And draw instruction at the Hero's tomb;
With ears attentive on the story dwell,
While lisping tongues enquire how NELSON fell;
And patriot youths, with gen'rous ardour, cry,
"May we from NELSON learn to live and die!"

149. *Ode to* Iberia. *By* Eyles Irwin, *Esq. M. R. I. A. 4to. pp.* 16. Asperne.

THIS elegant effusion of a Veteran Bard, worthy of its author, and worthy of the subject, "bears evidence, in its structure, of having been written at intervals, as the designs of the French and the opposition of the Spaniards were developed.—If any merit attach to an early calculation of the success of the Patriots of Spain, the Author will not disclaim what the public opinion must share with him. Deserted timely by an imbecile and corrupt Government, that they may accomplish, not only their deliverance from foreign despotism, but the equally-important object of a limited Monarchy and free Constitution, must be the ardent wish of every Briton, who beholds, in the power and prosperity of his native Isles, the remaining bulwark of the civilized world! Such, at least, are the flattering prospects which open in the political horizon to the advocates of Liberty! Such are the whispers which Hope conveys to the ear of the enthusiastic Minstrel, while, snatching his neglected lyre, he, perhaps rashly,

"Shakes off the dust, and makes these rocks resound."

"Rapt into future times," the truly patriotic Bard thus spiritedly predicts:

"If ever Tyrant, steep'd in blood,
Through Conquest's splendid reign,
On JAFFA's sands, or NILUS' flood,
JENA, or FRIEDLAND's plain,
Was 'circled in the toils of Fate,
'Tis NAPOLEON, term'd falsely *great!*
His sand runs out, his glories pall,
And Nations, SPANIARD-like, deceiv'd,
Of every hope but death bereav'd,
Press round, to grace his fall!

"Methinks, from rude CALABRIA's shores,
By BRITISH spirit nurst,
Resistance, like her mountain, roars,
Ere fires convulsive burst:
Thence, sweeping o'er CAMPANIA's sands,
It snaps an injur'd PONTIFF's bands!
While round HELVETIA's heights forlorn,
Once seats of happiness and peace,
Suppress, the softer passions cease,
Till drains revenge his horn!

"And shall a crisis so sublime
Rouse not the Northern World?
The RUSS abjure not TILSIT's crime,
That Glory's banner furl'd?
Nor haste t' o'ertake th' heroic SWEDE,
In EUROPE's ranks, combin'd, to bleed!
Nor AUSTRIA snatch the thirsty lance,
And, with a populace in arms,
By deeds, inspire the TURKISH swarms
To spurn apostate FRANCE!

"Then tremble, thou! whom wrath divine
Deluded with a Throne;
Stop—ere the Pageant's gift be thine,
Who, puff'd with pride alone,
Saw o'er his head, in vacant air,
The sword, suspended by a hair!
Hark, JOSEPH! save deep curses, nought
Thy monstrous usurpation greet—
Each echo warns thee to retreat,
If life be worth a thought!

"Fly, minion! ere th' occasion 's past
Just vengeance to elude;
CASTANO's* triumphs load the blast,
He strides, with clutches rude,
To hurl thee from thy stolen state,
And eternize a spoiler's fate!
Fast sets in blood the CORSIC star!—
While Patriots, worthy of the stake!
A CARO* shall emerge, and BLAKE*,
SERTORII of the war!"

The following loyal and very appropriate Sonnet precedes the Ode:

---

* "Of these patriotic leaders, CASTANOS alone appears to have been in command. BLAKE is a colonel in the Irish Brigade; and CARO a naval officer, who boldly rivals, and we trust successfully, the pride of our Navy, the Hero of Acre! REDING, indeed, is said to be an experienced Swiss officer; which cannot be doubted, from the glorious part he acted in the celebrated victory of Baylen, which henceforth must render the Spanish arms formidable to their astonished invaders. Of PALLAFOX, who has so eminently distinguished himself in the defence of Saragossa, we know only that he was in the Life-guards of the late King, though a warrior well deserving of the confidence and gratitude of his Country."

"To

"To His Majesty.

"Not, that the wreath the Virtues cull from time,
He claims, whose heart domestic ties engage;
Not, that his name, on Glory's heights sublime,
Demands the homage of a grateful Age,
Whose conqu'ring arms have crush'd, in every clime,
The splendid efforts of a Despot's rage,
To Brunswick's Throne is tender'd Freedom's rhyme,
For rights protected, and for councils sage—
But that, in hostile shocks, he paus'd, to save
A gallant Nation from a servile fate;
While awing Biscay and the Baltic wave,
His Navies hover'd to redeem her state!
This yields to greatness, praise without a sting,
The praise appropriate, of a Patriot King!"

150. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, Middlesex, *on* Sunday *the* 16*th of* October, 1808, *on the Death of the Rev.* William-James French, *A.M. Rector of* Vange, Essex, *Chaplain to the Corporation of the* Trinity-house, *and Lecturer of* Bow. *By the Rev.* Thomas Thirlwall, *A.M. Minister of* Tavistock *Chapel, Lecturer of* St. Dunstan, Stepney, *and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of* Dromore. [*By particular Request.*] *Printed for the Author, by* T. Plummer. 4*to.*

THE recent loss of Mr. French has been duly recorded in our last, p. 955; and the pleasing but melancholy task of enlarging on his merits and his virtues has fallen on "a bosom friend, bound to him by the cords of a mutual attachment, which had continued uninterrupted for a period of seventeen years."

"From the hour I rendered him," says Mr. Thirlwall, "at a time of domestic affliction, some trifling service, he clasped me to his bosom, beheld me with the eye of an elder brother, lighted up the torch of gratitude, and pursued me with an ardour, sincerity, and sweet benevolence, which ceased only with the last pulse of life. His amiable relict might well therefore select me for the performance of this afflicting office, who she knew was the best qualified to render justice to his memory; for he used to pour out his soul into my bosom, unlock every secret, unfold the principles of his conduct, and manifest the amiable and estimable qualities of his heart. And indeed I contemplate them with the most pleasing sensations. In the poignancy of my grief they soothe my sorrows, and assure me that my friend is gone but a short time before us to the mansions of rest; his soul has but taken its flight, on the wings of love, to those regions of unspeakable bliss, whither his pious, meek, and resigned relict is preparing to follow, and rejoin his society in which she wished only to live on earth."

In the same affectionate strain the Preacher dilates on the several perfections of his beloved friend; and, after drawing from this aweful lesson of mortality some useful instruction to the various classes of his sympathizing audience, thus proceeds:

"It is with pleasure I dwell on that feature which formed the brightest ornament in his character. I allude to his humanity and philanthropy, which so eminently shone forth in his temper and his actions. To a refined taste and elegance of manners he united a sensibility of heart, of which his countenance was a faithful index. A tale of woe called forth all the latent energies of his soul, and set them in motion. The widowed wife, the fatherless babe, no sooner presented themselves, than he flew to their relief, without waiting to be solicited. No man perhaps employed his limited means and rare opportunities of doing good so frequently and so successfully as he did. Never can I forget the time when your former Rector* left his widow unprovided; and, what added to her affliction and excited general sympathy, left her deprived of sight. I think I see my friend at this moment enter my house bathed in tears, bewailing the scene of distress, and hastening, with all his characteristical earnestness, into the presence of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Noblemen, to plead her cause, and not quitting them till he had obtained his suit. His exertions principally obtained for her an admission into Bromley college, Kent. What heartfelt joy and rapturous transports he betrayed in his looks, when he told me that his exertions had been crowned with success, and he had secured a comfortable asylum and competent maintenance for the desolate widow, now no more!"

151. *The Importance of re-considering our Baptismal Vow. By* J. Yonge. *Third Edition.* 12*mo.* Hatchard. 1808.

THE general articles of faith and practice, contained in the baptismal vow, are distinctly illustrated in this judicious little tract; and the duty of "constant prayer" is with great propriety recommended.

"Prayer is a preservative against sin. I believe few, if any, are very sinful, who offer up their daily prayers to Heaven.

---

*"The Rev. Allen Harrison Eccles."

And

And in every possible light in which we view it, constant addresses to our Creator and Redeemer must be both beneficial and comfortable; and when we are dying, we can look up to that GOD to whom have been offered up our daily petitions, as to a friend and comforter; and we shall be able to hope for the pardon of our sins, through HIM who has been our delight in our closets, and in whom we have ever trusted."

152. *Prayers for the Use of poor, sick, or unassisted Persons, who are under Sorrow for their Sins: with Forms of Devotion for such as are disposed to pray by them. sm.* 8*vo.* Hatchard. 1808.

THIS is a judicious manual of devotion, framed from the Liturgy of the Established Church; and untinctured by the miserable and presumptuous rant of modern Enthusiasm, which too frequently distracts the bed of sickness. The intention of the Compiler is thus explained:

"These Prayers are intended for the benefit of such as are awakened by their sufferings to a sense of their guilt and danger; to be used only when there is no Minister of the Church at hand; to instruct them in their devotion, to administer spiritual aid and comfort, and to lead them to the performance of duties the most important—Self-examination, and receiving worthily the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In such unhappy cases, and until better helps to devotion can be procured, the first five Prayers in this little tract are recommended to those who can read and pray for themselves. They are advised to choose that particular Prayer which they find most suitable to their condition: nor will it be improper to use sometimes one, sometimes another of them; for, by so doing, the less of what is needful will be omitted. Let it, however, be carefully observed, that they ought never to utter or join in any sentence in their devotions, which is not the wish of the heart, and to which they cannot truly declare their assent and agreement by the *Amen*, which signifies that assent, at the end of each Prayer. For such as are incapable of reading, it is to be hoped that some kind friend will readily offer to perform the very charitable office of praying by them; which friend will select one or other of the Forms of Devotion which follow in the Second Part."

153. Charles's *Small-Clothes. A National Ode. By the Author of "The* Foxiad." *Printed, at* Sudbury, *for* Bickerstaff, &c. 4*to.* 11 *pp.*

OF this political squib, which contains some good but severe points, we shall, by way of specimen, select the beginning and the end:

"CHARLES is no more! in CHARLES combin'd,
The modern Patriot's heart and mind
'Twas easy to discover.
The Friend of France, nor hers alone,
Of every country *—but his own,
The universal lover.

"CHARLES leaves his friends without a head,
Gives "ALL THE TALENTS" all he had,
His Small-clothes, debts, and speeches;
The speeches may be spoke by GREY,
The debts a new subscription pay,
But who's to wear the breeches?".....

"Should "ALL THE TALENTS" not agree,
Who CHARLES's successor shall be,
For all are vastly willing:
Sent to thy mart, renown'd RAG-FAIR,
Jews, Gentiles, Turks, and Christians, there,
Shall buy them for a shilling.

"Yes, honour'd Shade! around thy bier,
Whilst "ALL THE TALENTS" pour the tear,
'Twill glad thy soul to learn,
Thy SMALL-CLOTHES, spite of wear and tear,
Became at last the public care,
A National concern.

"From PATRIOT CLUBS that weep thee dead,
Tears, such as Milton's Angels shed,
In copious streams shall fall;
THE TURF, the FARO BANK, the BOX,
Shall race, and punt, and shake for FOX,
The HERO of them all.

"And when thy valuable page
Lives, as it will, from age to age,
Till Heaven's high will shall all close:
United on the rolls of fame,
Both, both shall share an equal NAME,
THY HISTORY AND THY SMALL-CLOTHES."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. COLE, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, for his Poem on the Holy Wars.

A new Society has been formed, consisting of several of the most eminent persons of classic taste and legal knowledge. Two hundred and fifty members have put down their names; and the Society has taken a house in Albemarle-street, to be under the management of the Master of the Clarendon Hotel. No gaming of any

* "Of America, in the Rebellion; of Russia, while preparing for war; of France, from the downfal "of the most stupendous and glorious edifice of liberty ever erected upon the foundation of human integrity in any time or country" to the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, which he applauded at a tavern, and supported in the House of Commons, because it was "glorious to France" at the expence of England."

kind

kind is to be permitted; and the members to be in future admitted are, either by their situation in life, or by recommendation, to be presumed to have some claim to literary rank. The Society is called "The Alfred Club;" and the Archbishop of Canterbury is the President. The first meeting of the Society was held on the 18th of October, at the Clarendon Hotel, the house in Albemarle-street not being ready for their reception; Earl Spencer in the chair, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to see another edition announced of Mr. YOUNG's able Survey of Lincolnshire; because this circumstance proves that the taste of the Publick is not so far vitiated as to encourage nothing but what is crude and trifling, and that solid and useful Literature has still remaining a sufficient number of effective patrons. From the encouragement given to the well-digested County Reports of the Board of Agriculture, we find that Political Œconomy, Statisticks, Commerce, and Agriculture, in short, that common sense and the public good, are now studied through the country. The Board of Agriculture has happily given a new direction to the pursuits of the curious and inquisitive; and we now find its valuable Reports in every Library by the side of Camden and the best Local Histories.—We have long watched with interest the progress of this great national undertaking, which is calculated to bring us intimately acquainted with the present state and resources of our own country; and which, in those respects, as a Book of Authority, is unequaled in any other Nation in the world. Parliament has expended large sums upon it; and the intelligence of the ablest Writers has for years been employed in actual Surveys of the several Counties. It is sufficient to mention the names of the Writers whose Reports have already been published, to prove the title of these County Surveys to universal attention: they are, Messieurs Young, Middleton, Billingsley, Culley, Pitt, Vancouver, Dickson, Holland, Naismith, Rudge, Stephenson, Mavor, Duncumbe, Robertson, Kent, Boys, Thomson, Bailey, Pringle, Lowe, Douglas, Plymley, Tuke, Holt, Brown, and Batchelor. The Counties of which Surveys are already completed and published are thirty-two in number; and six others are in the press, and will be published before Christmas. In alphabetical order they are as follow: Argyleshire, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cheshire, Clydesdale, Cumberland, Devonshire, Essex, East Lothian, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Herefordshire, Inverness-shire, Kent, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, Middlesex, Northumberland, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Sussex, Westmoreland, the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire. Fourteen other volumes will complete the work; and, as Parliament voted 5000l. on the last day of the last session, expressly to pay the expence of the various Surveys, and to hasten the completion of this great literary undertaking, it may be supposed that it will be completed in the course of the ensuing year. Every volume and every Survey is, however, complete in itself, as far as relates to its own county, and is to be purchased separately. Indeed, in favour of a work of such genuine worth, the Booksellers throughout the kingdom have, with laudable zeal, exerted themselves to promote the circulation; and they generally keep on hand copies of their own and their neighbouring Counties.

The Rev. STEPHEN WESTON has nearly *completed* for publication *The Morning and Eventng Lessons* appointed for all the Sundays throughout the year, for Christmas-day and Good Friday; the whole illustrated by commentaries in short notes: in which, whatever may stop a learned or unlearned Reader is explained. To the Books of the Old and New Testament, Historical Introductions are prefixed; and to the Chapters, Analytical Contents. Of this work, intended as a Companion to the Common Prayer Book, one half is already published, in a size adapted to the pocket.

A work on CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS is in considerable forwardness; which will contain, amongst other articles, Extracts from the Writings of Judge Blackstone, Dr. Johnson, Beccaria, Sir Thomas More, Montesquieu, and Dr. Paley, on this important subject.

Mr. NICHOLS's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" are advancing in the press.

To

To Dr. Butler*, *Head-master of* Harrow; *on his manly and calm Deportment during the first Week of* November 1808.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu. Hor.

LIVES there a man, the flower of chosen friends,
Of good old English honesty and sense,
Who with indisputable learning blends
Sound unsophisticated innocence?

A man, confirm'd in honourable ways,
Whose orisons no sordid wish began,
Whose every act *stern rectitude* displays?
There does:—Harroviensis is the man.

S. P. D.

TO THE SAME, ON HIS FATHER.

THY Father, happy man, in peace surveys [days;
The bright transactions of his lengthen'd
No doubts annoy, no terrors intervene,
To cloud the prospect of Death's closing scene: [how vast
His conscience smiles content. To such
The bliss of life, thus doubled by the past!

S. P. D.

THE CARD DEBT.

By Miss Trefusis.—*Not in her Works.*

"AT Cards for Verses (Silvia cries),
How very queer the whim!"
Cease, Silvia, cease, this fond surprize,
'Twas not so queer in him.

Well Damon knows, whene'er his name
Gives subject to our lays,
By Truth compell'd, the Trump of Fame
Sounds only notes of praise.

"O disappoint him then, my dear!
Check, check this growing pride!
And, if you dare not be severe,
At least each merit hide.

"Then praise not Damon's elegance,
Where Grace resides with Ease;
Nor own that he has Wit or Sense,
Tho' fashion'd but to please.

"Call too his Pegasus a jade,
A vulgar common hack;
Tho' all but Damon are afraid
To venture on his back.

"Call, too, that manly virtuous flame
His Laura's worth inspires,
Call that too but the empty name
Of Hymen's hallow'd fires!

"And call an open generous heart
The mansion of Deceit!
That Friendliness—delusive Art!
That Gentleness—a Cheat."

E. T.

A POEM

Addressed to Mr. J. Littlewood *of* Westoresland House Academy, Walworth Common; *being a Tribute of sincere Affection and Respect, from his late Pupil* S. B. Mason.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi hoc te scire sciat alter. Pers.

SAY, shall a youth, whose brows no wreaths entwine,
Unknown to Phœbus, and the tuneful Nine,
To thee, O Littlewood! his friend, impart
The warm effusions of a grateful heart;
In artless verse, and fearless of excess,
Youth's genuine feelings as they rise express?
No venal praise to worthless Rank he pays,
But the sweet voice of Gratitude obeys;
Whilst in his breast the crimson current flows,
And Love's blest altar with affection glows,
All-conscious Memory her power retains,
The Muse to sing in soft impassion'd strains,
Thy early kindness will his thoughts inspire, [fire.
And his heart glow with Friendship's holy
Thou, whose capacious mind, an ample store, [lore,
Prolific teems with Learning's hallow'd

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* From a new and greatly-improved Edition of the benevolent Mr. Neild's Account of Debtors, we have much pleasure in extracting the following note: "George Butler, born 1774, and educated solely at his father's seminary till 1790; when he was admitted a scholar on the foundation of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, and in that capacity obtained, repeatedly, exhibitions and prizes, classical and mathematical. In 1794 he took the degree of B.A. when, after a public examination, he was named the Senior Wrangler and Senior Prizeman of his year; and being, thereupon, chosen Mathematical Lecturer of his own College, became soon afterwards a fellow of that Society. In 1797, he took the degree of M.A. and was soon after appointed classical Tutor. In 1804, he took the degree of B.D. with great credit, and was elected a Public Examiner in the University. In 1805, he was nominated one of the eight Honorary University Preachers; and in April of the same year, chosen Head-master of Harrow: after exhibiting to the Governors of the School, and to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, such honourable testimonials of character, from the chief dignitaries and school-men of Cambridge, as perhaps were never before bestowed on any member of that learned body. He received the degree of D.D. by Royal Mandate, bearing date 27th April, 1805."

Who warmly feel'st the worth of Virtue's cause,
Liv'st by her rules, and well maintain'st her laws,
Whether, assiduous for the golden meed,
Thy Pupil's toils in Commerce should succeed;
Or, eloquently great in Freedom's cause,
He skilful pleads—a Champion of the Laws!
Or, nerv'd his arm, his Country's Rights maintain,
Or on the Ocean, or the tented Plain;
Whate'er success his ardent hopes attend,
Flows from thy care, his first and much-lov'd Friend.
Without thy aid his mind, as sterile fields,
Unbless'd with fruit that laughing Ceres yields,
No heavenly gift of knowledge had attain'd,
But wrapp'd in mists of ignorance remain'd;
Track'd by fierce passions, and expos'd to scorn,
A mournful waste, deserted and forlorn.
Thus tender plants that face the Northern gale,
Whom thorns surround, and noxious weeds assail,
Unseen their blossoms shed, neglected lie,
Pine in the shade, and unregarded die:
But when kind culture to the flower is giv'n,
Cheer'd by the Sun, refresh'd by Dews of Heav'n,
Plac'd in the gay parterre, the Florist's pride,
Blooming it throws its scented fragrance wide!
'T was thou who early taught the stripling Bard
On Virtue's charms to fix his just regard;
In Learning's paths with thee he fondly stray'd,
Seeking coy Truth in Academus' shade;
With ardent mind perus'd the moral page,
Fraught with the wisdom of a classic age;
Or, as he rov'd the silent groves among,
His soul inspir'd with love of sacred song.
O Littlewood, may Wisdom's awful voice
Check Passion's sway, and ever guide his choice;
Tho' round his head the mists of Error roll,
With radiant beam bright Truth illume his soul;
And, as a rock that Time's dread pow'r defies,
Eternal stands a column in the skies,
Tho' warring clouds malignant vapours shed,
High o'er the storm sublimely lift his head.
Thus shall he hope triumphantly to gain
The proud memorial of a well-earn'd fame;
So shall he prize the dictates of the heart,
Act in Life's drama no unworthy part;
Liberal in soul, to all some good impart;
Elicit well what you (him) taught to know,
"Virtue alone can Happiness bestow."
Tho' vain th' attempt, with just poetic fire,
To wake to symphony the golden lyre,
With skill consummate build the lofty rhyme,
That lives eternal in the wreck of Time;
Tho' vain the hope to please the polish'd ear,
Yet, as the tribute of a heart sincere,
Accept the verse, the boyish faults excuse,
And with indulgence treat his infant Muse.

September 1808. S. B. Mason.

Crescit occulto.

O ROSA! quæ tacito flores neglecta recessu,
Quæ spargis Veneres pendula vere novas,
Te nulli lædant soles, non imber aquosus,
Dispergat nitidas nulla procella comas.
Tu, quando lætis decorantur floribus arva,
Frugifera et tenero cespite terra viret;
Tu deserta vires campis, nitidissime florum,
Et siccas frondes dextera nulla rigat.
Si tamen incultus lustraus sua rura Colonus
Adspiciat gemmas, rore micante, tuas;
O utinam timeat tua germina vellere, nymphæ
Ornatura suæ, dona caduca, sinum.
Sic vigeas Veneri decus, O pulcherrime florum!
Sic vigeas patrii gloria prima soli!

D. H.

A PRAYER.

O LORD, Thou know'st that we are dust,
And that thy quickening breath
First gave us life and being here,
And still preserves from death.

Help us, we pray, to keep thy laws,
Preserving us from sin;
And give us of thy heavenly grace,
To make us clean within.

For, we confess, without thy aid
We have no power to guide
Our steps thro' all the baits and snares
Set thick on every side.

And, if we sometimes be entrapp'd
For want of needful care,
Forgive, we pray, our trespasses,
And save us from despair.

We come with confidence to Thee,
And trust that for the sake
Of thy beloved Son, our Lord,
That Thou wilt pity take.

For He was tempted like ourselves;
And, tho' no sin He knew,
He felt the conflicts we sustain;
Thro' Him we therefore sue.

Forgive our sins, O Lord, forgive
What we have done amiss;
And after death receive our souls
To everlasting bliss! L.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH

To the Memory of Mrs. E******** P***, *who fell a Victim to an internal Cancer, January* 21, 1808, *in the forty-ninth year of her Age, leaving an only Daughter to deplore her irreparable Loss.*

By Joseph Browne, *M. D.*

LONG near her couch the Tyrant took his stand,
And menac'd oft, and oft withheld his hand;
Long keen Disease, and sharp corroding Pain
Pursu'd the ebbing Life, from vein to vein.
But Pain ne'er shook her, Terror ne'er alarm'd,
By Faith supported, and by Virtue arm'd;
In Hope's strong comfort she resign'd her breath,
And gain'd the promis'd victory over Death.
How oft with rapture has thy Sarah hung
On the sweet tones of thy mellifluent tongue!
But, ah! such raptures she no more must know,
Till Heav'n recall her from this scene of woe;
Then—O blest Hope! "made perfect*," may she join
Thee, 'mongst "the Just," immortal and divine!
Mother! for ever lov'd! for ever dear!
Accept the Tribute of a filial tear
From Her, who thus a monument would raise,
To commem'rate thy virtues, name, and praise.

Queen's Head-lane, Islington, Sept. 22.

THE LOVER'S FAREWEL.

ADIEU, sweet Maids; yet hear a mournful tale,
While Penbtand hills I seek, for St——s vale.
"What drove him there, what urg'd the wand'rer's flight?"
Weep, blushing Love, yet veil the truth in night.
Though Truth, and Love, and Constancy, could tell,
How hard the fate of one who lov'd so well.

Farewel then, restless Love, and fond desires,
Ye air-spun hopes, ye slow-consuming fires;
Gay baseless dreams, that lap the soul in joys,
And promise bliss, which ev'ry breath de-stroys;
Sweet smiles that lead the yielding soul astray,
Bright eyes that with seductive dalliance play,
That hold us captive while it suits their view,
And offer much—tho' still at distance due.
Adieu, capricious fair, who yet complain,
Unless we fondly kiss your amorous chain;
But should his suit the humble Lover move,
Then 't is presumption, and a crime to love.

Come, Reason, come; to thee we must resign
What fools to Love would yield; *to rule* be thine.
Under thy sway fair Science opes her view
For ever copious and for ever new;
Whose intellectual joys with years in-crease,
Whose flowers still bloom, whose present toil is peace.
No puny hopes inflate, no fears depress
The sober bosoms which thy prospects bless.
Lo! Passion's storm is hush'd, far flit away,
Chac'd by the light of thy meridian ray,
Life's idle vanities and love-sick pains,
Ling'ring desires, and Pleasure's faded trains.
Above this murky world to realms of day
Serene and cloudless Reason wings her way.
So ever nearest to the orb of Light,
The dauntless Eagle soars with tow'ring flight
On pennons strong, regardless of the cry
Of clamorous fowl that haunt the lower sky.

Yet Reason's self (tho' injur'd Love complain),
Not Reason shall a wedded bliss disdain.
How blest their lot, whose hearts united move
In the soft bands of holy gentle love!
Who know no wish they would from Heaven hide,
Love their sole law, and Piety their guide;
Whose undivided cares and doubled joys
Ensure a bliss that Care itself destroys!
How blest their lot, whose lovely offspring rise,
Rear'd, nurtur'd, moulded 'neath a Pa-rent's eyes:
Whose grateful love repays a present toil,
Whose riper fruits bespeak a gen'rous soil;
Where manly sense and active patriot fire,
Support a Country, and exalt their Sire;
Where female modesty and grace combine
To turn all hearts, unconscious that they shine.
Thrice happy race, whose spotless breasts may own
Their Parents' kindness by their own out-done!
Thrice happy Sires, with pride and truth to tell,
Themselves out-done by those they love so well!
Ye vestal dames, what different scenes await
The joyless honours of your virgin state;
Whose "roses undistill'd" their blossoms shed,
Nor blest nor blessing, o'er a barren bed:
The days will come (now hear a Prophet's voice,
And give some bleeding swain your time-ly choice)
In Life's dull eve, when Beauty's fires are low,
And Years withdraw what Youth and Grace bestow:
Then a chaste matron's merits are no
Estrang'd from blooming cheeks and beam-ing eyes;
December's paleness chacing rosy May,
And auburn locks advanc'd to tell-tale gray:
Then Wit itself from disappointments keen,
Owes half its colouring to a jaundic'd spleen;

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* Hebrews c. xii. v. 23.

While

While fading Beauty wastes its parting rays,
Lo, prying Scandal prates of earlier days;
Yet Scandal comes a friend—then wanted most,
To prove attractions once, which now are lost!
But not so gloomy your neglected lot,
"The world forgetting," were "the world forgot."
Officious Mem'ry lingers on the past,
And Fancy paints the scenes it ne'er shall taste;
Now slights are keenly felt; the careless bow,
How ardent once, how cold and distant now;
How sweet those hours when Beauty could delight
By day the frolick, and the dance by night;
When eager Beaux were aw'd into despair,
Or glow'd with rapture round the envied fair:
Now, sad reverse! each circle shuns the dame
Censorious, cold, and faultless without fame.
Desires still rage, while aches are lull'd by pride,
Yet Dress proclaims the years it fain would hide;
E'en restless Love in smother'd embers burns,
In vengeance now the angry God returns,
Of seasons lost and slighted joys complains;
Yet, joyless, the self-tort'ring Tyrant reigns!

A MODERN.

SONG

By a SPANISH PRISONER, *set at Liberty and returned to his Native Country by the Generosity of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

FROM the white cliffs of Albion, dearest friends, am I come,
To the arms of my children and father's lov'd home;
For the Queen of old Ocean his liberty gave
To the poor wounded sailor she snatch'd from the grave;
Bade him haste to the scene of his childhood again,
Bade him bare the red blade for the freedom of Spain.

CHORUS.

For the trident of Neptune she wields o'er the world,
Mid the rocks and the waves of her empire secure;
On the guilty her vengeance in thunder is hurl'd,
While the helpless repose in the shade of her power.

To the camp will I go, and my countrymen join,
For than Freedom and Peace are there themes more divine?
And these Vultures who make helpless Virtue their prey,
Not the shouts of mere Peasants shall scare them away,
But the vengeance of Freedom in pieces shall tear;
Let us haste, and with Britons the glory shall share.

For the trident, &c.

For the pity I witness'd that beam'd in their eyes,
O'er their cheeks saw the flushings of anger arise,
Heard the shouts of wild rapture that rung on the shores,
Saw the sea turn to foam 'neath innum'rable oars,
Heard the voice of soft Beauty, that wept on the strand,
Bid them haste to relieve us, and wave the white hand.

For the trident, &c.

TRANSLATION

Of the Lines on the Hermitage Door at WEST-FELTON, *the Seat of* I. F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. (See pp. 728, 924.)

DEAR Solitude, to thee I pay
My vows, who point'st to Heav'n the way.
Far remov'd from maddening strife,
And all the vanities of life.
Let the people rage, while I
Shall sit, and muse upon the sky;
Join'd with me shall Angels sing
The praise of Heaven's eternal King.
O that ever thus reclin'd,
Sorrows banish'd from my mind,
I might rest, 'till Angels bright
Convey me to the realms of light.
And, as the holy Hermit, prove
Worthy to share the joys above. M.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

SWEET Solitude to me is given,
Whence rises straight the path to Heaven.
Uncumber'd by th' ambitious crowd,
The fierce, the selfish, and the proud,
I view their contests with a sigh,
And raise my mind to scenes on high,
Where Saints shall aid me while I sing
The goodness of the Eternal King.
O when shall I, from earth set free,
Ascend, my God, and dwell with Thee!
By seraphs taught to touch the lyre,
And mingle with th' angelic choir.
Auspicious hour! what joys refin'd
Shall open to my ravish'd mind,
When Earth's vain cares and sorrows cease,
And the tir'd Hermit rests in peace.

Banks of Tay. HERMIT.

QUATORZAIN.

O CEASE, Alcander! to allure my feet
To where licentious Terpsichore is seen;
Leave me alone in solitude to greet
The first appearance of the moon serene:
For ill-adapted to a sorrowing heart
Are the soft numbers of the gaudy throng;
To me no pleasure can the dance impart,
Nor ev'ry sweet accompaniment of song!
The holy records of *eternal* bliss
Alone invigour the despondent mind;
And in the search of happiness like this,
I wave the fulsome notions of mankind
O cease to press me if you wish to prove
Your friendship equal to attested love!

Grafton-street, 1808. J. G.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood.

Seahorse, off Skyro, July 6.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday evening we observed two Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the East end of the Island of Seopolo, towards which we immediately made sail. On coming near enough to make out that they were both single-decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of this ship. The action began at half-past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind under easy sail, and continually endeavouring to run us on-board; indeed, I early saw that their chief attention was directed to this object, and as the largest ship appeared of great force and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped along side of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down, and just before we had left her she had partially blown up forward. By this time the large frigate, which, from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day-light to send on-board her. At day-light, observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen-mast, we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the Badere Zaffer, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24-pounders, on the main-deck, except two, which are 42-pounders, and 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. She had a complement of 500 men, and was commanded by Captain Scanderli Kichuc Alli, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss in killed and wounded is prodigious, 165 killed and 195 wounded; ours comparatively small, 5 killed and 10 wounded. Our mizen-mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we sustained. The other ship was named the Abs Fezan, carrying twenty-four 18-pounders and two mortars, commanded by Captain Daragardi Alli, with a complement of 230 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away. Having now, my Lord, given you the details of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the officers and ship's company, who, during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude. The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that thirty men were absent from the ship. Mr. Downie, the first Lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability, and experience; and I beg leave strongly to recommend him to your Lordship's protection for promotion. Mr. Lester, Master's-mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hully, Gunner's-mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner; and from his conduct, is very deserving of such a situation. I am now proceeding, with the prize, for any port I can get first into amongst the Islands, as it is with difficulty we can keep her above water. J. Stewart.

This Gazette also contains the copy of a Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood, from Capt. W. Hepenstall, of the King'sfisher, off the coast of Caramania, dated June 27, giving an account of the capture of L'Hercule letter of marque, on her return from Cyprus to Marseilles, with a cargo of cotton, having 12 guns and 57 men, commanded by Mons. G. Cavassa, after a running fight of one hour. Capt. Hepenstall speaks in high terms of his first Lieutenant, M. R. Standish, the Officers, and ship's crew. The King'sfisher had one man slightly wounded; the prize, 1 killed and 3 wounded.—Also from Capt. Rosenhagen, of the Volage, stating the capture of the Requin French brig of war, of 16 guns, Capt. Berar, and 108 men. The prize is represented to be a very fine new vessel. —Also from Capt. H. Duncan, of the Porcupine, off the coast of Romania, dated July 14, detailing the particulars of a most desperate and successful attempt by the boats of that ship, under the command of Lieut. Price, to cut out a polacre, under the batteries of Port Dange. Capt. Duncan bestows the highest encomiums upon those employed in this dangerous service, and recommends Lieut. Price to the Lords of the Admiralty, as an Officer particularly meriting promotion, having been engaged more than thirty times in actions with the boats of the Porcupine since October last, and being severely wounded, on the head and right leg, in the present engagement. The Porcupine had none killed, but several wounded, all of whom are recovering.—Also from Capt. E. Dix, of the Cygnet sloop, dated Oct. 4, stating the capture of the Danish sloop privateer, Giergielderen, of 4 guns and 25 men, by that ship, off Bergen.

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, Nov. 5. Letter from Lieut. R. Forbes, commanding H. M. Gun-brig the Exertion, to Vice-admiral Wells, Commander in Chief at Sheerness, dated off Heligoland, Oct. 24.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that on my return from Heligoland, in pursuance of your orders, on the 20th inst. that Island bearing E. ½ N. distant twenty-three leagues, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the Jena French cutter-privateer of 14 guns (10 mounted), 2, 4, and 8-pounders, and 29 men, just on the point of taking the brig Perseverance, of Yarmouth, from London, with a cargo of very considerable value. Having deceived the privateer by displaying the Danish flag, I was luckily suffered to approach him, near enough to render fruitless his subsequent endeavours to escape; and I consider myself the more happy in his capture, from his being destined to cruize in the track of Heligoland, where he was likely, after the hard gales, to have done great mischief to the trade of his Majesty's subjects. I beg to add, that I have thought it my duty to convoy the English merchant-vessel safe to this place, it being the port of her destination.

The Jena was fitted out at Amsterdam, and sailed the preceding day, but had not taken any thing. Robert Forbes.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 8. This Gazette contains the Copy of a Letter from Capt. J. Packwood of the Childers sloop, transmitted by Vice-adm. Vashon, stating the capture of the Danish privateer, Freniskernsten, of four 4-pounders, two swivels, and 21 men, from Stravangen, in Norway, and the re-capture of the Lord Nelson sloop, in ballast, (her prize,) belonging to Leith, on the 19th ult.—Also the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Smith, of the Brilliant sloop, transmitted by Sir E. Nagle, announcing the capture of the Pointe du Jous, French lugger, of 3 guns and 30 men, belonging to Roscow, on the 20th ult.—Also from Lieut. T. Wells, of the Cruizer sloop, dated off the Winga, 1st inst. giving an account of his engagement with a Danish flotilla of about 20 armed cutters, &c. and the capture of a schuit-rigged Danish privateer, of ten 4-pounders and 32 men.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 12. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Baker, of the Tartar, to Vice-adm. Vashon, announcing the capture of the Danish privateers Naargske Gutten, of 7 guns and 36 men, on the 3d inst. off the Maze of Norway. The prize is a newly-built vessel, had left Christiansand only the day before, and had made no capture.—Capt. Baker had several vessels under convoy.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 19. Letter from Capt. Seymour to Lord Gambier.

Amethyst, Hamoaze, Nov. 15.

My Lord, I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the tenth instant at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns, and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before 10 o'clock, which continued with little intermission till 20 minutes after midnight. Having fallen on-board for a short time, after 10, and from a quarter past 11, when she intentionally laid us on-board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an officer as Sir T. Hardy could suggest. At half-past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander (Pinsun, capitaine de vaisseau), and 135 men, killed; 102 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. Amethyst has lost 19 killed and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieut. B. Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer Lieut. S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen-mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship: and their truly-noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the First Lieutenant, Mr. G. Blennerhasset, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieuts. Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair, the master (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Mons. Dede, the surviving Commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with

with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her. MICHAEL SEYMOUR,

N. B. Dimensions of La Thetis: length, 162 feet; breadth, 41 feet 6 inches; 28 18-pounders (24 pounds English) on the main-deck; 12 36-pounders (42 pounds English) on the quarter-deck; 4 eight-pounders on the forecastle.—One thousand barrels of flour on-board, besides known stores. Inclosed is a Return of Killed and Wounded.

Killed, Mr. B. Kendall, 2d Lieut. Marines; 10 seamen and eight marines.—*Wounded*, Mr. S. J. Payne, 1st Lieut. Marines, dangerously; Mr. R. Gibbons, Master's Mate, mortally; Mr. L. Miles, Midshipman, severely; 48 seamen and marines, many of them dangerously.—Total, 19 killed, 51 wounded.

[A Letter from Capt. Chambers, of the Port Mahon, states his having, in company with the Linnet, captured the French privateer, Gen. Paris, of 3 guns and 35 men, one day from Havre.—A Letter from Capt. Hollinworth, of the Minstrel, announces the capture of the Italian schooner Hortenzia, pierced for 16 guns, and carrying 10, and 56 men, who had run her ashore, and deserted her near Fiume.—A Letter from Capt. Walpole, of the Pilot, stating the capture of the French privateer La Princesse Pauline, of three long 12-pounders, and 90 men, of Gargenti. In boarding, Lieut. Flin, an excellent and brave officer, and seven men, were wounded. The enemy had six men killed, and 24 wounded.——This Gazette also contains a copy of the dispatches received by Lord Castlereagh, from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, commanding at Barbadoes, and inclosing a Letter of Lieut.-col. Blackwell, of the 4th W. I. Regiment, dated Mariegalante, Sept. 4, stating, "that after a pursuit of the enemy for five days and nights, and having during that period had four engagements with him, in each of which he was repulsed, by constantly marching and harassing him, he surrendered on the following terms:—'That the French troops might march out from the ground they then occupied with the honours of war, but that they should lay down their arms in front of the troops, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war, and that all prisoners taken since their arrival in the Island, should be immediately returned.'—I am sorry to mention to you, that a gentleman from Antigua, of the name of Brown, being a prisoner of war, was in the rear of the enemy's picquet when attacked, and received a mortal wound. The force from Guadaloupe was above 200 rank and file. 162 privates laid down their arms, and there were many sick dispersed through the country. The inhabitants that joined were very considerable. Their number amounted to from 4 to 500. Capt. Pigot, the Commander of the Island, was in the field the whole time with the troops."

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte issued at Mentz, on the 24th ult. a Decree, placing under sequestration all the property in France belonging to Spaniards, whether insurgents or others, as an indemnity for the property of Frenchmen resident in Spain, that has been seized or sequestrated in the provinces in rebellion against his brother's authority.

A *Moniteur* of the 30th ult. mentions the departure of Buonaparte from Paris on the preceding day, for Bayonne, and that he was accompanied by the Empress as far as Rambouillet, where he slept.

On the 25th ult. Buonaparte went in great state to the Palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the sitting; when he addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"*Messrs. Deputies, Members of the Legislative Body,*

"The code of laws, laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe. My people already experience the most salutary effects from them. The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our yearly income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipations of revenue. I have, in the present year, laid out more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory, will be carried forward with zeal.—The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. *I have felt that in order to be happy, I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.* The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople,

ple, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.—Russia and Denmark have united with me against England. The United States of America have rather chosen to abandon commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery. A part of my army has marched against that which England has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English Councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and *at last produce their army on the Continent.* I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head of my army, and, with God's help, to crown the King of Spain in Madrid, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Spain. I have only to praise the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine. Switzerland experiences more and more the benefits of the Act of Mediation. The people of Italy give me grounds for nothing but expressions of satisfaction.—The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable the hundred millions of men whom we represent, if possible, the sooner to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the seas. *We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as for war.*—Messieurs Deputies, I have ordered my Ministers of Finance, and of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see with satisfaction that I have not felt it necessary to increase the tarif with any impost. My people shall experience no new burthen. The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others, all those which have relation to the criminal code. I rely constantly on your co-operation."

On the 27th, Napoleon being seated on his Throne, surrounded by the *Princes*, Grand Officers, and Officers of his Household, the Ministers, Members of the Senate, and Council of State, received at the Palace of the Thuillerics, a Deputation of the Legislative Body; which being admitted to the foot of the Throne, the Count de Fontanes, the President, pronounced an adulatory Address.

To which Buonaparte replied—"Gentlemen, President and Deputies of the Legislative Body—My duty and my inclinations lead me to share the dangers of my soldiers. We are mutually necessary. My return to my Capital shall be speedy. I think little of fatigues, when they can contribute to insure the glory and grandeur of France. I recognize in the solicitude you express, the love you bear me.—I thank you for it."

EXPOSE OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

In a sitting of the Legislative Body, his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by Messrs. de Segur and Corvette, Councillors of State, delivered a Speech on the situation of the Empire:—It began thus:

"Gentlemen, You terminated your last Session leaving the Empire happy, and its Chief loaded with glory. All that I have to detail, Gentlemen, is already known to you; and for your full information I have only to retrace to your memory the principal events which have filled up the interval between your last and present Session."

The Minister then proceeds to detail, under the various heads of Administrations of Justice, Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Finances, Marine, &c. a variety of particulars; of which, however, our limits restrict us to the insertion of the remarks on the present war.

"At the epoch of your last sitting, Gentlemen, every thing combined to deliver Europe from its long agitations; but England, the common enemy of the world, still repeats the cry of perpetual war, and war continues. What then is the object, What will be the issue? The object of this war is the slavery of the world, by the exclusive possession of the seas.—The English, hitherto absent from all great conflicts, try a new fortune on the Continent. They ungarrison their island, and leave Sicily almost without defence, in the presence of an enterprising and valiant King, who commands a French army, and who has already snatched from them the strong position of the Island of Capri. The Emperor has endeavoured to secure the peace of the Continent. He must reckon upon it without doubt; inasmuch as Austria, the only power which could disturb it, has given the strongest assurances of her disposition, in recalling her ambassador from London, and desisting from all political communication with England. Still Austria has recently made armaments, but they took place certainly without any hostile intention. Prudence, nevertheless, dictated energetic measures of precaution. The armies of Germany and Italy are strengthened by levies of the new conscription. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine are complete, well organized, and disciplined. What then will be the fruit of the efforts of England? Can she hope to be able to exclude the French from Spain and Portugal? Can the success be doubtful? The Emperor himself will command his invincible legions. What a presage does the heroic army of Portugal offer to us, which, struggling against double its force, has been able

able to raise trophies of victory on the very land where it fought to such disadvantage, *and to dictate the conditions of a glorious retreat.* In preparing for a new struggle against our only Enemy, the Emperor has done all that was necessary for the maintenance of peace on the Continent. Such then is the situation of France. Soldiers, Magistrates, Citizens, all have but one object, the service of the State—but one sentiment, admiration of the Sovereign—but one desire, that of seeing Heaven watching over his days, in just recompence for a Monarch who has no other thought, no other ambition, than those of the happiness and the glory of the French nation."

A letter dated Bayonne, Nov. 4, says, "The Emperor arrived here yesterday, and he sets out to-day, at noon, for Spain. Last night the town was illuminated. The army of Spain will, it is said, be divided into eight grand divisions, and commanded by the Marshals Ney, Bessieres, Soult, Mortier, Victor, Moncey, and by the Generals St. Cyr and the Duc D'Abrantes."

SPAIN.

Admiral Apodacca is appointed the Representative of the Supreme Government of Spain at the British Court.

Colonel Doyle has been appointed Marshal-de-Camp (corresponding to the rank of Major-General) by the Governor of Arragon.

The following appointments have been announced in the Madrid Gazette:—Prime Secretaryship of State, Don Pedro Cevallos;—Secretaryship for the Department of Finances, Don Francisco Saavedra;—Secretaryship of State for the Department of War, Don Antonio Cornel;—Secretaryship of State for the Department of Marine, Don Antonio Escano; Secretaryship of State for the Department of Favour and Justice, Don Boneto Antonio Ermida;—and Generalship of the Holy Inquisition, the Bishop of Orense.

The Supreme Junta has received a letter from the Archbishop of Valencia, dated the 14th ult. announcing that the Grandees, Clergy, Merchants, Capitalists, &c. of that city have paid 100,000 hard piastres into the military chest, to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Junta, as a free gift, for the cloathing and subsistence of the army.

The inhabitants of Saragossa, in consequence of the heroic defence of their city, have been granted the privilege of exemption from any disgraceful punishment, except for treason or blasphemy.

It is said, in a letter dated Roses, Oct. 7, "A detachment of 600 Italian troops, escorting a large supply of military stores, destined to Figuera, has been defeated by a body of Patriots from Ampuseas. &c. in crossing the Lamugo, and the whole of the stores has fallen into our hands. By some accounts, it appears that the Bridge of Molia was broken down when part of the enemy had passed, and that, thus divided, they fell an easy conquest. The prisoners immediately volunteered to join our standard, and declare that the whole of their countrymen, who are forced into this unjust war, would gladly do the like should a fitting occasion present itself.

We learn by a letter dated Madrid, Oct. 15, that some disturbances took place in that city, which originated in the purest patriotism. Several persons, supposed to be Frenchmen, had uttered expressions disrespectful to the Spanish Nation. One, in particular, had disgusted the people, by drinking the health of "*King* Joseph" in a public coffee-room; which irritated those who were present to that degree, that they immediately put him and his companion to death, and dragged their bodies through the public streets. A large mob assembled, and proceeded to the house of the Russian Ambassador, and required to have delivered to them six Frenchmen, who, it was understood, had taken shelter in his Excelleney's house. Government, however, interfered, and the measures adopted in consequence soon re-established order and tranquillity.

We have intelligence, that on the 24th ult. a severe action took place near Bilboa, between the Spaniards under Blake and the French; in which the latter were completely defeated, and retired from the field. That Gen. Blake had in consequence advanced about seven leagues towards the frontiers, his head-quarters being on the 26th at Zernosa. The Spanish army engaged consisted of 13,000, among whom were the Spaniards rescued from the North, who suffered severely—the loss of the Patriots in killed and wounded, about 3000; and that a French corps, consisting of upwards of 1000, had been cut off by Blake's army, and compelled to surrender.

A private letter from St. Andero, dated Oct. 31, states—"Gen. Blake obtained a slight victory on the 24th over the French, and on the 25th was in pursuit of them, at about eight leagues from Bilboa.—The French Army is in great want of provisions, and many desertions daily take place.—Marshal Lefebvre has been reinforced by about 8000 men. It is impossible to see people more united than the English and Spaniards are at present."

On the 31st October, four divisions of Gen. Blake's army were attacked by 25,000 French. After fighting as became valiant Spaniards during the whole day, Gen. Blake, in order to avoid being surrounded,

rounded, determined to fall back and to form a junction with the division of the Asturias and the Marquis de la Romana. The retreat was conducted in the best order, without the loss of cannon, colours, or prisoners. They halted during the night of the 1st November, at Bilboa. Gen. Blake having resolved to take post at Valmaseda, the army marched on the 2d for another position, where it was joined by the Asturians, the troops of the North, and the fourth division of Gallicia; a small detachment having been left at Bilboa. On the 3d, the French appeared before that city in great force; and the few troops that were there, evacuated it in good order, and fell back to Valmaseda.—In the 31st, all the divisions displayed the greatest gallantry, in maintaining their position against a very superior force during the whole day, with unexampled energy, and left the field of battle with reluctance; the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, was unable to gain a foot of ground. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but that of the French much greater; so that they were incapable of molesting the Spaniards in their retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner, without the loss of a single knapsack. The army being concentrated at Valmaseda, Gen. Blake received information, on the 4th, that a division of the enemy, consisting of 10,000 men, was marching on the heights of Ontara, with a view of cutting off a division of his army posted in that place—He therefore put his troops in motion at daybreak of the 5th, and at one o'clock attacked the enemy. After an obstinate battle, which lasted till dark, he completely put them to the rout, with great slaughter, and the loss of many prisoners, one howitzer, two ammunition waggons, and a considerable quantity of provisions. Till eleven o'clock of the night of the 5th, when the dispatch was sent off, prisoners and baggage continued to be brought in. The number and rank of the prisoners cannot be exactly stated, as our troops continued the pursuit; and there were the best-founded hopes that they would be able to capture a great part of the French division, who, finding their retreat by the high road cut off, defiled by the edge of the mountains, skirting the vallies, in which direction they were closely pursued. On the morning of the 6th, all the army marched forward, and earnestly solicited permission to enter Bilboa at the point of the bayonet.

Our most recent arrivals of Spanish Papers was to the 19th instant. It was to be inferred, from the late rapid movements of the reinforced French army in Spain, that Buonaparte, previous to his arrival in that country, had prepared the means of affording as much *eclat* as possible to his entrance into it. Accordingly, we hear that the Enemy has obtained considerable successes; though we trust that those successes will be but of short duration, and that the cause of patriotism and of virtue will ultimately triumph. The accounts in the Corunna Papers state, that the French have entered Burgos; and that a division of the Army of Estremadura, consisting of 4000 men, which had advanced from Madrid in that direction, has been defeated; but with considerable loss on the part of the Enemy, as well as on that of the Patriots.—Private letters represent the state of affairs as still more unfavourable; for they assert, that after sustaining repeated attacks, General Blake's army was completely defeated; and that the enemy, pursuing their successes, had advanced as far as Valladolid, on their way to Madrid. Of the main fact, of General Blake's defeat, we fear there is very little doubt; but, however deeply we may lament the event, we are far from considering the successes of the enemy as decisive of the contest, or as affording any just grounds of despondency in respect to its final result. The British troops have not yet come into action; reinforcements are advancing toward the Patriot armies from every part of Spain; and by the adoption of a prudent system of precaution and judicious defence, avoiding general actions, but taking every opportunity of harassing the enemy, cutting them off, and intercepting their supplies, in a country in which the heart and hand of every inhabitant is against them, we have great hope, that ere many weeks elapse, the Enemy will have reason to regret the temerity which distinguishes his present rapid advance.

PORTUGAL.

A Letter from an Officer in Portugal makes an unfavourable report of the health and condition of our troops, in consequence of their long exposure to excessive heat in the day, and the heavy dews of the nights. For a considerable period our brave fellows lay on the ground, without any other covering than bushes, which did not exclude the damp. The writer was from the 17th August to the end of September, without ever taking off his cloaths for rest.

Lord Viscount Strangford, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Prince of Brazil, accompanied by Mr. Byng and Lord Forbes, arrived at Rio Janeiro, in the President frigate, on the 22d July; and on the 24th, the convoy, under charge of the Lightning, entered that port. The account speaks in the highest terms of the knowledge, zeal, and activity of Sir Sidney Smith, who has been created Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, by the Prince of Brazil;

zil; and several Naval Officers have been made Knights of the Order.

The Prince of the Brazils has recently issued an ordinance, directing that all goods imported into the Brazils in Portuguese shipping, shall only pay a duty of 16 *per cent. ad valorem*; while goods imported in the shipping of any other nation shall be subject to a duty of 24 *per cent.*

GERMANY.

While Buonaparte was at Frankfort, on his route to Erfurth, he particularly distinguished the old Austrian General Manfredini, and closed a long conversation, by observing, "Your Government has occasion for repose to heal her wounds, still bleeding, from the late campaigns. Let her cultivate peace. Should madness urge her to war, annihilation must follow."

Buonaparte, in his journey to and from Erfurth, divided his retinue into three divisions, which moved at the distance of from five to six leagues asunder. The first division, comprising cooks, &c. consisted of 12 carriages, with four and six horses; the second division, consisting of Buonaparte and the principal persons of his suite, was composed of two carriages with eight horses, and seven carriages with six, and required about 150 horses; the third division was the most numerous, and occupied 300 horses. The whole number of horses required for the transport of all the persons and things belonging to this journey exceeded 900, which were put in requisition at the different stages.

The Russian Minister of State, Romanzoff, was sent by the Emperor Alexander to Cassel, opposite Mentz, to compliment Napoleon on his passage over the Rhine, his frontier; in the same manner as Marshal Lasnes was sent to compliment Alexander on the passage of the Niemen.

After an audience which Baron Vincent had with Buonaparte at Erfurth on the 29th Sept. the two Emperors had a long conference, at which Romanzoff, Champagny, Talleyrand, and other Ministers, were called to assist.—The Austrian Minister had another long audience with the two Emperors on the 8th ult.

A private Letter from Holland of the 27th, states, that Buonaparte and Alexander, at the late conferences at Erfurth, agreed jointly to occupy the Island of Zealand with their troops this winter, for the purpose of invading Sweden.

A Letter, dated Weimar, in the vicinity of Erfurth, asserts, that the future destiny of Joseph, on a supposition of his ultimate failure in Spain, had been the subject of discussion between Buonaparte and Alexander. This letter adds, that it had even been proposed by the former, to abandon the attempt against the Spanish monarchy; and to permit Charles IV. to return to his capital, provided that Joseph were declared King of Albania, Dalmatia, Epiros, Livadia, and the Morea.

The Emperor of Russia, while at Erfurth, lodged in the house of the merchant Triebel; Napoleon occupied the Court-house; and the King of Saxony lodged at Mr. Boutin's in the Fish-market.

The King of Saxony, and the Dukes of Weimar and Gotha, kept open table during the late meeting at Erfurth. In all the excursions which the two Emperors made on horseback, Alexander always rode on the right hand.

The *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, in announcing the passage of a messenger from Erfurth to London, through Frankfort, observes—"We have reason to believe that he carries with him the basis of the peace to be negotiated, and the generous offer of the Emperor Alexander to become the mediator between France and England. —Thus, after the long and terrible storms of war, the Sun of Peace seems to smile again on humanity. With rapture our posterity shall praise Napoleon the Great, as the restorer of peace, and dedicate to him, in the Temple of Glory, the most honourable of names—that of *the Blesser of Mankind!*"

During the conferences at Erfurth, Buonaparte, at the request of the Emperor Alexander, wrote an answer to a letter with which that Monarch had charged himself from the Queen of Prussia. It is said to have been penned in the most flattering style, and to have promised, in the most solemn manner, a speedy compliance with the Queen's requests. A new Treaty was concluded, under the mediation of Alexander, between France and Prussia, which is said to be highly favourable to the latter power. Among the articles, it is stated there is one which remits 68 millions of francs of the contributions in arrear; and another, engaging to withdraw speedily the whole of the French troops from that unfortunate country. Stettin, Custrin, and Glogau, are, we understand, no longer to be occupied by the French.—Prussian Government Paper has risen.—Baron Vincent, the Austrian Envoy, is stated to have given and received assurances of the most pacific intentions.—The Grand Duke Constantine did not participate in the festivities at Erfurth, owing to indisposition, from which his Highness had nearly recovered previously to his departure from that place. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, who is brother-in-law to the Emperor Alexander, received from Buonaparte, as a present, the perpetual Sovereignty of Erfurth.—Count Romanzoff, the Russian Minister, followed Buonaparte to Paris, in order to await the result of some pacific overtures

tures which had been made to England. The conferences at Erfurth were attended by two Emperors, five Kings, and 71 Princes and Princesses.

It is reported, that one of the decisions at the meeting at Erfurth, has been to give the Duchy of Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburgh.

The county of Hanau, it is said, is to be given to the Prince Primate of Germany, as an indemnity for the Octroy on the Rhine.

A letter dated Erfurth, Oct. 15, says "This city has lost all its late splendour. Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Emperor Alexander took his departure—he was accompanied by the Emperor of France as far as the Weimar road, at the place where they first met; and shortly after his return here, Napoleon took his departure for France, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Baden and his wife (niece to the Empress), the Princes of Neufchatel and Benevento, Secretary Maret, &c. The King of Bavaria left us at five in the morning, the King of Wirtemberg at eight last night, and the King of Saxony early this morning.

The troops of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, which have been ordered into France, are to be employed, as we before stated, to garrison the interior, and guard against any expression of the public sentiment during the absence of the army in Spain. The Prince Primate's contingent is arrived at Boulogne; and that of the Duke of Nassau, at Toulon.—Lyons, Bourdeaux, &c. are in like manner to have German garrisons.

In the new Kingdom of Westphalia, a fresh levy of troops has been ordered, to complete, as is stated, the contingent for the Rhenish Confederation; but, in fact, to be hired out to France. The Conscription is rigorously enforced—fathers are held responsible, under the penalty of 50 francs, for the appearance of their sons; and a reward of 20 francs has been offered for the discovery of a refractory conscript, or of a deserter.

The *King* of Westphalia is about to make a Canal from the Weser to the Elbe: M. Von Wiebeking directs the work.

The King of Bavaria has abolished all description of slavery and bondage in his dominions.

During Marshal Mortier's stay at Dresden, he amused himself, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants, by various military evolutions. One night, soon after nine, he ordered a body of about 7000 French troops to surprise the Saxon camp at Perna. The people, uninformed of his intention, were alarmed by heavy discharges of artillery; every one flew to arms, and some hours of confusion and consternation elapsed before they were satisfied that their French friends were not about to repeat at Dresden the massacre which had been designed to establish their power at Madrid. Mortier occupied the palace of Count Bruhl, and greatly enjoyed the scene he had produced.

Bernadotte has announced to the Senate of Hamburgh his intention to pass the winter in that city, and has demanded an increase of the daily sum paid by them for the support of his establishment. At his command, the Senate has likewise issued another Proclamation, cautioning the people against giving circulation to reports unfavourable to the cause of France and her Allies, as such offenders would be rigorously punished.

A new and short system of military manœuvres has been adopted by the Archduke Charles, for the new levies in the Austrian Monarchy.

When the States of the Kingdom waited on the Emperor at Presburgh, on Oct. 4th, with their previous Resolutions respecting the insurrection, the Primate addressed the Emperor in a speech, that concluded as follows:—"Europe shall see, that there is still constantly prevailing among the Hungarian nation, the warm patriotism and zealous attachment to the Constitution which they inherited from their ancestors, and which the latter have preserved for whole centuries, by numerous glorious exploits—Europe shall see, that we shall at all times be ready to sacrifice every thing for your Majesty, as our King, who observes the Constitution in a sacred manner, and governs us with the mildness and affection of a beloved father; we had rather not exist than bear the vain and inglorious name of Hungarians, which could then be given us, if the dignity of the best of Kings and the Constitution should be violated."

The Emperor returned the following answer to the States:—"It gives me the greatest pleasure, and on you it confers much glory, that you have left at our free disposition the insurrection, which you wish to organize so, that for the ensuing three years it shall be in constant readiness of being called out, in such a manner, that we may summon it without convoking another Diet for the defence of the country. You shew thereby the deep penetration, that the preservation of the King, his rights and dignity, is the object of the utmost importance, and that without it the Constitution of the country, to which your ancestors were so gloriously attached, cannot exist. We, too, keep in mind what St. Stephen, the founder and preserver of this Empire, has advised and ordered his son, which is, that the King's throne cannot subsist without the Nobility; we shall therefore be cautiously careful, that

that this our support shall only be exposed to danger in that case where it shall be more advantageous for you to risk your life, than suffer the downfall of your Constitution."

Gen. Mack, Prince Ausenberg, Prince Auersperg, and Col. Theis, have received a pardon from the Emperor of Austria, and have been set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.

We are happy to announce the evacuation of Prussia by the French troops, and the restoration of the management of the Royal Finances to the competent Royal Prussian Boards. This agreeable intelligence has been officially announced by M. Gerlach, President of the Board of War and Finances, to the several members. We subjoin the following extract:—"According to the tenor of the Convention concluded in Paris on the 8th Sept. and ratified at Erfurth the 8th ult. the revenue of all the provinces is to be received for his Prussian Majesty's account, from the 8th September of this year. The evacuation is to take place as soon as the necessary papers relative to the payment of the arrears of the contribution shall have been delivered to Mr. Daru, Imperial French Intendant."

The King of Prussia, by a recent edict, has affranchised the peasants on their farms in the domains in East and West Prussia, and those farms are now become their full property. By this benevolent and politic measure 50,000 families will acquire an effective existence.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General, Count Demydoff, who countenanced the late cruelties at Wasa in Finland, has been recalled to Petersburg, and deprived of his command.

The celebrated Naturalist Langsdorf is about to make a tour in the interior of Asia, by order of the Russian Government.

DENMARK.

Bernadotte has received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Elephant. The King had conceived offence at some part of the Marshal's conduct, and we understand complained to Buonaparte on the subject: whether his Majesty has been redressed, or has found it necessary to secumb, is not mentioned, but a particular degree of interest was attached by the people of Copenhagen to the mission of the Chamberlain Von Levetzow, who was sent to invest the General with the jewel.

The Danish Papers state, that there are between 40 and 50 Swedish Officers, and upwards of 1100 privates, prisoners in Norway.—The frontier-districts have suffered exceedingly from the war; provisions were in many parts so scarce, that the wretched inhabitants were reduced to the necessity of grinding the bark of trees into powder, for the purpose of converting it into bread! The districts of Rodenas, Ondemark, and Arenack, have particularly suffered.

Refined Sugar, at Copenhagen, now sells at four English shillings per pound.

The Merchants of Copenhagen have opened a subscription for raising a considerable sum of money to be offered to his Danish Majesty, by way of loan. The sum subscribed amounts already to 1,800,000 rix-dollars (about 350,000*l.* sterling), and one house has subscribed 100,000 banker marks (about 10,000*l.* sterling).

SWEDEN.

The Swedes have been overpowered, in consequence of the Russians having received very considerable reinforcements; and, after sustaining many losses, and being obliged to retreat towards the Northern districts of the province, with but slight hopes of retaining any footing in Finland, it had been thought expedient to agree to an Armistice, for an unlimited time.

Private Letters, of the 17th ult. state, that some of the Swedish troops had betrayed strong symptoms of disaffection to their King; and that his Majesty's body-guard, consisting of nearly 4,000 young men of high birth, had refused to engage with 12,000 Russians opposed to them; in consequence of which they had been cashiered, and sent home in disgrace.—This severity, it was expected, would create great discontent among the first families in the capital.

HOLLAND.

On the birth-day of King Louis, the 27th ult. in order to ingratiate himself with the people of Amsterdam, he gave among the poorer classes 24,000 guilders, and 8000 to the Jews.

The Hotel St. George, at Amsterdam, has been fitted up for the sittings of the Legislative Body.

The Dutch Admiral Bloys Treslong, who, since the battle of Camperdown, has been in disgrace, was lately restored to his rank by Louis Buonaparte.

Several French refractory conscripts and deserters have been arrested in Holland, and sent in chains to France.—An amnesty was offered to such as should join their respective corps before the 1st of November. Those who neglected to do so, have been sought after with a degree of activity well calculated to deter others from any effort to escape. Not only in Holland, but in Westphalia, Bavaria, and throughout the Federative States, the most rigid search has taken place; and it is stated, that during the four first days of last month, upwards of eleven hundred refractory conscripts were dragged in chains to Mentz.

ITALY.

By advices from Rome, the archives and papers of the Cardinal Secretary of State

State have been seized by the French Commandant, and the Pope has issued another protest on the occasion.

We learn from Florence, under date of the 11th ult. that in pursuance of a Decree of last month, the Prefects of the three new departments in Tuscany have been ordered to sequestrate all Spanish property, both moveable and immoveable. Such effects as are liable to be easily spoiled are immediately sold.—The Spanish property found in Tuscany is very considerable.

TURKEY.

Bairactar Pasha, the present Grand Vizier and virtual Monarch of Turkey, was born at Rasgard, of poor parents. He was first a farmer; next a horse-dealer; and afterwards, excited by the hope of booty, joined the army of Tersanick, the Ayan of Rudschuk, in his expedition against Passwan Oglu. He obtained the name of Bairactar by having re-captured a standard which had fallen into the hands of the Enemy, and maintained it during a long contest, in which he was severely wounded. By his uncommon daring and good conduct he gained the confidence of Tersanick; and on the death of his patron in 1804, succeeded to his government.—Bairactar has appointed the late Grand Vizier, Celebi Mustapha, to be Seraskier of Ismail, and Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army on the Danube.

Twenty Ladies of the Seraglio have been drowned, by order of the present Sovereign of Turkey, charged with being accessary to the murder of the late Sultan Selim.

The use of bayonets has been introduced into the Turkish Army, by order of the present Vizier.

Mustapha Bairactar, according to intelligence in the French Papers, perseveres in augmenting the force of the Ottoman Empire, and in reforming the Turkish Military system. He has already abolished the corps of Janissaries, and is organizing the Army entirely upon the European model. The Russians seem to have taken alarm at the activity of his preparations, and have marched their Army in Moldavia and Wallachia, under the command of the Prince de Prosorowsky, to the Danube, the whole left Bank of which they will occupy. The Grand Vizier, it is said, has ordered 60,000 Turks, from Romelia and Asia Minor, to march for the environs of Rutschuck. The best understanding appears to subsist between the Court of Vienna and the Porte, permission having been accorded to the Austrian flag to pass the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, which had been suspended during the war with Russia.

ASIA.

The crocodiles are said to have increased so amazingly in the Ganges, near Sagur, that the navigation of that river by small boats has been rendered extremely dangerous.

Letters from Bengal mention a dreadful inundation having taken place in Assam, which has destroyed a vast tract of country, and several thousand persons.

The Madras Government has offered a reward of 2000*l.* sterling for the importation of the genuine cochineal insect, the growth of South America, alive at Madras. There are four species, the mostique, compreschane, tetruschane, and sylvester—the first is the most valuable, the last the least so.

AMERICA.

It is stated in the American Papers, that handbills have been circulated throughout the State of Virginia of the most inflammatory nature. These productions call upon the Citizens of Virginia to rise in a mass, and recede from the Union; and it is even said, that secret meetings are held for the purpose of organizing a revolution to this effect.

We learn from the Antigua Papers, that though the inhabitants of the Havannah are decidedly in favour of Ferdinand VII. yet that in the North-east parts (St. Jago de Cuba, &c.) there are considerable numbers of French, from whom some apprehensions are entertained by the Government. Commissions had been distributed among them, signed by Murat, as Regent of Spain, authorizing the levy of troops, &c.; and it is feared that these may be used, in particular districts, to the prejudice of the Spanish interests.—We hear, however, with satisfaction, that one of the principal French Residents, who had received a commission as Inspector General of the troops, fortifications, &c. of Cuba, immediately waited on the Governor and Council, and delivered the instrument to them.—Murat, it is known, during the period of his Government in Spain, sent out instructions, commissions, &c. to all parts of the Spanish transmarine possessions—some of these have been intercepted by our cruizers, and some are known to have failed to produce the desired effect; but there are others, the results of which are unknown, and which are looked for with some solicitude.

The planters in Jamaica are said to be great sufferers by the depredations of the rats. From eight to ten hogsheads of Sugar, out of every hundred, are destroyed by this voracious animal. Innumerable traps are set, and packs of terriers are daily employed in extirpating these insatiable marauders; but, though on some estates no less that 50,000 are annually destroyed, there is no sensible diminution in their numbers.

Nutmeg, cinnamon, black-pepper, and clove-plants, are cultivated with success in

in the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent, and most of them have been introduced into numerous plantations in other islands.

The Chiefs of the Five Nations, assembled at Upper Canada, North America, have transmitted a letter to Dr. Jenner, expressive of their gratitude for the benefit which their tribes have derived from Vaccination, and accompanied with the present of a wampum belt.

IRELAND.

The value of imports into Ireland, for the year ending 5th January 1808, was 6,687,907*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* The exports for that year amounted, of Irish products and manufactures, to 5,307,906*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and of foreign and colonial, 150,370*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The disturbances which have for some time prevailed in the baronies of Upper and Lower Connelloe (Limerick), have at length in a great measure subsided. J. Macmahon and J. Keating, two of the principals concerned in those outrages, have been apprehended, and lodged in the county gaol, by the zeal and activity of J. Massy, esq. who, accompanied by three dragoons in coloured cloaths, attended one of their nocturnal meetings, and secured these daring villains.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 8. A galliot-rigged vessel was stranded in Bighouse Bay, *Sunderland*, and all the crew drowned. From some papers, the vessel appears to have been called *The Contest*; and her boat has that name, with *Robert Rawlinson*, painted on its stern. She is supposed to be a Swede.

Moffat, Oct. 26. We had yesterday a most dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the rivers in the neighbourhood came down in such torrents as were never seen before by the oldest people here. Amongst the damage occasioned by it, we are sorry to state a distressing accident which happened to the mail-coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, which passes this way, at the bridge over the river Evon, about nine miles from hence, at a place called Howcleagh, betwixt nine and ten o'clock last night. The coach had just got about half way over, when the bridge gave way in the middle of the arch, and the coach, passengers, horses, &c. were instantly precipitated into the river, down a fall of 35 or 40 feet. There were four inside and two outside passengers. The two latter, and two of the horses, were killed upon the spot; and the other passengers had a most miraculous escape with their lives, though, we are sorry to say, they are all very considerably hurt. The coachman and guard were also much hurt; the former had his arm broken, and otherwise much bruised, and the guard got a severe contusion in the head. The other coach, from Carlisle to Glasgow, narrowly escaped sharing the same fate: it arrived at the bridge just at the time the accident happened; and, from the darkness of the night, and the rate the coach necessarily travels, must inevitably have gone into the river at the same breach in the arch, had not the cries of one of the sufferers alarmed the coachman, and induced him to stop. By the exertion of the coachman and guard of the other coach, the passengers who survived (a lady, and three gentlemen), with the coachman and guard, that had fallen into the abyss, were extricated, and conducted to a place of safety, until other assistance was afforded them. Much praise is due to the proprietor at Moffat, for his exertion and assistance on this occasion. Immediately on hearing of the accident he set out, in the middle of the night, with several of his servants, and surgical assistance, and gave every possible relief to the passengers; and by this means, we are happy to say, the London mail, and many valuable articles in the coach, have been saved. The exertions of one of the proprietor's servants is particularly deserving of notice; at the risk of his life, he went down the precipice, suspended by a rope, and saved the life of the lady (one of the passengers), and recovered the mail bags, which must otherwise have been carried down the stream. The bodies of the two passengers have been found, and conveyed to Moffat; and, notwithstanding the detention occasioned by this calamity, the mail was yesterday delivered in town in its regular course.

Oct. 27. The late fall of snow, in the vicinity of *Galashiels*, has been attended with very fatal effects. The sudden thaw which followed, caused torrents of water to descend from the surrounding mountains; which increased Gala water to such a degree, as not only to sweep away the bridge, but completely to destroy the public road. The communication in that part of the country is in consequence obstructed. We are sorry also to add, that an extensive machinery, erected for the manufacturing of woollen cloth, was entirely carried away by the torrent; which has thrown a number of industrious people out of employment.

Oct. 28. About 14 or 1500 of small Roman copper coins were lately discovered in ploughing some land belonging to Mrs. Ward, of *Timberland*, near Sleaford. They are coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius; were found in a Roman earthen pot (which was broken by the plough); and are in fine preservation.

Oct. 29. Lately a melancholy accident happened, at Mr. Blow's mills for grinding bark, at *Hertford*. Whilst a lad, about ten years of age, was feeding the mill, the cogs caught his smock-frock; in consequence of which he was crushed to death.

Nov.

Nov. 3. A large whale, 45 feet long, ran ashore on the banks of the Frith, betwixt Alloa and Cambus, where it was discovered by two ploughmen, who endeavoured for a long time to kill it with their knives, but without effect; the fish at the same time making great exertions to escape. At last, a surgeon pointed out the mortal part, and, by applying a spit, they effected their purpose. It is intended to get some vessel near it, to lift it to a proper spot for dissection.

Nov. 6. Lieut. Richards, of the Surinam sloop of war, in attempting, with seven men, to board a French vessel off the coast of France, was killed, with the whole of his party, by 80 French soldiers, who had concealed themselves in the hold, and who subsequently escaped to the shore in the Surinam's boat.

Nov. 5. Seven small pieces of cannon were lately presented by his Majesty to the Duke of Rutland, to be mounted at *Belvoir Castle*, Leicestershire. Twenty-one rounds were fired from them, for the first time, in commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot.

Nov. 7. The bridge of *Dunkeld*, built chiefly at the expence of the Duke of Athol, was opened this day, when his Grace entertained all the workmen, &c. who for three years have been employed on it. The bridge is of hewn stone, and consists of seven arches; the centre and largest of which is 90 feet in the span.

Nov. 8. About six this evening, a dreadful fire broke out at the farm of Caverton Mill, in the neighbourhood of *Kelso*, possessed by Messrs. D. and A. M'Dougal. The wind blew at the time with excessive violence; so that every attempt to mitigate the rage of the flames, or stop their progress, was vain. The dwelling-house was quickly consumed, together with nearly the whole of the furniture. The fire then communicated to the stables, barns, &c. and all but one stable were burnt to the ground. Two horses, unable to be got out, perished in the flames; the rest were saved. The fire next reached the farm-yard, in which were 53 stacks of corn and hay, 14 of which were consumed.

Nov. 14. The Earl of Ilchester met with a severe misfortune this day: As his Lordship was hunting, near his seat at *Melbury*, his horse, in leaping over a brook, fell with him; by which accident his thigh was broken.

Nov. 18. A shark was caught by the fishermen at *Hastings*. It was entangled in 17 of their nets, and completely broke them all; but being wounded, and nearly spent, they contrived to tow on shore this monster of the deep. It measures 30 feet in length, and upwards of 20 in circumference, and is supposed to weigh at least ten ton; has four rows of teeth, and the throat is so large, that it could swallow a man with the greatest ease. It is the largest of the species ever met with in any of the seas of Europe. Col. Bothwell has purchased it for his friend Mr. Home, surgeon, of Sackville-street, who intends to dissect it, and place the skeleton in his Museum.—A sea-snake, 60 feet long, being the second of the kind ever seen, has been driven ashore on the estate of M. Laing, Esq. M.P. in one of the Orkney Islands.

Nov. 19. At the change of the moon, and during an invisible eclipse of the sun, this night, an extraordinary high tide, accompanied by a strong South-west wind, inundated the whole of the Southern coast, from Folkstone to the Isle of Wight. At the former place, the galling of the sea carried off a prodigious quantity of the beach and sand, so as to leave the foundation of several houses quite naked. Fears were at one time entertained that the weight of the sea would break the banks of the Royal Military Canal at *Hythe*, though situated a quarter of a mile from the shore; but fortunately, after destroying several store-houses, hay-stacks, &c. the sea obtained a vent to the canal, and was thus prevented doing farther damage.

Nov. 19. A woman, nearly 80 years of age, some days since dropped down dead, at *Portsburgh*; and on opening the body, it appeared that she had absolutely died from the want of food, although she has left property to the amount of near 2000*l.*

Nov. 20. A horse, which a boy was riding down King-street, *Norwich*, having taken fright, ran with such violence against the wheel of a cart, as to lacerate its chest in a shocking manner; the poor lad, at the same time, being thrown off, had his leg broken, and his head dangerously fractured. A passenger, in attempting to stop the horse, was thrown to the ground, and so severely bruised, as to render his recovery hopeless.

Nov. 23. Capt. Freemantle and Capt. Bayntun, who were deputed to see the monument erected on *Portsdown Hill*, to the memory of Lord Nelson, properly executed, inspected it last week, and are satisfied that the wishes of the fleet have been complied with. They have given directions for the following inscription to be put on it:

"Consecrated to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, by the zealous attachment of all those who fought at Trafalgar, to perpetuate his triumph, and their regret, 1805."

And on the opposite side the following:

"The British fleet consisted of 27 ships of the line; of France and Spain there were 33, 19 of which were taken or destroyed."

Trade

Trade is so remarkably brisk at *Glasgow*, that the purchasers wait in the warehouses the days they know the carts are coming in with the goods from the print-fields and bleach-fields; and it is a struggle with every one to seize as many as he can. The demands for the West Indies are so great, that all the calendars are kept going day and night, dressing the goods for that market.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

This night, a fire broke out at a house adjoining the Raven and Sun, Great Russell-street, near Dock-head, Bermondsey. The houses being very old, and built of wood, with lath and plaster partitions, it raged with great fury, until seven houses were entirely burnt down, and three others much damaged. Nearly 20 poor families lost all their furniture. Another fire broke out the following morning, in the cooperage of Mr. Stewart, Hermitage-street, Wapping, which destroyed all the stock.

Monday, Nov. 1.

The body of a decent-dressed female, about 18 years of age, was picked up this evening off Milbank: it had been several days in the water. The deceased, who was a nursery-maid at Chelsea, had been missing upwards of a week. Some money was found in her pockets.

Monday, Nov. 7.

This night, the extensive workshop of Mr. Chandler, carpenter, in Pancras-road, was totally destroyed by fire; as were also the tools belonging to the men.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The annual exhibition of civic magnificence on Lord Mayor's day was rendered, by the exertions of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Flower), as perfect and satisfactory to those who witnessed it as on any former occasion. In the procession to take water at Blackfriars-bridge, the spectators were highly delighted at the introduction of a guardsman, in the complete suit of armour of William the Conqueror, and whose imposing manner was strongly characteristic of antient days. After the usual ceremony of presentation to the Lord Chief Baron, the procession returned to Guildhall; and about six the whole party was assembled. On Mr. Canning and the Spanish Deputies entering the Hall together, the band played a favourite martial air, and the Hall rang with demonstrations of welcome. The dinner was splendid; and the customary toasts were drank. About nine, part of the company retired to the ball-room, where Miss Flower (eldest daughter of the Lord Mayor, and who presided as Lady Mayoress) opened the ball with Ald. Ansley, the late Lord Mayor.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Patentees of the projected Covent Garden Theatre, in order to defray the expences of the building, have raised 50,000*l.* by subscription, in shares of 500*l.* each, to be paid by five instalments. The Subscribers are to receive an annuity of 25*l. per annum*, clear of all deductions, and an annual transferable free admission to any part of the house before the curtain, private boxes excepted. The subscription was under the patronage of his Majesty, and was filled up in a few days.

Monday, Nov. 14.

The Members of the Court of Inquiry, convened by virtue of his Majesty's warrant, assembled in the Great Hall of Chelsea Hospital, to enquire into the circumstances that led to the Convention of Cintra.—President, Gen. Sir D. Dundas. Members: Generals Earl Moira, P. Craig, and Lord Heathfield; Lieutenant-generals Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and O. Nichols. The Board was constituted without any formality; and, after the Members had taken their seats, heard his Majesty's warrant read by the Deputy Judge Advocate, and deliberated a short time in private, was adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

The Court assembled at half-past ten; and the business was opened by the Judge Advocate, who read the various official correspondence between Lord Castlereagh, Sir A. Wellesley, Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir H. Burrard, Sir C. Cotton, &c. &c. down to the dispatches of the 21st September. Sir H. Dalrymple then came forward, and addressed the Court at some length, in vindication of his character, which he said had been grossly aspersed in the public prints, to serve, as it would seem, the cause of a more favoured officer. It had been asserted that he was the sole author of the Convention; that he had acted in opposition to the plan of proceedings previously agreed on; that he had dashed the laurels from the brow of the victor; and that Sir A. Wellesley had protested against, or strongly disapproved of, the terms of the Convention. He now pledged himself to that Court, and to his Country, that Sir H. Burrard, Sir A. Wellesley, and himself, were present with Gen. Kellerman when the preliminaries were discussed and settled, and that Sir A. Wellesley bore that prominent part in the discussion, to which the important situation he held in the Country, the glorious victory he had lately gained, and the information, more particularly of a local nature, which he possessed, so well entitled him to assume.—Sir A. Wellesley begged to say a few words in answer to what he had just heard. He regretted exceedingly that any thing should have appeared in any of the public prints

prints which could be supposed to have the effect of serving him at the expence of the conduct or character of Sir H. Dalrymple; and he disclaimed, in his own name and that of his relations and friends, any approbation or knowledge of such statements. He had agreed with the Commander in Chief on the principle of these Articles, though he had differed from him in some of the details: he had signed the Preliminaries at the desire of Sir H. Dalrymple; but not in consequence of any command or compulsion.—The Judge Advocate, we understand, publicly expressed the wish of the Court, that its proceedings should not be published until its conclusion, and his Majesty's pleasure should be known whether any further proceedings of a military nature were to be instituted. The Duke of Cumberland, and a number of elegantly dressed females, were present. Sir Hew Dalrymple was accompanied by Gen. Green, and Sir Arthur Wellesley by Major Tucker. Sir Hew spoke with firmness and precision, and appeared in good spirits.—*(To be continued.)*

Saturday, Nov. 19.

Some mornings since, at an early hour, the watchman in Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, saw four men, one of them carrying a large sack: on calling to them they ran off, leaving the sack behind. On examination, it was found to contain the body of a young woman, supposed to have been stolen from some church-yard, but whence has not been discovered. The body was re-interred the next day in Whitechapel burial-ground.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

His Majesty, in returning to Windsor this evening, was exposed to considerable danger, in consequence of one of the leading horses falling, with his rider, near Turnham-green. By the exertions of the other postillion, the horses were reined in, and his Majesty, after waiting a short time, was replaced in one of the Royal carriages that was following. The fore horses were too much injured to proceed, and the rider was so much bruised, that he was taken to the Pack-horse Inn, and put to bed.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. DRURY LANE.
17. The Honey-Moon—Rosina.
20. Hamlet—The Irishman in London.
22. Love in a Village—The Citizen.
24. The Country Girl—Ella Rosenberg.
27. The Mysterious Bride—The Three and the Deuce.
29. The Wonder!—*The Fortune-Teller.*
Oct. 1. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Weathercock.
4. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
6. The World!—The Deserter.
8. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ella Rosenberg.
10. Romeo and Juliet—The Three and the
11. All in the Wrong—Caractacus. [Deuce.
13. The Rivals—Ditto.
15. Honey-Moon—Three and the Deuce.
17. The Busy Body—Blue Beard.
18. The West Indian—Ditto.
20. Beggar's Opera—Three and the Deuce.
22. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
24. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
25. The Constant Couple—Ditto.
26. The Inconstant—Ditto.
27. The Travellers—Three and the Deuce.
29. The World!—Blue Beard.
31. John Bull—Ditto. [Marriage.
Nov. 1. The Cabinet—Three Weeks after
2. She Stoops to Conquer—Blue Beard.
3. The Country Girl—Ditto.
5. The Stranger—Ditto.
7. The Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
8. The Haunted Tower—Mayor of Garrat.
10. *The Siege of St. Quintin; or, Spanish Heroism*—The Spoil'd Child.
11. Ditto—The Sultan.
12. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
14. Ditto—Ways and Means.
Sept. COVENT GARDEN.
12. Macbeth—Raising the Wind.
14. The Woodman—Portrait of Cervantes.
16. Isabella—The Escapes.
19. Pizarro—The Portrait of Cervantes.
20. [*The Theatre was this morning totally destroyed by Fire; and the Company removed to the* OPERA-HOUSE.]
26. Douglas—Rosina. [Cervantes.
28. The Beggar's Opera—The Portrait of
30. The Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.
Oct. 3. Macbeth—Portrait of Cervantes.
5. Hamlet—The Quaker.
7. The Stranger—*The Forest of Hermanstadt; or, Princess and No Princess.*
10. Macbeth—Ditto.
12. Hamlet—Ditto.
13. The Man of the World—Ditto.
14. The Stranger—Ditto.
17. Macbeth—Ditto.
19. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
20. The Gamester—Who Wins?
21. John Bull—The Portrait of Cervantes.
24. King Richard the Third—Poor Soldier.
25. The Mourning Bride—Flitch of Bacon.
26. Man of the World—We Fly by Night.
27. The Gamester—The Review.
28. The Woodman—Forest of Hermanstadt.
31. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
Nov. 1. Macbeth—Who Wins?
2. The Merchant of Venice—Blind Boy.
3. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
4. The Mourning Bride—The Forest of Hermanstadt.
7. King Henry the Eighth—The Blind Boy.
8. Every Man in his Humour—Love à-la-Mode.
9. King Richard the Third—Tom Thumb.
10. *The Exile*—The Jew and the Doctor.
11. Ditto—Love à-la-Mode.
12. Ditto—The Portrait of Cervantes.
14. Ditto—Tom Thumb.

*** *The*

*** *The following Character of a truly respectable Scholar, if we mistake not, is the Production of a Writer who has given many Proofs of his own Abilities, as a Divine, a Poet, and an Antiquary. We copy it from a Provincial Paper, dated* Truro, Nov. 5; *and take the Liberty of making a few Alterations, from Personal Knowledge and Respect.*

Oct. 30. At his rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornwall, the Rev. John Whitaker, who was born at Manchester, about 1735. He went early to Oxford; where he was elected fellow of C.C.C. and where he discovered, in a very short time, those fine originalities, those peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. He took the degree of M.A. 1759; and proceeded B.D. 1767. His uncommon vigour of intellect at once displayed itself among his acquaintance; but, whilst his animated conversation drew many around him, a few were repelled from the circle by his impatience of contradiction (a failing which almost ever accompanies powers like his), and by the consciousness, it should seem, of their own inferiority. The character of his genius, however, was soon decided in literary composition. In 1771, Mr. W. published the first volume of his "History of Manchester*," in quarto; a work which, for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information, has scarcely its parallel in the literature of this country. Nor does its composition less merit our applause, whether we have respect to the arrangement of the materials, the style, or the language. In some passages there is "supreme elegance;" in others, a magnificence of thought, a force of expression, a glow of diction, truly astonishing. The introduction of Christianity into this island, in particular, is uncommonly beautiful. With regard to the general subject of the "Manchester," Mr. W. was the first writer who could so light up the region of Antiquarianism as to dissipate its obscurity, even to the eyes of ordinary spectators; his "Manchester" being perhaps the book in which the truth of our Island History has been best elucidated by the hand of a master. It is rather singular that this work was, in the order of merit as well as time, the first of Mr. Whitaker's publications. In proportion as our Author advanced in life, his imagination seems, by a strange inversion of what is characteristic of our nature, to have gained an ascendancy over his judgment; and we shall perceive more of fancy and of passion, of conjecture and hypothesis, in some of his subsequent productions, than just opinion, or deliberate investigation. Mr. Whitaker's "Genuine History of the Britons asserted," an octavo volume, published in 1772 (XLII. 236), may be accepted as a sequel to "Manchester." It contains a complete refutation of "the unhappy Macpherson;" whose "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland" is full of palpable mistakes and misrepresentations. In 1773 we find Mr. W. the morning preacher of Berkeley chapel; to which office he had been appointed in November by a Mr. Hughes; but in less than two months was removed from that situation. This gave occasion to "The Case between Mr. W. and Mr. Hughes, relative to the Morning Preachership of Berkeley Chapel;" in which Mr. W. relates some remarkable particulars, and declares himself "unalterably determined to carry the matter into Westminster-hall." And we may be assured, that he used his utmost efforts to bring his determination into action. But the fervour of his resentment threw him off his guard; and he expressed himself so indiscreetly, that his "Case" was considered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench. During his residence in London, he had an opportunity of conversing with several of our most celebrated Writers; among whom were the author of "The Rambler," and the Historian of the Roman Empire. It does not appear, indeed, that Johnson was much attached to Whitaker. Equally strong in understanding, equally tenacious of opinion, and equally impassioned in conversation, it is not probable that they should amicably coalesce on all occasions. In the Ossianic controversy they were decidedly hostile. With Gibbon, Mr. W. was well acquainted; and the MS. of the first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was submitted to Mr. Whitaker's inspection. But what was his surprise, when, as he read the same volume in print, that chapter which has been so obnoxious to the Christian world was then first introduced to his notice! That chapter Gibbon had suppressed in the MS. over-awed by Mr. Whitaker's high character, and afraid of his censure. And, in fact, that the feeble Deist should have shrunk from his indignant eye, may well be conceived, when we see his Christian principle and his manly spirit uniting in the rejection of a living of considerable value, which was at this time offered him by an Unitarian patron! He spurned at the temptation, and pitied the seducer*! Of his integrity, however, some recompence was now at hand; and, about the year 1778, he succeeded,

* Of the second volume, 1774, see vol. XLIV. p. 143; vol. XLV. p. 185.

* On this subject Mr. Polwhele addressed to Mr. Whitaker a Sonnet; for which see "Sketches in Verse," second edition.

ceeded, as fellow of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that College; and into Cornwall he went, to reside upon his rectory. There, it might have been expected that retirement and leisure would greatly favour the pursuits of literature; and that, though "the Converser" (to use an expression of Mr. W.) had disappeared, the Author would break forth with new energies. But Ruan-Lanyhorne was, for several years, no tranquil seat of the Muses. That pleasant seclusion was now the scene of contest; but of contest which (in the opinion of the Writer of this Memoir) was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. W. had proposed a tithe-composition with his parishioners, by no means unreasonable. This they refused to pay: but Mr. W. was steady to his purpose. A rupture ensued between the parties; the tithes were demanded in kind; disputes arose upon disputes; animosities were kindled; and litigations took place. That Mr. W. was finally victorious, afforded pleasure to the friends of the Rector, and to the friends of justice and truth; yet it was long before harmony was restored to Ruan-Lanyhorne. That his literary schemes had been so sadly interrupted, was the subject of general regret. But the conscientious Pastor looked with a deeper concern to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. He saw with sorrow their aversion to his preaching; their indifference to his instructions; their repugnance to his authority; and "he laboured more abundantly;" till, after a few years, he had the satisfaction to perceive a visible alteration in the behaviour of the principal parishioners; and a mutual good understanding was established between the Pastor and his flock. His cordial, his familiar manner, indeed, was always pleasing to those whom prejudice had not armed against him; and, in proportion as they became acquainted with his kind disposition, the transitoriness of his resentments, and, after injuries, his promptness to forgive, and anxious wish to be forgiven; they endeavoured more and more to cultivate his friendship, and at length loved and revered him as their father. Nothing can more fully display the warmth of his affections, his zeal as a Minister of Christ, or his impassioned style of eloquence, than those "Sermons*" which he published in 1783; after having preached them to his parishioners, we doubt not with a voice and manner to penetrate the conscience, and strike conviction into the soul; to awaken the tears of penitence, and elevate the hopes of the Christian to the abodes of immortality. That he should have published so little in the line of his profession, is, perhaps, to be regretted; though his "Origin of Arianism" be a large volume, it is a controversial tract, full of erudition and ingenious argumentation. We have read no other work of Mr. W. in Divinity, except "The Real Origin of Government" (expanded into a considerable treatise, from a Sermon which he had preached before Bp. Buller, at his Lordship's primary visitation), and "The Introduction to Flindell's Bible." This has been much admired as a masterly piece of eloquence. In the mean time, the Antiquary was not at rest. His "Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1787, in three octavo volumes; his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps defended, 1794," 2 vols. 8vo (LXIV. 546); "The real Origin of Government, 1795," 8vo (LXV. 53), a very singular pamphlet; "The Origin of Arianism;" his "Antient Cathedral of Cornwall;" his "Supplement to Mr. Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall;" his "London," and his "Oxford" (both as yet in MS.) furnish good evidence of an imagination continually occupied in pursuits which kindled up its brightest flame, though not always of that judgment, discretion, or candour, which, if human characters had been ever perfect, we should have expected from a Whitaker. In criticism, however (where, writing anonymously, he would probably have written as temper or caprice suggested), we find him, for the most part, candid and good-natured; not sparing of censure, nor yet lavish of applause; and affording us, in numerous instances, the most agreeable proofs of genuine benevolence. Even in the instance of Gibbon*, where he has been thought severe beyond all former example, we have a large mixture of the sweet with bitterness. It was the *critique* on Gibbon that contributed greatly to the reputation of "The English Review," in which Mr. W. was the author of many valuable articles. To his pen, also, "The British Critick" and "The Antijacobin Review" were indebted for various pieces of criticism. But the strength of his principles is no where more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the panoply of Truth, in defence of our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of Jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness. But we are here, perhaps, betrayed into expressions too

* They are intituled "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell." See them reviewed, vol. LIII. pp. 427, 684.

* Whitaker's Review of Gibbon's History (vols. IV. V. and VI.) originally appeared in "The English Review."

violent

violent for plain prose, which reminds us of another part of our friend's literary character—we mean his poetical genius. That he contributed some fine pieces of poetry to "The Cornwall" and Devon Poets," is well known. These were published in two small octavo volumes; and the Editor has in his possession a sufficient quantity of good verse, by Mr. Whitaker, to fill forty or fifty pages of a third volume, now in contemplation. We have thus (with rapid glances, and in a manner too desultory to be perfectly satisfactory to ourselves) reviewed the productions of our old and valued friend; and hailed him in the several departments of the Historian, the Theologist, the Critick, the Politician, and the Poet. Versatility, like Whitaker's, is, in truth, of rare occurrence. But still more rare is the splendour of original genius, exhibited in walks so various. Not that Mr. W. was equally happy in them all. His characteristic traits as a writer were, acute discernment, and a velocity of ideas which acquired new force in composition, and a power of combining images in a manner peculiarly striking, and of flinging on every topic of discussion the strongest illustration. With little scruple, therefore, we hazard an opinion, that though his chief excellence be recognized in Antiquarian research, he would have risen to higher eminence as a Poet, had he cultivated in early youth the favour of the Muses. Be this, however, as it may; there are none who will deem us extravagant in pronouncing, that Mr. W. was a "great" literary character. That he was "good" as well as great, would sufficiently appear in the recollection of any period of his life; whether we saw him abandoning preferment from principle, and heard him "reasoning of righteousness and judgment to come" until a Gibbon trembled; or whether, amongst his parishioners, we witnessed his unaffected earnestness of preaching, his humility in conversing with the poorest cottagers, his sincerity in assisting them with advice, his tenderness in offering them consolation, and his charity in relieving their distresses. It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with a sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irritability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuousness that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world; to his simplicity in believing others like himself—precisely what they seemed to be; and, on the detection of his error, his anger at dissimulation or hypocrisy. But his general good humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantry, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which betrayed his "human frailty," but still argued genius. And they who knew how "fearfully and wonderfully he was made," could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr. W. was uniformly regular: nor did he suffer, at any time, his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed, as it were, a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful husband, or children* the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master, the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable†. Such was the Historian of Manchester and the Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, of whom we have given a very hasty sketch; we hope, however, a just and impartial one. That he should have lived to the age of 73, is rather to be wondered. For, strong as was his bodily constitution, his mind, ever active and restless, must have worn out (we should have presumed) even that athletic frame, long before the period assigned to man's existence. Amidst his ardent and indefatigable researches into the Antiquities of London, his friends detected the first symptoms of bodily decay. His journey to London, his vast exertions there in procuring information, his energetic and various conversation with literary characters, brought on a debility, which he little regarded till it alarmed him in a stroke of paralysis. From this he never recovered to such a degree as to be able to resume, with any good effect, his studies or occupations. But, for the last year, his decline has been gradual; and it was such as we have contemplated with pleasure; since we have seen him sensible of his approaching dissolution, yet invariably supported by the faith of a Christian. His indeed was the resignation, the cheerfulness becoming a primitive disciple of that Jesus in whose mercies he reposed, and to whom only he looked for acceptance. And he who would derive comfort from the prospect of death should keep in view our venerable friend, when, at that awful hour which assured us of his happiness, at peace with himself, his fellow-creatures, and his God, he sank as into quiet slumber, without a trouble or a pain, and with a smile on his countenance expired.

P. 846. Since the Inquests we have mentioned, resulting from the late fire at Covent-garden Theatre, were held, a fireman belonging to the London and another

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* Two amiable daughters.

† Mrs. W. was a Miss Tregenna, of an antient Cornish family.

belonging

belonging to the Phœnix Insurance Companies have died in St. Thomas's Hospital. Peter Fish, the foreman of the Phœnix, and George Stuart, an engineer belonging to the same Company, have also died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and a soldier, belonging to the Guards, died in Tothill-fields. The number of lives lost on that melancholy occasion is 23, as far as is at present accounted for.—A liberal subscription has been raised; and will be distributed among the families and relatives of the unfortunate sufferers.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, a funeral sermon was preached at the antient church of St. Saviour, Southwark. At 9 in the morning, the firemen, porters, &c. belonging to all the different Fire-offices in London, 400 in number, mustered, and proceeded in companies to the church; the whole had black crapes on their hats, black stockings and gloves, and made a respectable appearance. The Rev. Wm. Mann, chaplain of that parish and the county, made an admirable discourse from Luke xiii. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Some appropriate Psalms were sung, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Cope; and an immense concourse of persons assembled to witness so novel a sight. From motives of delicacy, no collection was made.

P. 860. Mr. Leeds has left a son, who succeeds to the estates at Croxton, and who has several children, boys and girls; so that the family is likely to be continued.

P. 877, col. 1, l. 14, for "into parts," r. "into *two* parts;" l. 23, for "Tower," r. "Tenor."

P. 956. The Rev. Joseph-Theodosius Langhorne was vicar of Little Grimsby, co. Lincoln, and of Harmondsworth and Drayton, in Middlesex. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1793; and the only son of the Rev. Dr. Langhorne, the poet, canon of Wells, and rector of Blagdon, in Somersetshire.

Births.

LATELY, at Beech-house, Hants, the wife of Charles Jenkinson, esq. M.P. for Dover, a daughter.

At Clifton, the wife of Robert-Middleton Atty, esq. a daughter.

At Carisbrick castle, the lady of Sir Windsor Hunloke, bart. of Wingerworth, co. Derby, a daughter.

Mrs. Turner, of Dorringdon, Shrewsbury, a son and heir, after having been married 15 years.

Oct. 21. At his seat at Caswick, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. a son.

22. At Ashford, Kent, the wife of Dr. Wilmot, a daughter.

24. The wife of David Boyle, esq. solicitor-general of Scotland, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Henry Carew, bart. high sheriff of Devon, a son.

26. In Essex-street, Strand, the wife of Robert Blake, esq. a daughter.

28. At Portsmouth, the wife of Captain Buckle, R.N. a son.

30. At Thoresby park, co. Notts, Lady Francis Bentinck, two sons.

At Coul, the lady of Sir G. Stewart Mackenzie, bart. a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, Viscountess Duncan, a daughter.

Nov. 1. At Lindley-hall, co. Leicester, Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

2. The wife of Henry Minchin, esq. of Soberton, a son.

3. The wife of John Waddington, esq. of Little park, Hants, a son.

5. At Broxmouth, in Scotland, the Duchess of Roxburgh (lady of Sir John Manners, knt.) a son and heir.

7. At her brother's house, in George-square, Glasgow, the wife of R. S. Greville, esq. jun. a son and heir.

9. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Countess of Banbury, a daughter.

At Southampton, the wife of Thomas-Graham Stirling, esq. of Airth, a son and heir.

The wife of George Strickland, esq. of Newton, near Malton, a son.

At Callendar-house, in Scotland, the wife of William Forbes, esq. a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Cha. Monro, esq. of Allan, a son and heir.

11. In Thavies-inn, Holborn, the wife of John-Bowyer Nichols, esq. a son.

At Letterfoury, the lady of Sir James Gordon, bart. a son.

12. At Church-hill, Haslemere, the wife of Capt. John Dick, R.N. a daughter.

15. At Danmore cottage, Hants, the wife of Major Northcote, a daughter.

17. At Kensington, the wife of Captain Codd, a daughter, her thirteenth child.

19. In Great Cumberland-str. Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Wm. Lushington, a daughter.

The wife of James-Goodeve Sparrow, esq. of Gosfield-place, Essex, a daughter.

20. In Russell-square, the wife of Claude-George Thornton, esq. a son and heir.

At Newcastle, the wife of George Carr, esq. late of St. Petersburg, a son.

At Beverley, co. York, the wife of Major Hart, a daughter.

At Fryern-house, Middlesex, the lady of Sir William Johnston, bart. a daughter.

23. The wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, of Hunton, in Kent, a son.

Marriages.

May ....AT St. James's church, Bath, the Rev. Thomas-Hooper Morrison, of Yeo-vale, co. Devon, to Anna-Rolle, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Wollocombe, of Langford-hill, Cornwall.

Sept. 22. At Tortola, Pickering Lettsom, esq. (son of Dr. L.) to Mrs. Georges, widow of William-Payne G. esq. of Manchester-square, sister to Lord Lavington, and

and mother of Mrs. Charles Combe. See vol. LXXVII. p. 276; and the present page, under the head DEATHS.

Oct. . . . . . Rev. William Millers, B. D. late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Towers, of Ulverstone, in Lancashire.

Nov. 2. David Browne, esq. of Somerset-house, to Miss Shee.

3. Daniel Curling, esq. of Tavistock-place, to Miss Bush, of Devonshire-squa.

At Hammersmith, Thomas Weall, esq. of Great Woodcote, Surrey, to Margaret, second daughter of William Smith, esq. of Hammersmith, and Curzon-str. May-fair.

7. John Butcher, esq. of Park-hatch, in Surrey, to Miss Burchall, of Fulham.

8. The Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.

9. Benj. Bushell, esq. of Clive-house, in Kent, to Miss Tomlin, of Fenchurch-street.

John Brown, esq. of Upper George-str. Portman-square, to Miss Van Gelder, dau. of P. M. Van G. esq. of Upper Norton-str.

At Bath, Major-general Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late David S. esq. of the island of Antigua.

10. At Clapham, Mr. Lytton-George Kier, to the eldest daughter of John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons.

12. At Bath, Benjamin Barber, esq. in the East India Company's Naval Service, to the only daughter of William Stroud, esq. of that city.

13. Mr. Thomas Powell, of Horsely-down, to Martha, eldest daughter of Nicholas Farmer, esq. of Bermondsey.

15. At Hackney, Mr. Francis Wakefield, jun. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

At Christ church, Surrey, Mr. James Crutwell, printer and proprietor of the Dorchester and Sherborne Journal, to Miss M'Cullum, of Black-friers-road.

16. Rev. James-Stuart Freeman, prebendary of Lechford, Hants, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John-Augustus Richter, of Newman-street, Oxford-street.

At Speen, the Rev. P. Maxwell, to Miss Sawbridge, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Olantigh, in Kent.

17. At North Mimms, Middlesex, John Vernon, esq. of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Justinian Cassamajor, esq. of Potterell, Herts.

19. Samuel De Zoete, esq. of Mincing-lane, merchant, to Miss Emily Payne.

22. At Layton, Essex, the Rev. E. Repton, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the Hon. Joseph Herbert, president of his Majesty's Council of the island of Montserrat.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Lord George Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Geo. Bowyer, bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew-Snape D.

23. Tho. Thomson, esq. of Acton-green, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Delamain, esq. of Berners-street.

B. Nunes, esq. late of Barbados, to Henrietta, second daught. of Lyon De Symons, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

24. Henry Dyett, esq. of Doughty-str. to Harriet-Maria, eldest daughter of Malcolm Ross, esq. of Red Lion-square.

Launcelot Rollaston, esq. of Watnall, Notts, to the only daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, bart. of Grendon-hall co. Warw.

DEATHS.

April . . . . AT Barbados, Joseph Freeman, esq. merchant there, but formerly a corn-factor in London.

July 7. On-board the Orpheus, on his passage from Jamaica to Aberdeenshire, the place of his nativity, and in his 36th year, William Stephen, esq.

Aug. 6. At Clarendon, Jamaica, George-Udny Mackenzie, esq. second son of the late Alex. M. esq. writer to the Signet.

Sept. . . . . . At St. Croix, in the West Indies, Capt. John Pohlman, of the 96th Foot; also, Lieut. Urquhart.

Sept. 18. At Sienna, in Italy, Steddy Grinfield, esq. F. R. S. brother of the late General G. and formerly a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's-inn.

19. At St. Croix, in the West Indies, George-Mussenden Leathes, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 96th Foot, and son of George L. esq. of Bury.

29. At Tortola, Charles Combe, esq. youngest son of Dr. C. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury; a young gentleman whose untimely loss will long be regretted by many who well knew and justly estimated his merit. (See the preceding column.)

Oct. . . . At Alves, Morayshire, Joseph Anderson, a tenant on the Earl of Moray's estate. In reaping some corn, he had one of his fingers slightly wounded by a sharp prickle, which caused almost immediate swelling in his hand and arm, accompanied with extreme pain. A surgeon was called in on the same day; but a mortification ensued, and the unfortunate man expired on the seventh day. He was a man of very good character, and respectable in his situation. He has left a son, who, it may not be unworthy of remark, is the only remaining representative of a line of ancestors who have resided, as the Earl of Moray's tenants, on the farm of Easter Cleves, since the middle of the thirteenth century; it being but a few years ago that his father gave up to the Earl's factor discharges of rents paid to Earl Randolph.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Giles, upwards of 25 years attached to the different theatrical companies in that principality.

In the family of Mr. Christopher Heaps, jun. of Leeds, three of his children, a son and two daughters, were successively attacked with a degree of fever, accompanied

nied with an ulcerated sore throat (a complaint at present very prevalent amongst children); which was succeeded in all of them by that alarming complaint called the croup, and terminated fatally to the first on the 14th, the second on the 17th, and the third on the 18th.

At Poole, Dorset, Wm. Humfrey, esq.

Mr. Brown, painter, St. Michael's steps, Bristol. A few days before his death, having an altercation with his wife, she threw an oyster-knife at him, which made a small wound on the scalp of his head. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, which was opened by Mr. Rolfe, surgeon, who discovered considerable disease on the brain, but no injury on that part from the knife. The Jury accordingly gave a verdict, Died by the Visitation of God.

At Clifton, Mrs. Rochefort, wife of John Staunton R. esq. of Cloghrennan, Ireland, and daughter of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Mr. William Jackson, many years a respectable wheelwright there.

Greatly respected, Mr. John Pitts, of Stilton, formerly of the Bell inn there.

Charles Jones, a black man, aged 30, and a Greenwich pensioner; who was found drowned in Bow creek, with his hands tied with a cord.

In York-place, Chelsea, the wife of Tho. Fitzgerald, esq. late of Ivy-bridge, Devon.

In Tower-street, London, Mr. James Thornton, a native of Warton; who had, by unremitting industry, acquired a large fortune, said to be 100,000*l.*; the whole of which devolves upon his relations in the neighbourhood of Burton in Kendal, as he died without a will, or any legitimate issue. The relations are four in number: a sister and three nieces, who succeed to this considerable property, and will experience a great reverse of fortune indeed, as they have hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, Mr. John Smith, of Bodicot, co. Oxford, maltster; on the 7th, his widow; on the 10th, his daughter; and on the 14th, his eldest son; four grown-up persons in one family, all well and dead in the short space of ten days!

6. At Aberdeen, Mr. Char. Reid, many years collector's clerk of the customs at Montrose, in Scotland.

7. At his farm-house at Wath, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, aged about 68, Mr. Christopher Scaife. He was a native of Bedale; and went at an early age into the racing stables of the late John Pratt, esq. under that well-known and excellent training-groom Mr. Christopher Jackson. About the year 1766, Mr. S. was brought forward as a public rider (Mr. C. Jackson having declined at the York August Meeting; in 1765, in consequence of the horse he rode, Mr. Fenwick's Shuttle, breaking both his fore legs, a little above the fetlock-joint, when running for the King's Plate). At York, in 1767, Mr. S. rode that celebrated mare A-la-Greque, by Regulus, and won the Great Subscription Purse, for four-year olds, four miles, beating easy All-fours, Protector, Bishop, Lash, Brown Helmsley, Barley-corn, &c. Mr. Pratt had engaged the late Mr. John Singleton to ride A-la-Greque; but Lord Rockingham purchasing Barley-corn of Mr. William Preston, the night before running, Mr. Singleton was obliged to ride that horse, he being his Lordship's fixed jockey; and Mr. Pratt, in consequence thereof, put on Mr. Scaife, who displayed such skill and judgment in riding as established him a first-rate jockey. He continued rider for Messieurs Pratt, Fenwick, &c. until about the year 1773, when he was recommended by those gentlemen to Lord Rockingham, to succeed Mr. Singleton as rider, who had resigned his situation as a jockey from age. Mr. S. afterwards succeeded Mr. Lunn as training-groom to his Lordship; and was continued in that situation by Earl Fitzwilliam, until the 17th of May last, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Scaife. At Stamford, June 27, 1793, Mr. S. was engaged to ride Sir William Lowther's Minion, by Magnet, for the Hunters' Stakes; when, before starting, she unfortunately fell backwards with him, and broke his collar-bone, several ribs, and he was otherwise much hurt by her falling upon him, and he never rode in public afterwards.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Williams, of Pipton, in the parish of Glasbury, Breconshire, farmer and grazier; leaving a wife and many children.

8. At Berlin, aged 82 years and eight months, the Princess Wilhelmina, relict of Henry Prince of Prussia, brother to Frederick the Great.

In his 62d year, Mr. Edward Read, of Doddershall, Bucks.

11. John White, servant to Mr. Serle, livery-stable-keeper, Millbank-street, Westminster. On the 20th ult. going along Abingdon-street on horseback, full speed, the animal fell, rolled over him, and so dreadfully fractured his skull as to cause his death this day.

14. At his house in Peter-street, Cork, Edward Fitzgerald, esq.

At Perth, aged 85, Mrs. Isabel Wilson, relict of Mr. John Scotland, merchant. She survived her sister, Mrs. Allison, who died on the 2d, aged 97, only 12 days; so that the ages of the two sisters amounted to 182 years.

Suddenly, aged 60, Mr. William Scott, tin-plate-worker, and sword-bearer to the Mayor of Lincoln.

15. In Bryanstone-street, Portman-squ. aged 86, John-Baynes Garforth, esq.

At

At West-Ham, Essex, James Anderson, LL.D. of Mounie, co. Aberdeen; a man no less distinguished for the variety and depth of his literary attainments than for that philanthropic zeal in endeavouring to contribute to the welfare of mankind in general, and of this country in particular, which is so manifest throughout his numerous writings on Agriculture, Political Œconomy, and other subjects of general and important interest.

At Woolwich, Kent, the wife of George Smith, esq. late chief clerk of the Checque-office in the dock-yard there.

At Cricklade, Wilts, of which place he was vicar, the Rev. Richard Purdy, D.D. formerly of Queen's college, Oxford.

16. Aged 96, Mr. John Fearless, one of the brethren of Shearbourn-house, near the city of Durham.

Rev. John Covey, vicar of Selbourne, Hants, and late fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

17. At Lovesome-hill, near Brassington, co. Derby, aged 87, Henry Young, esq.

Aged 93, the Rev. John Longdon, rector of Winstone, and perpetual curate of Barnwood and Flaxley, Gloucestershire.

18. Mr. Joseph Peat, tailor, of Grimsby, co. Lincoln. His body was found in the lock-gates there, after having been missing two days, supposed to have accidentally fallen into the lock owing to the darkness of the night.

At his seat at Ballywalter, co. Cork, John Welstead, esq.

19. Mr. Richard White, late of Lisbon.

In consequence of his horse falling with him the day before, at Cranbrook, Mr. William Smith, of Staplehurst, in Kent, late of Lime-house, ship-builder. The pavement where the accident happened is too uneven to admit of riding on it with safety; and it is to be regretted that it has been permitted to continue in its present state so long, especially as it is a fact, that last year a promising young military officer lost his life on the same spot, by the falling of his horse.

At Musselburgh, Capt. John Johnston, barrack-master.

20. At Pentonville, in his 75th year, Mr. John Coote, formerly a bookseller in Paternoster-row. He was a native of Horsham, in Sussex; but it is supposed that the family originally came from France. His talents rose above mediocrity; and he evinced fertility in the invention of schemes, but did not possess sufficient steadiness or patience to carry them into effect, or beneficial execution. He who can write a lively farce is generally a facetious companion; and that praise will not be denied to Mr. Coote. He produced, with great rapidity of composition, an opera and five farces, three of which have been printed; but he had not that weight of interest which was requisite to bring them on the Stage. An excellent Dramatist, speaking of one of these productions, in a letter to the Author, said, "As far as my particular judgment can decide, the writing of this little piece has very uncommon merit." Mr. Coote had seven children; six of whom yet survive, are married, and have children. His eldest daughter, who died in 1801, was not undistinguished in the miniature branch of painting.

Hannah Lamb, of Burleigh-str. Strand, aged nine years, born deaf, dumb, and blind. She had been put to bed about nine o'clock at night; and her mother went up to the work-shop, to speak to the father, who is an ivory and metal turner, and on her return she found the child burnt in a dreadful manner, having left the bed to sit by the fire, where, it is supposed, a lighted cinder fell upon her garment, and set it in flames, of which her unhappy situation prevented her alarming any one, and obtaining assistance. After languishing four hours, she expired.

In Upper Park-street, Bath, aged 17, Elizabeth-Frances, sixth daugh. of James-Piggott Ince, esq.

At Cockermouth, in Cumberland, the Rev. John Wheatley, M. A. rector of that place, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

——— Roberts, a milkman. He went into the George public-house, in Great Portland-street, Mary-la-Bonne, and called for half a pint of purl; but before he could be served with it, he fell down, and died instantly, leaving a wife and 4 children.

In Little Chesterfield-street, ——— Hammond, an ostler, late in the service of Mr. Jackson, livery-stable-keeper, in Foley-place. While rubbing-down a horse, he received a violent kick in the groin, of which he lingered 24 hours, and then expired, leaving a wife and three children.

Aged 27, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Marshall, of Enstone, co. Oxford, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Loggin, of Buckish, in Devonshire, and rector of Long Marston, co. Gloucester.

In his 70th year, Walter Robertson, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Capt. Charles Harford, of his Majesty's sloop Chanticleer, son of Charles H. esq. of St. Michael's-hill, Bristol. This unfortunate young officer, accompanied by Mr. John Poor, midshipman, Thomas Carey, captain's coxswain, and James Lowe, a seaman, were drowned, by the upsetting of the sloop's boat, in attempting to go on shore at Yarmouth, during one of the late tremendous gales. The venerable parents of this young man have sustained an irreparable loss. Not only among his friends

friends and acquaintance in Bristol was he universally beloved, but by his ship's company was he so esteemed, that there was not a dry eye on-board when the melancholy news became known. He was not aware, it appears, of Admiral Douglas's general orders, strictly forbidding boats coming on shore or going off after sun-set, or when the foul-weather-flag is up, having only arrived at Yarmouth the day before, from a visit to his parents. His remains were interred with the honours of war, the Chanticleer firing minute-guns, and 200 of the Cambridge Regiment attending, with their officers and band. The pall was supported by six post-captains; several other captains, and all the officers and part of the ship's company, also attended.

At Streamville, co. Wexford (the seat of her uncle, John Jeffares, esq.), aged 24, Susannah, wife of Arthur Barlow, esq. of Charlemont-street, Dublin.

21. Of a decline, in his 21st year, Lieut. Gourdez, of the Berkshire Militia.

In Queen-square, Bristol, aged 69, Mr. William Yarworth, wine-merchant.

In his 84th year, Thomas Lansdown, esq. of Chatham-place.

Spencer Boland, eldest son of Major B. inspecting field-officer of Edinburgh distr.

22. Mr. T. Blandford, of the Anchor inn at Redbridge, one of the verdurers of the New Forest, Hants.

At Ruxley-lodge, near Esher, in Surrey, James Grant, esq. of Redcastle, Ross-shire.

At Royston, Herts, very suddenly, aged 69, Mr. Edward Day, attorney.

At Birstal, co. Leicester, after a short illness, aged 91, Mr. William Smith.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, on his way to Wisbech, Allpress Ashton, esq. of Thorpe, near Norwich.

Mrs. Baddily, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Upper Easton.

Rev. Mr. Gower, rector of Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire.

23. At Willingham, near Louth, Mrs. Curtois, wife of the Rev. Rowland C.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Troughton, one of the oldest masters of the Royal Navy, leaving a widow and large family.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, the Rev. James Hare, rector of Coln St. Dennis, co. Gloucester, vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, and author of "An Essay on Scepticism," and several sermons.

At Highfield-place, near Farnham, Mary-Margarette, wife of R. W. Wood, esq.

24. John Maddison, esq. of the General Post-office.

In the prime of life, and much regretted, William Leach, esq. of St. Clare's, in Caermarthenshire.

Mr. John Benson, of Margate, Kent.

Mr. William Wagstaff, of Vauxhall.

Aged 37, Mrs. Prideaux, of Exton, Rutland, leaving eight children, all under 11 years of age.

The wife of John Francis, shepherd, of Ryal, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. While engaged in her household concerns, she dropped down and died instantly, without having had the least previous illness.

At Brownfield, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Gray, late a merchant at Glasgow.

25. In the King's Bench prison, where he had been confined about 15 months, a young gentleman named Alexander, a native of Berlin, in Prussia. He threw himself from his chamber-window in the top gallery, No. 10, a height of three stories. The circumstances which led to this lamentable catastrophe are rather interesting. He was at Hamburgh about two years since, where he was met by a British manufacturer, one of his father's creditors, who had dealt extensively with the house. By this person Mr. A. was induced to set out with him to London: but as soon as they arrived in England, Mr. A. was thrown into Chester gaol, at the suit of his friend and fellow-traveller, upon the ground of an alledged debt, as the supposed partner of his father. Having remained there some time, he was removed, at his own desire, by *Habeas Corpus*, about 15 months ago, to the King's Bench. With the feelings natural to a man so circumstanced in a foreign country, neglected by his friends, and destitute of support, at length his mind became deranged. His credtors, however, persisted in his detention, under a persuasion that it would ultimately force his friends to settle their demands, as they conjectured there was an understanding between him and his father; but in this, fatally for the unhappy young man, they were deceived. Indigence and persecution reduced his mind to imbecility, and his body almost to a skeleton. For the last week he had lain on the bed of sickness, and refused to take medicine or sustenance of any kind; and about seven o'clock this morning, in a moment of frenzy, while his attendant had quitted the room for a few seconds, he availed himself of the opportunity to precipitate himself upon the pavement, and was dashed to pieces. About eight days before, he made an attempt to destroy himself by poison, but was prevented by a fellow-prisoner, a Polish Prince.

26. At Islington, Mr. Johnson, late a partner in the house of Messieurs Eyles and Johnson, Ludgate-hill.

At Hull, the wife of Mr. Wells, master of a river sloop. She was little more than 20 years of age; had only lain-in two or three weeks of her fourth child; and this day, after eating her dinner, apparently in good health, she dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Poynton, near Bridlington, the seat of Sir William Strickland, bart. Robert Wallis,

Wallis, many years brewer to the family. While attending the boiling-copper, by some accident he fell into it. His cries alarming the servants, he was found laying in the brewhouse, having, by some means, contrived to get out of the copper. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but without effect, for he died in nine hours after the accident.

Rev. Samuel Gatehouse, of Cheriton, near Wincanton, Somerset.

At Port Patrick, on his journey to Belfast, Valentine Jones, esq. of the latter place, having completed his 79th year. In this amiable, this excellent man, there was a kindness of heart to disarm enmity, could it ever have existed, exertions of friendship, ever prompt and judicious, to call for general esteem, and mildness of manners, a sweetness of temper, a tenderness of disposition, to excite fond sentiments of love and veneration, not only from his family and nearest friends, but from all that came within his reach. To these virtues were added the most active benevolence and universal philanthropy; in short, if a fulfilment of the moral and religious, the relative and social, duties of life constitute a good man, this was one.

27. At Leicester, J. Wilson, gent.

At Navenby, near Lincoln, aged five years, Elizabeth Goodman; who died in three hours after her cloaths had accidentally caught fire.

At his seat at Rousham, in Oxfordshire, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, late master of the ceremonies.

At his house in Brompton crescent, Edward Jones, esq.

Mrs. Ritchie, wife of Thomas R. esq. of Rotherhithe, Surrey.

28. At her house on Blackheath, Kent, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Anne Morris, third and only surviving daughter of the late Edmund M. esq. of Loddington-hall, co. Leicester, one of the representatives in Parliament for that county.

In Manchester-street, Manchester-squ. advanced in age, Mrs. Charlotte Dalrymple, eldest sister of the late Admiral D.

This morning, high mass and a solemn dirge were performed at the Spanish chapel over the body of Miss Hill, a young lady, who possessed a fortune of 70,000*l.* and at the death of her mother would have possessed four times that sum. She lately arrived in this country from the West Indies, with an intention of going into one of the convents, and taking the veil. On her landing at Plymouth she was taken ill, and died on the following day.

In Cannon-place, Sculcoates, co. York, aged 63, John Lingard, esq.

At Woodside, co. Cork, after a short illness, the wife of John Carleton, esq.

29. Isaac Locker, a carman, who had been in the employ of Mr. Holyland, of Newgate-street, 30 years. He was found hanging from a beam in the hay-loft at the Swan inn, Holborn-bridge.

The infant daughter of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

At Great Tew, co. Oxford, aged 68, the wife of Mr. Thomas Curtis.

Suddenly, at his house, Above-Bar, in Winchester, Col. Morgan, an old and very respectable inhabitant. His remains were interred in Winchester cathedral.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Murray, minister of Channelkirk.

31. At his house on the South parade, in Cork, Thomas Westropp, esq. M. D.

At Tounderghie, co. Wigton, in Scotland, Hugh Stewart, esq.

At Bath, much regretted, Mrs. Mann, wife of Admiral M.

Mrs. Neale, wife of Mr. Alderman N. of Leicester.

At Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. Elsmore, relict of Dr. E. rector of Chelsea.

In Bloomsbury-square, Theodore, eldest son of Douglas Loveday, esq.

Mr. John Booty, many years one of the inspectors of the river Thames, under the Commissioners of the Customs.

Nov. . . . Charles Franks, the servant of Mr. Tinkler, of the powder-mills, at Chilworth. He had been attending his master on a shooting excursion, who, having killed a pheasant, which fell into a large pond, Franks was sent in after it, and, getting beyond his depth, was drowned before assistance could be rendered him.

Mr. Compson, keeper of an extensive boarding-school on Hapwell-heath. He was knocked down, within a short distance of his residence, by the leaders of a post-chaise and four; the wheels passed over his body, and injured him so much as to cause his death in 40 hours.

Suddenly, at the vicarage of Lenham, in Kent, aged 75, Frances, relict of James Best, esq. of Park-house, Boxley, and an eminent brewer at Chatham.

At Chatham, Lieut. Sampson, of the Royal Marines.

At Gloucester, Sir Charles Saxton, bart. (so created July 19, 1794), 18 years commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard. He has left a widow, three sons, and a daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Oliver, of the Royal Navy. His eldest son succeeded the late Mr. Trail, as one of the secretaries of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. John Holland, an eminent attorney, of Birmingham.

Elizabeth-Augusta, third daughter of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.

Mr. William Dodgson, warehouse-man, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Nov. 1. In his 35th year, Mr. Thomas Hyde, grocer, of Grantham, co. Lincoln. A typhus fever, with which he was seized, occasioned his death in three days.

2. At

2. At Carlisle, aged 28, Mr. Chisholm, architect; an useful and worthy member of society. He was a native of Aberdeen in North Britain, in the University of which he received the elements of physical and moral science, on which his professional studies were grounded. The activity of his mind was shewn in the great progress which he made in architecture, engineering, and those parts of natural philosophy connected with them. But while he was studious to advance himself in his profession, he did not neglect those ornamental studies which qualify a man to take a part in elegant and polite conversation. His taste was improved by reading the best Poets of antient and modern times; and he had formed a style of writing which evinced a brilliant fancy and a poetical imagination. Mr. Chisholm, till a short period previous to his death, enjoyed good health, and was ever active in promoting and superintending the works on which he was employed. On Thursday, Oct. 27, he was out taking different levels on the River Caldew, from which the projected water-works were to take their source. On Sunday he went on a visit to John Losh, esq. of Woodside, from which place he returned home indisposed; shortly after, his illness increased; and, though the best medical assistance was administered, and every attendance that Friendship or Humanity could dictate, yet his disorder proved mortal, and deprived the world of a man of integrity and worth. It has too often been our lot to lament the aspiring Genius cut short by the hand of Death; and to mourn for the vacuum which it leaves behind; but never could regret or lamentation be more feelingly bestowed than on the subject of this short memorial. From the union of moral excellence and ingenuity in his profession, from the amenity of his manners, and from the justness of his observations, he had conciliated universal esteem, admiration, and respect: and never did the grave close upon a man more useful, nor more entitled to the esteem and reverence of his survivors. It is supposed that he died in consequence of bursting an artery at the heart.

2. Mr. Richard Sismore, of Barnack, co. Lincoln, many years game-keeper to the late Earl and Marquis of Exeter.

At Falkingham, Mr. Christopher King, of London, many years gardener to the Earl of Besborough.

At his seat at Lee, in Kent, aged 67, Samuel Brandram, esq.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, aged 16, Dorinda, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Clancoole, co. Cork.

At his house at Bruce-grove, Tottenham, Middlesex, John Minnitt, esq. of Holborn-bridge, distiller.

3. At her house, in Queen-street, Edinburgh, Isabella Countess of Errol, mother of the late and present Earls of Errol.

At Hamilton, Mr. Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres at Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c. &c.

At Cabourn, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Francis Quickfall, farmer, &c.

At his house in Essex-street, aged 85, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey. To mention his name, is to celebrate his virtues, so generally have they been known and respected. Even those whose Religious Creed differed most from his, have acknowledged his integrity. But such only as enjoyed the inestimable privilege of his intimacy and friendship, can fully appreciate how excellent he was; they can testify how truly was exemplified, in the whole of his life and conversation, the power of that Gospel which, from his youth upward, he ardently loved, and which he professed in its genuine simplicity, to purify the heart and ennoble the character. Although he might have risen to the first stations within the pale of the Church, under the powerful patronage of the families of Huntingdon and Northumberland, with whom he was very early connected, yet neither these splendid prospects, nor, what was much nearer to his heart, the tears of a people to whom he was justly endeared, could tempt him to violate the dictates of conscience. On resigning the living of Catterick, in the county of York, in 1773, he went to London, without the least prospect, at that time, of any means of subsistence; but afterwards, being patronized by many worthy and respectable characters (most, if not all of them, however, previously strangers to him), he opened a chapel in Essex-street, on strict Unitarian principles, in the year 1774, adopting, as his model, the reformed Liturgy of the late eminent Dr. S. Clarke. Here he continued to officiate till he attained his 70th year, with great acceptableness, to a numerous and most respectable congregation. Holiness of life, and good will towards all men, however they may differ in matters of opinion or of doubtful speculation, were the Gospel precepts on which he delighted to dwell. And when at length he could instruct from the pulpit no longer, the entire resignation, and even chearfulness of spirit, which he uniformly possessed under the many and increasing infirmities of his declining years, were a striking comment, in his own instance, on the efficacy of those divine precepts which it had been the object of his life to enforce and recommend.

4. At the house of Mr. James Powell, in Wapping, deservedly respected, aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, a maiden lady, aunt to Mrs. P.

In

In his 82d year, the Rev. Richard Hart, M. A. upwards of 50 years vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire. For extensive learning and sound doctrine Mr. H. has been long and justly celebrated. It were needless to inform our Readers of the arduous duties of this vicarage, and the ability, propriety, and humanity, with which they were performed.

5. Elizabeth-Mary, the wife of George White, esq. of Park-street, Westminster, and of Newington-house, in the county of Oxford. The kind disposition and goodness of heart, which marked this lady's whole character, could not but endear her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and will make her memory respected and beloved. Her uncomplaining submission and mild resignation, under most painful trials, have very deeply impressed all who knew her. To the last, her fortitude remained unshaken, and her resignation unimpaired. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Newington on the 15th, amidst the tears and regrets of the many who have lost a valuable friend, a chearful companion, and a kind benefactress.

At Deptford, Kent, Joseph Carter, esq.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Christian, wife of Mr. G. Mew, of the Bugle inn.

6. In Spring-gardens, the wife of Joseph Jekyll, esq. M. P. for Calne, Wilts. Her remains were interred in a vault beneath the church of St. Martin in the Fields.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Columbine, of Queen-square, Westminster.

At Yarmouth, aged 74, Mrs. Manlove.

At Ham-house, co. Hereford, aged 61, William Money, esq.

7. After a few days illness, Mr. James Mills, Coleman-street-buildings, packer.

8. At Sidmonton-house, Hants, the seat of her brother, Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart. Miss Kingsmill, youngest daughter of the late Edward K. esq. and niece to the late Admiral Sir Robert K. bart.

At Thoresby park, co. Notts, Albert-Aldenburgh Bentinck; and, on the 17th instant, John-Aldenburgh Bentinck, his twin-brother, infant sons of Rear-admiral B.

In Bury-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. John Turner, horse-dealer.

9. At his house at Kennington, Surrey, Samuel Horton, esq.

At Bath, after two days illness, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harris, esq.

At Southampton, aged 82, Mrs. Susan Chamier, sister to the late Anthony C. esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

In Maddox-street, advanced in age, Mrs. Jean Campbell, of Carrick, niece to John third Duke of Argyle.

At Idsworth, near Horndean, aged 56, Mr. T. Padwick, an opulent farmer.

10. Suddenly, Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. a general in the Army, colonel of the 4th (or Queen's own) Dragoons, governor of Fort Charlemont, in Ireland, and governor-general and commander in chief of Canada. His Lordship's eldest son, Thomas, was a captain in the 1st Dragoons, and was killed on the Continent, April 17, 1794. His next son, Christopher, died in the East Indies; he was married to Miss Belford, granddaughter of the late Gen. B. of the Royal Artillery, and has left a son, about four years old: now Lord Dorchester. As a mark of respect to the memory of their late Colonel, all the officers of the 4th Dragoons, in Canterbury, appeared in military mourning on Sunday the 13th.

At Esher, in Surrey, in his 79th year, Henry De Pontieu, esq.

At Fareham, Capt. John Loring, R. N. commander of the Sea Fencibles.

Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Mr. D. of the Steyne Library, Brighton.

Killed, on-board the Amethyst, in the gallant and successful action with La Thetis, Lieut. Bernard Kindall, of the Royal Marines, a promising young officer.

11. At Bath, in his 44th year, Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. for Hampshire. His complaint was a diseased liver, with which he had been afflicted for many years, and endured the suffering of a long illness with manly firmness and patient resignation. Sir Henry generally resided at Dagmersfield park, near Odiham, and lived in a style truly magnificent. His hospitality, like his manners, was liberal and open; and, from his general condescension to his inferiors, and his munificent donations to the poor, he is sincerely lamented. He has left a wife and fifteen children; and is succeeded in his title and estates, computed at the annual value of 25,000*l.* by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Mildmay, a young gentleman of 22 years of age. The principal executor to the will is the Rev. Mr. Salmon, who was tutor to the deceased.

At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, husband of the lady so highly distinguished by her numerous publications for the improvement of youth, and formerly keeper of the celebrated academy at Palgrave, in Suffolk.

Mrs. Franco, of Belmont, Bath.

12. Mary-Anne, daughter of Captain Rathborne, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Thomas Grist, of Nottingham, formerly belonging to the theatres of Drury-lane, Hull, York, Leeds, and Sheffield.

13. After a very long and afflicting illness, which she bore with great resignation, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jn. Hutchins, M.A. rector of St. Anne, Aldersgate.

In Holles-street, Miss Broomhead.

14. Aged 75, Thomas Jones, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, formerly an eminent chemist in Radcliff-highway.

15. Miss

15. Miss Penelope Sheffield, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert S. of Lower Brook-str. and niece to Sir John S. bart.

Mrs. Searle, of Kensington-square.

16. In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 85, John Hutchinson, esq.

Mrs. Trott, wife of Mr. D. T. of the Old Change, and eldest daughter of Richard Howard, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Wood's hotel, Panton-square, Downham Newton, esq. late captain in his Majesty's 7th West India Regiment.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. George Reid, printer, formerly editor of two of the principal news-papers in the Scotch metropolis.

At Oxford, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John H. Savigny, late of King-st. Covent-garden.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of George J. esq. of Kentish-town-terrace.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Martin, of Harley-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

In Beaumont-street, Mrs. Phipps, wife of Isaac P. esq.

In Lock's Fields, Newington, a woman named Elizabeth Gibson, who was found dead in her apartments, having suspended herself by a cord to the tester of the bed. She had been left a widow, with seven children; and it was thought her anxiety for their welfare, added to pecuniary embarassments, had led her to commit suicide.

18. At the house of Captain Seymour, Friany lodge, Plymouth, Mr. Gibbings, late master's mate of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, aged 18 years; a youth of the most amiable disposition and admirable conduct, and beloved by all his shipmates. He was mortally wounded when gallantly rushing forward among the leading boarders to take possession of La Thetis; and the tender attention he received at Capt. Seymour's house, whither he was removed when the ship came into harbour, served only to soothe his sufferings, but could not avert his death. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Gibbings, of Gibbings-grove, co. Cork, Ireland; and distinguished himself on-board La Pompée, of 84 guns, Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, when signal-officer of that ship, in February, 1807, at the Dardanelles passage.

The wife of Charles Milner, esq. of Preston-hall, and youngest daughter of Sir Jn. Dixon, bart. of Lullingstone castle, Kent.

At Dover, aged 58, Samuel Biggs, esq. in the commission of the peace for Kent.

At Islington, James Christian, esq.

Aged 75, Jn. Tate, esq. of Bucklersbury.

19. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of A. H. Sutherland, esq.

At King's-road cottage, Charlotte, wife of Augustus Bulstrode, esq. of the 3d Regiment of Foot.

20. At Brixham, in Devonshire, aged upwards of 50, Captain Thomas Dacres, formerly captain in the 39th Regiment of Foot, younger brother of Admiral James-Richard D. late commander in chief on the Jamaica station, and one of the sons of —— D. esq. formerly attorney-general at Gibraltar, who was a native of Cumberland, where his father and elder brother possessed a patrimony, the remnant of the noble estate of Gillesland, the head seat of that antient barony. Captain D. commenced his career as a midshipman under Lord St. Vincent, at the same time with Lord Hugh Seymour, Lord Radstock, and the late Hon. Capt. Finch. About 1787 he married Miss A. Baynes, daughter of Arthur B. esq. then surgeon-general at Gibraltar, by a daughter of Sir John Lambert, bart. afterwards a banker at Paris; which lady was killed by the falling of a scaffolding at the marriage of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. Captain D. was a man of the most amiable disposition, and universally beloved and admired for his mild and polished manners, and social affections, by his friends and acquaintance, who were very numerous, and among the highest and most respectable ranks of society. He has left no issue.

After a few days illness, in the 42d year of his age, the Rev. Sir Henry-Pix Heyman, bart. vicar of Fressingfield cum Withersdale, in Suffolk. He was formerly fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. in 1784, M. A. 1787, and B. D. 1794. He succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin, Sir Peter Heyman, bart. in 1790. Being the last surviving male-heir of a family of some note, once possessed of considerable estates in the county of Kent, long since alienated, the title becomes extinct. Sir Henry was a man of modest and unassuming manners, highly esteemed by those who knew him, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners, among whom he discharged, in the most conscientious manner, the duties of his office.

At Broadstairs, in the Isle of Thanet, aged 76, Anthony Calvert, esq. near 30 years an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

Mrs. Bromley, wife of Nathaniel-Warner B. esq. of Islington-green.

21. In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, after a short illness, aged 71, Mrs. Jefferies.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 25, to November 22, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 807	1537		Males - 696	1414		2 and 5	173	50 and 60	121
Females 730			Females 718		Between	5 and 10	67	60 and 70	111
Whereof have died under 2 years old		430				10 and 20	44	70 and 80	89
						20 and 30	199	80 and 90	22
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.						30 and 40	129	90 and 100	5
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.						40 and 50	126	105 0	110 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 19, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middlesex	100	11	58	5	49	0	39	10	70	0
Surrey	99	0	52	0	50	6	43	4	61	0
Hertford	86	10	49	0	47	2	34	2	55	9
Bedford	88	3	49	9	43	2	36	4	62	10
Huntingd.	88	11	00	0	46	2	30	3	58	9
Northam.	89	4	50	0	44	8	37	8	74	0
Rutland	95	6	00	0	47	3	34	0	60	0
Leicester	93	5	51	9	46	0	39	2	69	8
Nottingham	99	2	60	0	50	10	34	8	72	3
Derby	99	10	00	0	50	4	36	10	69	8
Stafford	98	0	00	0	50	6	36	11	73	3
Salop	98	9	65	8	47	4	34	10	00	0
Hereford	95	5	48	0	41	6	36	11	59	4
Worcester	100	9	51	4	51	2	43	1	69	7
Warwick	99	11	00	0	54	5	39	6	73	2
Wilts	88	4	00	0	45	2	42	2	81	0
Berks	101	0	00	0	47	8	40	9	66	6
Oxford	94	8	00	0	45	7	38	3	65	6
Bucks	92	1	00	0	43	4	40	3	66	6
Brecon	91	2	54	4	47	2	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	93	7	00	0	40	0	33	2	00	0
Radnor	92	9	00	0	41	10	32	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

92	7	56	4	45	10	33	8	65 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

82	4	48	9	37	9	29	1	55 2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	90	8	53	6	51	3	39	10	62	9
Kent	95	3	59	0	46	9	38	0	63	0
Sussex	93	8	00	0	49	9	38	6	58	0
Suffolk	92	4	52	10	44	10	35	10	52	2
Cambridg.	89	3	56	4	46	5	27	3	62	3
Norfolk	93	7	55	2	43	4	32	2	52	7
Lincoln	91	11	59	10	45	8	29	8	55	11
York	91	7	68	9	42	7	32	1	70	3
Durham	98	6	00	0	48	0	33	6	00	0
Northum.	93	10	57	4	44	7	30	6	54	0
Cumberl.	96	8	59	0	45	0	29	11	00	0
Westmor.	100	9	72	0	43	5	31	7	00	0
Lancaster	90	2	00	0	43	6	31	2	68	4
Chester	89	4	00	0	54	0	35	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	99	0	00	0	49	11	28	9	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	41	0	26	0	00	0
Carnarvon	82	8	00	0	40	8	27	8	00	0
Merionet.	93	4	00	0	43	2	24	0	00	0
Cardigan	79	7	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	72	11	00	0	38	6	25	0	00	0
Carmarth.	78	8	00	0	41	4	23	8	00	0
Glamorg.	89	6	00	0	46	5	25	8	00	0
Gloucest.	97	11	00	0	50	9	00	0	35	8
Somerset	92	8	00	0	44	0	33	8	75	6
Monmo.	95	9	00	0	48	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	89	5	00	0	38	0	28	0	00	0
Cornwall	81	4	00	0	40	0	26	5	00	0
Dorset	89	0	00	0	48	5	37	8	00	0
Hants	95	3	00	0	50	5	39	9	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
91	11	57	3	45	3	31	4	63	11	70	0	47	0		

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 21:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 15s.—Pollard 30s. to 33s.

Return of FLOUR, November 5 to November 11, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 16,268 Sacks. Average 89s. 3¼d.—0½d. per Sack lower than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, November 7 to November 12, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5,629 Quarters. Average 98s. 1¾d.—2¾d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 19, 49s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending November 23, is 54s. 5½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, November 25:

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 8s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 6s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 24:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. 0d.	to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d.	to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 19s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.	to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 6d.
Clover	6l. 10s. 0d.	to 7l. 14s. 0d.	Average 7l. 2s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d.	to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Average 1l. 17s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, November 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts 2700.	Sheep and Lambs 18,500.

COALS, November 25: Newcastle 45s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 44s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 116s. Mottled 126s. Curd 130s. CANDLES, 16s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 6d. Clare Market 6s. 6d. Whitechapel 6s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Cons.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	——	66½	67¼ a ⅛	82⅛	99½	——	18¼	——	¼ a 6 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	66½	67¼	¾ a ¼ dis.	——	shut	21 15 0	full money
30	Sunday																	
31	——	66⅝	67⅜ a ⅛	82⅜	99⅝	——	18 5/16	180¼	5 a 6 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	66¼	——	par ¼ par	95¼	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
1	——	66½	67¼	82¾	99½	——	18⅛	180½	5 a 6 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	——	——	——	¼ par	95⅛	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
2	236¼	66⅝	67⅛ a ⅜	82¾	99½	——	18⅛	180½	5 a 6 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	——	——	67⅛	par ¼ pr.	——	65⅜	21 15 0	Ditto.
3	237¼	67	67⅜ a ¾	83	99⅞	——	18 5/16	——	5 a 6 pr.	7 a 6 pr.	——	——	67⅝	¾ a ½ pr.	——	65⅝	21 15 0	Ditto.
4	——	66¾	67¼ a ½	82¾	——	——	——	180½	7 a 6 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	¼ pr.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
5	holiday																	
6	Sunday																	
7	237	66½	67⅜ a ⅛	82½	99⅞	——	18 3/16	180½	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	66⅜	——	¼ pr. par	95⅜	65½	21 15 0	Ditto.
8	237¼	66⅜	67¼ a 67	82⅝	99¾	——	18⅛	——	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	——	——	——	par ¼ dis.	95¼	65⅛	21 15 0	Ditto.
9	holiday																	
10	237	66¼	66⅞ a 67⅛	82	99⅜	——	18⅛	181¼	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	73⅛	66¼	——	½ a ¾ dis.	——	65	21 15 0	Ditto.
11	237⅛	66⅜	66⅞ a 67	82⅛	99⅞	——	18 3/16	181½	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	——	66	——	¾ a ½ dis.	95¼	65¼	21 15 0	Ditto.
12	——	66⅜	67⅛	82¼	99⅞	——	18 3/16	181¾	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	——	——	——	½ dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
13	Sunday																	
14	237	66¼	67 a 66⅞	82	99¾	——	18⅛	——	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	——	——	——	¾ dis.	95½	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
15	238	66¼	67 a 66⅝	81⅞	99⅞	——	18⅛	——	6 a 7 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	¾ a 1 dis.	95⅔	65⅛	21 15 0	D tto.
16	238	66	66⅝ a ¾	81⅞	99⅞	——	18 1/16	182¼	5 a 6 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	——	——	——	1¼ a ½ dis.	——	65	21 15 0	Ditto.
17	237½	66⅛	66⅝ a ¾	82	99¾	——	18 1/16	183	5 a 6 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	¾ dis.	——	——	21 15 0	D to.
18	——	66	66½ a ⅝	81⅞	99⅞	——	18 1/16	——	5 a 6 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	——	65¾	——	——	——	64⅞	21 15 0	Ditto.
19	——	66	66½ a ¾	82	99¾	——	18⅛	183	5 a 6 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	——	66	——	½ dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
20	Sunday																	
21	——	66⅛	66⅞ a ⅜	81⅞	99⅝	——	18 3/16	182½	4 a 6 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	¾ dis.	——	65	21 15 0	Ditto.
22	236½	65⅞	66¼ a ⅜	81¾	99¾	——	18 1/16	182¾	6 a 5 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	1 dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
23	236½	65¾	66⅛ a 66¼	81¾	100	——	18	182½	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	1 dis.	——	64⅝	21 15 0	Ditto.
24	236½	65⅞	66½ a ⅛	82	100	——	17 15/16	182	6 a 7 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	1 dis.	95¼	64⅝	21 15 0	Ditto.
25	236	65⅜	65⅞ a 66	81½	99⅞	——	17 15/16	182	5 a 6 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	——	——	——	1½ a ¼ dis	——	64⅜	21 15 0	Ditto.
26	236¼	65½	66 a 66⅛	81⅝	99⅞	——	17⅞	182¼	6 a 5 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	1¼ a 1½ dis.	——	64¼	21 15 0	Ditto.
27	Sunday																	

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THE

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Shrewfb.--Suffex
Staffordfhire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-YORK 3.
Jerfey 2. Guern. 2.

DECEMBER, 1808.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for November 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	44	49	30- 3	cloudy
2	43	50	30- 1	mostly cloudy
3	44	48	29-19	cloudy, some light rain
4	42	45	30- 1	cloudy at times, windy
5	35	41	29-15	cloudy at times
6	30	44	29-14	some rain in the night, day mostly cloudy
7	37	42	29-11	rather cloudy
8	40	45	29-10	morning hazy, afternoon rainy
9	47	49	29- 9	cloudy, almost constant rain
10	47	49	29-13	mostly cloudy, evening high wind
11	43	46	29-15	cloudy, windy
12	37	40	29-18	cloudy
13	35	40	29-19	clear
14	37	46	29-19	cloudy and misty
15	45	50	29-15	morning cloudy, afternoon rainy, evening high wind
16	54	55	29- 6	rainy, very high wind
17	50	55	29- 1	morning mostly clear, afternoon rainy
18	44	49	28-12	morning cloudy and rainy, evening high wind
19	34	41	29- 5	considerable snow in the night, day clear, high wind
20	41	46	29-11	cloudy, foggy, drizzling rain at times
21	50	53	29-13	mostly clear
22	39	49	30- 1	cloudy at times, evening very light rain
23	48	53	29-19	mostly cloudy
24	45	50	30- 1	morning foggy, constant rain
25	50	54	29-16	morning some light rain, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
26	50	53	29-16	cloudy and foggy
27	48	50	29- 8	cloudy, some light rain
28	32	40	29-13	clear
29	36	45	29-11	cloudy, foggy, frequent rain
30	43	46	29- 3	mostly clear, high wind

The average degrees of Temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 42 16-30ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807, were 34 17-30ths; in 1806, 45 11-30ths; in 1805, 36; and in 1804, 42 1-10th.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 8-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 5 inches 44-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 36-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1804, 5 inches 44-100ths; and in 1803, 3 inches 80-100ths.

Meteorological Table for December 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1808.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1808.
Nov.	o	o	o			*Dec.*	o	o	o		
27	51	47	35	29,45	stormy	12	37	43	39	30,26	foggy
28	34	40	34	,82	fair	13	40	37	35	,32	foggy
29	34	39	42	,68	rain	14	35	39	34	,23	cloudy
30	46	47	40	,28	fair	15	36	38	33	,11	fair
*D.*1	44	48	44	,50	fair	16	34	36	32	,05	fair
2	44	49	42	,25	fair	17	33	35	25	29,48	rain and snow
3	43	48	45	,41	fair	18	25	30	30	,60	fair
4	45	46	36	30,12	fair	19	30	30	29	,63	cloudy
5	36	48	50	,19	cloudy	20	25	29	25	,75	fair
6	48	52	41	29,81	cloudy	21	20	30	30	,79	cloudy
7	35	43	38	,89	fair	22	31	31	31	,04	snow
8	36	43	41	,98	cloudy	23	28	29	28	,40	cloudy
9	41	43	35	,92	fair	24	35	32	28	,56	cloudy
10	35	40	35	30,10	foggy	25	27	31	30	,50	cloudy
11	36	37	36	,25	foggy	26	22	31	31	,50	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1808.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. JAMES ANDERSON.

JAMES ANDERSON was born in the year 1739, at Hermiston, a village near Edinburgh. His ancestors were farmers, and had for many generations occupied the same land; a circumstance which may be supposed to have early introduced Mr. Anderson to that branch of knowledge which formed the chief occupation of his life. Among the companions of his youth, born in the same village, was the present Dr. James Anderson, Physician-General at Madras. They were related, educated together, and formed an intimacy and correspondence, which death only has interrupted, and which a similarity of pursuits rendered pleasant and honourable to themselves, and advantageous to the world.

Mr. Anderson lost his parents when very young; and as his guardian destined him to occupy the farm when he should be of age, a learned education was not thought necessary. But he soon discovered, from perusing books of agriculture, that few pursuits can be extensively cultivated without elevating the mind beyond mere mechanical knowledge; and in the first instance, he perceived that it would be necessary to study chemistry. With this view, he resolved to attend Dr. Cullen's Lectures, who, although surprised that one who was so very young should have formed this resolution, had soon reason to admire his pupil's laudable curiosity and good sense, and liberally afforded him every encouragement in his power. To chemistry he added the study of other collateral branches; and entered upon his farm at the age of fifteen, with knowledge superior to most of his neighbours, and an enterprising spirit, which induced him to attempt improvements, wherever they could be introduced with apparent advantage. Among these was the small two-horse plough, now so common in Scotland.—At intervals, he prosecuted his studies with indefatigable zeal, and attended a private course of lectures, which Dr. Cullen delivered to a few favourite pupils. Mr. Anderson was the only one who took minutes of these lectures, which were afterwards unfairly obtained from him, and advertised to be published; but he prevented this, as he was afraid that his imperfect transcripts might tend to injure the fame of his master.

In a few years, he left Hermiston, and took a long lease of a large farm of 1300 acres, in Aberdeenshire, which was almost in a state of nature. While endeavouring to cultivate this unpromising soil, he began his literary career by publishing, in 1777, Essays on Planting, which he had written in 1771, in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, under the signature of Agricola. All his early works were composed during a residence of more than 20 years at Monkshill, the name of this farm.

The fame of these works procured him a very extensive acquaintance and correspondence with persons of eminence, who wished to profit by the knowledge of so able a practical farmer. In 1780, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, in a manner highly honourable to him, and without the least solicitation on his part.

In 1783, having previously entrusted the management of his farm to proper persons, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; partly with a view to the education of his numerous family, and partly to enjoy the society of those literary persons

sons with whom he had corresponded. About this time, he printed and circulated a tract among his friends, on the subject of the establishment of the North British Fisheries, with a view to alleviate such extreme distress as he had witnessed in Aberdeenshire, from the failure of the crops in 1782. This tract, although not published, drew the attention of Government; and he was requested by the Treasury to take a survey of the Western coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining information on this important subject. He readily acquiesced, and performed the task in 1784. The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the British Fisheries, May 11, 1785, makes very honourable mention of Mr. Anderson's services; but we do not find that he received, or was offered, any species of remuneration; and it is well known, he was of a temper too spirited and disinterested to ask for any.

After his return, he resumed his literary labours in various shapes; and, among other schemes, projected a periodical work, intituled "The Bee," to be published weekly, and to consist of the usual materials of a Magazine. Its encouragement was for a considerable time such as to enable him to carry on this work with advantage. Agriculturists, scholars, men of taste and fancy, became occasionally his correspondents in the Bee; which, however, owing to some difficulties in the mode of publication, he was compelled to relinquish. He wrote much in this work; not only the principal part of the papers that are without signature, but those signed Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, and Alcibiades.

Among other papers in the Bee was a series of Essays on the Political Progress of Great Britain. These having been published during the democratic rage which prevailed at Edinburgh, soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, the Sheriff sent for Dr. Anderson, and demanded the name of the Author. This he refused to give up, and desired to be considered as the Author; a circumstance the more singular, as his sentiments were well known to be directly opposite; but his conduct in this case proceeded from his peculiar notions on the subject of literary secrecy; and as he had admitted those letters, he thought himself bound to take the blame upon himself. After a second and third application, he still refused; and when the printers were sent for, he charged them, in the face of the magistrates, not to give up the name of the Author. Respect for his talents and character induced the magistrates to let the matter drop. The real Author, a Mr. Callender, who thought proper to leave his own country for America*, previous to his departure, waited on the magistrates, and insinuated that Lord G——, one of the Scotch Judges, a man to whom he owed many obligations, was the Author. Immediately on hearing of this infamous conduct, so becoming, however, the character and spirit of a genuine Democrat, Dr. Anderson went to the magistrates, and gave up Callender's name as the Author.

About the year 1797, Dr. Anderson removed to the vicinity of London, where he cultivated the acquaintance of many eminent characters; and, among the rest, the late Marquis of Lansdown paid much attention to him. At the request of his friends, he again took up his pen, in a periodical work, intituled, "Recreations in Agriculture," the first number of which appeared in April, 1799. The greatest part of this work was composed by himself, except what was enriched by correspondence from abroad, and a very few contributions from his friends at home. The same difficulties, however, occurring as in the case of his "Bee," with respect to the mode of publication, he pursued this work no longer than the sixth volume, March, 1802.

From this time, except in the publication of his correspondence with General Washington, and a pamphlet on Scarcity, he devoted himself almost entirely to the relaxation of a quiet life, and particularly the cultivation of his garden, which was now become the miniature of all his past labours. For some time past,

* Where he was accidentally drowned; a death which, in his case, seems to have contradicted the old proverb. He had certainly given many indications of having been born to an *exit* of a very different and more public kind!

past, his health and powers suffered a very sensible decline. He died Oct. 15, 1808, aged 69.

He was twice married. First, in 1768, to Miss Seton of Mounie, an amiable and accomplished woman, by whom he had 13 children. She died in 1783. Secondly, To a lady of Isleworth, in 1801, who survived him. Of his numerous family only five sons and a daughter, Mrs. Outram, the widow of Mr. Benjamin Outram, are alive.

In his younger days, Dr. Anderson was remarkably handsome in his person, of middle stature, and robust make. Extremely moderate in his living, the country exercise animated his cheek with the glow of health; but the overstrained exertion of his mental powers afterwards shook his constitution, ultimately wasted his faculties, and hurried him into old age. He was a man of an independent mind; and in the relative duties of husband and father, exhibited a prudential care, mixed with affection, from which he had every reason to have expected the happiest results, had Providence spared the whole of his family. In those who remain, it is not too much to say, that his integrity and talents have been acknowledged by all who know them. One of his sons, who lately died, is remembered by the connoisseurs, as having brought the beautiful art of wood-engraving to great perfection.

Of Dr. Anderson's abilities, his works exhibit so many proofs, that they may be appealed to with perfect confidence. Although a voluminous Writer, there is no subject connected with his favourite pursuit, on which he has not thrown new light. But his knowledge was not confined to one science. He exhibited, to give only one instance, a very strong proof of powers of research, when in 1773, he published, in the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, an article under the head *Monsoon*. In this, he clearly predicted the result of Captain Cook's First Voyage; namely, that there did not exist, nor ever would be found, any continent or large island in the Southern hemisphere near the tropicks, excepting New Holland alone; and this was completely verified on Capt. Cook's return, seven months afterwards.

In his style, Dr. Anderson was abundantly copious, and sometimes, perhaps, inclined to the prolix; but, on perusing his longest works, it will be found difficult to omit any thing, without a visible injury to his train of reasoning, which was always perspicuous and guarded. In conversation, as well as in writing, he had the happy faculty of not only entering with spirit and zeal on any favourite subject, but of rendering it so intelligible, as to command attention in those to whom it might be of less importance, and convey instruction to those who sought it. His manners were gentleman-like, free, and unconstrained, and, in the social circle, had a dash of pleasantry, from the many anecdotes he had stored up in his travels and long experience; and with respect to the principal object of his attention, he had the happiness to see agriculture, in all its branches, become the favourite study of his country, and a leading pursuit with the most opulent and distinguished characters in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following is a very correct List of his Works:

Books written and published by Dr. Anderson. N.B. Those marked *, are out of print.

In the year 1776. A practical Treatise on Chimneys; containing full Directions for constructing them in all cases, so as to draw well, and for removing Smoke in Houses. 12mo. London. Third edition published in 1783. N.B. In this little Treatise was first explained the principle on which the patent Bath stove was afterwards constructed.

* 1776. Free Thoughts on the American Contest, a tract. Edin. 8vo.

* 1777. Miscellaneous Observations on Planting and Training Timber-trees, by Agricola. Edinburgh, 8vo. first printed in the Edinburgh Weekly Amusement in 1771, and supposed to be his earliest production.

1777. Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry. Edin. 4to.

* 1777. An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a View to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. A tract, 8vo.

1777. Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 8vo. Fifth edition in 1800, 3 vols.

* 1779.

* 1779. An Enquiry into the Causes that have hitherto retarded the Advancement of Agriculture in Europe; with Hints for removing the Circumstances that have chiefly obstructed its Progress. A tract. Elliott, 4to.

* 1782. The Interest of Great Britain, with regard to her American Colonies, considered. Cadell, 8vo.

* 1783. The true Interest of Great Britain considered; or a Proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. 12mo.

* 1785. An Account of the present State of the Hebrides and Western Coasts of Scotland; being the Substance of a Report to the Lords of the Treasury. Edin. 8vo.

* 1789. Observations on Slavery; particularly with a View to its Effects on the British Colonies in the West Indies. Manchester, 4to.

* 1790. Papers drawn up by him and Sir John Sinclair, in reference to a Report of a Committee of the Highland Society on Shetland Wool. 8vo. Creech, &c.

1791 *to* 1794. The Bee; consisting of Essays, Philosophical, Philological, and Miscellaneous. 18 vols. Edin. 8vo.

* 1792. Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty. Edin. 8vo. A tract.

* 1793. Thoughts on the Privileges and Power of Juries; with Observations on the present State of the Country with regard to Credit. A tract. 8vo. Edin.

* 1793. Remarks on the Poor Laws in Scotland. A tract. 4to. Edin.

1794. A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss, in two Essays. 8vo. Robinsons.

* 1794. A General View of the Agriculture and Rural Œconomy of the County of Aberdeen; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Chiefly drawn up for the Board of Agriculture; in two Parts. 8vo. Edin.

1794. An Account of the different Kinds of Sheep found in the Russian Dominions, &c. By Dr. Pallas; with five Appendixes, by Dr. Anderson. 8vo. Edin.

* 1795. On an Universal Character. In two Letters to Edward Home, Esq. A tract. Edin. 8vo.

1797. A Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds; with Cursory Remarks on the Originality of Elkington's Mode of Draining. Robinsons. 8vo.

1799 *to* 1802. Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History and Miscellaneous Literature. 6 vols. 8vo. Longman, &c.

1800. Selections from his own Correspondence with General Washington. A tract. 8vo. London.

1801. A calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the present Scarcity of Grain in Britain; suggesting the Means of alleviating that Evil, and of preventing the Recurrence of such a Calamity in future. A tract. 8vo. London.

1803. A Description of a Patent Hot-house, which operates chiefly by the Heat of the Sun; and other Subjects. London. 8vo.

The following are also of his composition:

An Account of the antient Monuments and Fortifications in the Highlands of Scotland; read in the Society of Antiquaries, 1777 and 1780.

On the Antiquity of Woollen Manufactures of England. Gent. Mag. Aug. 1778; and other Papers in that work.

A Letter to J. Burnett, Esq. on the present State of Aberdeenshire, in regard to Provisions. 1783.

A Letter to Henry Laurens, Esq. during his Confinement in the Tower. Public Advertiser, Dec. 6, 1781.

Several articles for the Encyclopædia Britannica, first edition, Edinburgh; among which are, under the heads, *Dictionary*, *Winds and Monsoons*, *Language*, *Sound*.

He contributed numerous Essays, under a variety of signatures, in the early part of the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine; the principal of which were Agricola, Timoleon, Germanicus, Cimon, Scoto Britanus, E. Aberdeen, Henry Plain, Impartial, A Scot.

He reviewed the subject of Agriculture for the Monthly Review for several years.

*** *The List of the Patrons of* Leicestershire *will be continued in* January.

Mr. Urban, *Morton, near Bourn, Nov.* 16.

THE Toad, though a loathsome, is not generally considered a venomous animal by the common people; many of whom, so far from indicating any disgust at its sight, will

will frequently grasp it in their hands, and throw it wantonly at each other. That it is actually capable, however, of injuring the human frame, will appear from the following rare and curious occurrence:

While Thomas Willson, a gardener of this place, was pulling down and repairing an old wall, in the early part of this cold and sterile month, he observed a cavity passing up the middle, with some outlets, at irregular distances, so smooth and black as induced him to suspect them to be the abodes of rats, or of some other quadrupedes. The severity of the day, the pendent position of the head, together with a cold under which he then laboured, aggregately caused a more copious effusion of the nasal fluid than at other times. To have disposed of this, drop by drop, repeatedly and deliberately, in the way usual in more civilized life, would have impeded the operations of one so assiduously employed. It was removed by an apter process; the fore-finger and thumb, accompanied by a sudden snort, a projecting jerk of the hand, and a corresponding nutation. Thus was the hand for several hours alternately employed; one while squeezing the humid nostrils, at another time removing, handling, and refitting the smooth stones surrounding the cavities. In the extremity of these gloomy recesses, about the close of day, were discovered five monstrous toads, which, finding their domains invaded, had crawled thither for safety. In the evening, this person, not in the least apprehensive of any evil consequences likely to ensue, returned to his house, where he had not long been seated by the fire, before he was seized with a sharp throbbing sensation, never before experienced, in that very part, which, during the course of the previous day, had been so often pinched with the finger and thumb. In the night this increased; and before the ensuing morning extended, with a considerable degree of painful inflammation, quite over his face to the crown of his head upwards, in a lateral direction to his ears, and downwards to his shoulders. Though not yet perfectly aware of the source from whence this evil proceeded, still he now began to be alarmed; and, recollecting what intercourse he had so lately had with the antient inhabitants of the hollow wall, to suspect the injury arose from thence. On the following day, his nose was so swollen, his features so generally inflated, the colour of his face so heightened, that, independent of his corporeal habiliments, not even a neighbour would have known him. In this state of pain, distortion, and suspense, did he continue nearly a week; at the end of which, finding no abatement of the malady, application was made to a farrier, who affixed a large leather plaster, consisting of honey and verdigrise (because it is reputed to have cured, not long ago, a man bitten by a viper in a hay-field at Swinstead), to the part affected. This recipe had not long been applied before its salutary efficacy began to be felt. Seven fertile ulcers burst out from his nose; which continued for many days to discharge a black fœtid matter very profusely. The tumid member became daily less, the inflammation gradually subsided, the pain abated, and the features reassumed their natural shape.

The particulars of the above singular circumstance have thus been correctly and minutely detailed, with a view to caution persons, whose province more especially may lead them to such places as this and other reptiles are wont to inhabit, to convince them, what seems clear beyond all possibility of doubt, that the Toad is actually possessed with a power of infusing, somehow or other, a noxious quality into the human frame. The Writer, however, begs to be understood, that, notwithstanding the reputed quality of the large leather plaster, he will not vouch for its efficacy in a future or similar instance. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Nov.* 8.

SOME friends having in Autumn last made an excursion to the Lakes, with "*A Fortnight's Ramble*" as a companion, I was glad to hear that old-fashioned book had still pretensions to notice; and was gratified to understand, that the Author is spoken of with respect by the natives. To be remembered by the humble inhabitants, who "*ne'er have chang'd their place*," after a lapse

lapse of 16 years, is a proof how truly well they were valued, and that early impressions have not been thrown away. Old Robin Partridge *, is as hard as iron; and, having expressed a desire to be represented in the grave, I have laid him low as decently as possible; and with great satisfaction recal him "*from his peaceful home.*" The first, third, and fourth verses may suffice for Robin's *head-stone;* but there is something so pleasant in writing epitaphs for the living, that I naturally called to mind the immortality *Dean Swift* had conferred on Bob's namesake, *the Almanack-maker;* and consequently *again* bring to view, a brace of Partridges; hoping that our hero, *like* his predecessor, will long live, to hear that he is dead, and embalmed in your Magazine. A Rambler.

On Robin Partridge, *Weaver, Boots, Chaise-driver, and Guide; the* Usefularian *of Ambleside. Written at his express desire. Vide "A Fortnight's Ramble," under the head of* Windermere.

Epitaph.

Beneath this verdant daisied clod,
Robin de Partridge lies;
Hoping, through mercy of his *God,*
He may a Dove arise.

And though no conjuror, yet he,
Like the fam'd Wight† of old,
Full faith profess'd in palmistry‡,
In dreams—and fortunes told.

His life, in native valley spent,
A hardy mountaineer;
Contented, if he gave content,
As Guide of Windermere.

None oft'ner top'd *Helvellyn's* height,
Or *Helm-Crag's* rugged brow;
But now he wishes you, *Good night!*
For Death has laid him low.

Robin Revived.

"*Why do ye call me from the peaceful grave?*"

Yet Robin hopes, for many a year,
To hail his friends again;
And, "new reviv'd," partake their cheer,
On mountain, lake, or plain.

For since *John Partridge,* we have heard,
Liv'd after he was dead;
You may rely on *Robin's* word,
He still holds up his head. A. R.

* Extract of a letter from a Young Rambler:—"Robin Partridge desires his duty to you, and is particularly wishful you should write an epitaph, to be inscribed on his head-stone; he requires a poetical one; he would not have one from any other pen than yours, directed to him, as Guide at Ambleside."

† Dean Swift's "Predictions for the year 1708."

‡ Robin had his finger bit by an adder, which was cured by an old Irishwoman stroking it, and charming away the sting. See the Ramble, for Bob's assertions of "the *feact,*" and of his faith.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 21.

In looking over the London Gazette of January 28, 1684-5, I observed the following paragraph, which I extract, in hopes it may produce an account of the Box alluded to, and a publication of the "receits" it contains, for the benefit of the present generation, for which they were evidently intended.

"*Jan.* 23. Yesterday, his Majesty was pleased to send to the Lord Mayor, closed in a silver box, sealed up with his Majesty's seal, the Receits of the several cements used by the patentees for making sea-water fresh; as also the Receit of their metalline composition and ingredients, certified under the hand of the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle; to be kept so sealed up by the present and succeeding Lord Mayors; lest a secret of so great importance to the publick might come to be lost, if lodged only in the knowledge of a few persons therein concerned."

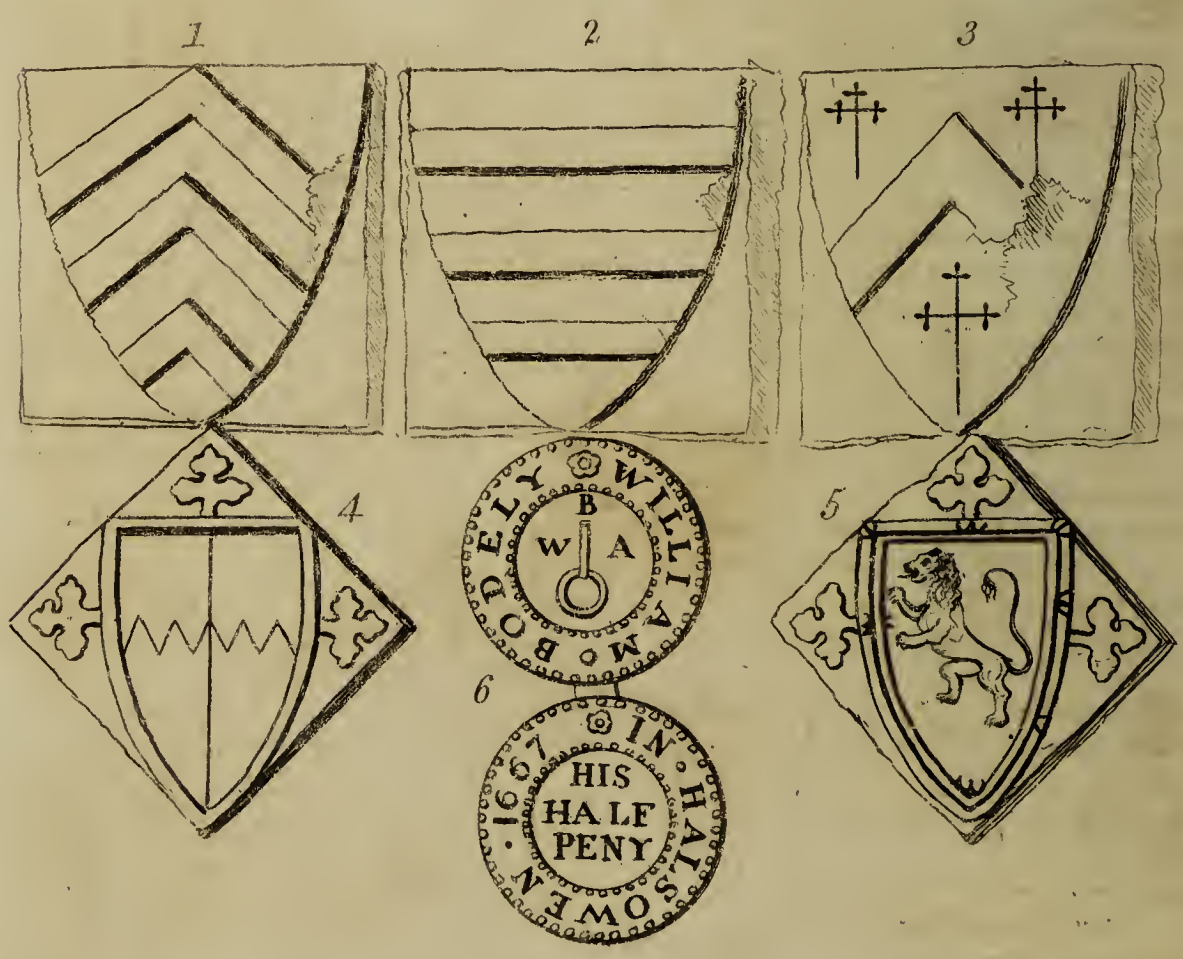
If those Receipts have at any time been published, perhaps some of your Correspondents will have the goodness to say when, and in what manner. J. P. Malcolm.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 22.

I know of no publication which affords equal convenience with the Gentleman's Magazine for literary and scientific men to obtain information, on any particular subject in which they may be interested.

I am at present desirous of knowing, by whom that very generally esteemed chemical preparation of iron, the *Ferrum præcipitatum*, was first introduced to the notice of the medical world. It has, of late years, been much prescribed by Physicians, as a tonic, in those cases of debility, where, from peculiar delicacy or irritability of the stomach, the sapid, or less pure, preparations of steel are disgusting. This elegant composition having obtained the sanction of the College of Physicians, by their admission of it into the specimen which was lately circulated for a new and improved edition of their Pharmacopœia, I think the name of the person by whom it was first prepared ought to be generally known; and I will be thankful for information from any of your medical, chemical, or pharmaceutical Readers. M. D.

St. Mary's Water Lane Gate, Shrewsbury.



D. Parkes del. 1794.

J. Basire sculp.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, April* 19.

YOUR Miscellany being a general repository for what is curious, particularly for remains of Antiquity, I wish to consign the following to your Museum.

The first drawing represents the remains of St. Mary's Water-gate, Shrewsbury, which is the only gateway remaining here, though it appears there were formerly seven. Some of the Parliamentary army, under the command of Colonel Mytton, first entered the town at this gate, A. D. 1644; soon after which, the town surrendered to the forces of the Parliament.

The modern system of *improvement*, it seems, will leave us few remains of antient art; many of the venerable buildings which ornamented this antient town are lost to posterity, either by inattention to timely repair, or by *wanton innovation*.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are tiles, or quarries, found in the floor of the fine old Church of St. Alkmond in this town, which was taken down in the year 1794. See your vol. LXVI. pp. 369, 370. *Fig.* 6, is a Hales-Owen tradesman's token, and the only one I have met with.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Uffculme, near Cullumpton, Oct.* 12.

IN the Register of Burials in the parish of Uffculme, Devon, which commenced in the year 1538, on vellum, and now in a state of perfect preservation; the entries of which, being in a masterly hand, in the office or secretary style, were made, most probably, not by the Clergyman, but by some person whose office it was to make such entries*; it appears, that in the year 1551 there was a very great mortality; and, towards the end of August and beginning of September the burials for several successive days were two, three, four, and five in a day (a number very far beyond the usual average).

In the margin opposite to those entries, in the same hand-writing, but much larger letters, as if to attract observation, is entered as follows:

"The hote Sickness, called *Stupgallant*."

Quere, What disease could be meant? I do not recollect to have met with, or heard of the name any where*.

In the same Register also occurs the following entry:

"Anno Dni 1558, April the first day, was John Pooke, gentle, christened and buried. Anno Phil. et Mar. 6."

As this man appears to have been christened and buried on the same day, is it not probable that he was either burnt, or executed as an heretick? Yours, &c.

JOHN NOTT, *Surgeon.*

LINCOLNSHIRE MONASTERIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

BEING lately on business near Wragby, my curiosity led me to Bardney, merely for the sake of viewing the present state of the place where its famous Monastery stood; which was on a rising ground, about half a mile North of the Village (of Bardney). The ground is moated round by a deep ditch, which was faced with a strong brick wall: a small part, about 20 feet long and 3 high, only remains; and indeed this is the only remain whatever that is now to be seen, except the foundations, which seem to cover several acres, and are on the highest ground in the middle of the area, from which there is a fine view of Lincoln Cathedral, 10 miles distant. The site or area contains about 24 acres, is a piece of high, rich, grazing land, surrounded by fenny ground, and belongs to a grazier of the name of Bartholomew.

Here follow some notes, made by me lately, relating to

Greenfield, in Belleau parish, two miles North of Alford. Stood close by a wood, in a clay country; the area moated round; not the slightest remains of any part of the Abbey. A farm-house of plain brick walls remains near the site within the moat. The estate belongs to C. T. Wood, Esq.

Tupholm, eight miles East of Horncastle.

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* On this subject, p. 913.

* The *Sweating Sickness* (now happily unknown in this country) was formerly of frequent recurrence; as may be seen in any of the old Historians. EDIT.

castle. The Abbey stood in a rich grazing close, belonging to the Vyuer family. A large stone side-wall of the Abbey Church remains, in which are three tiers of windows and a stone pulpit; the opposite side-wall has been down about 20 years. A strong stone farm-house stands close by, seemingly built out of the ruins of the Monastery. C.

(To be continued.)

LETTER LVI. ON PRISONS.

"Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.
VIRG.

Sambrook Court, Nov. 1.

THE following Letter is so copious and instructive, and so illustrative of the improvement in the structure of Prisons, as to excite a cordial hope, that now, (in the words of my motto) "perhaps, a better fate awaits on the afflicted."

J. C. LETTSOM.

IPSWICH, Suffolk, COUNTY GAOL and BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *Samuel Johnson.* Salary, £200; and coals and candles for his own use. Fees and Garnish abolished.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Lee.* Duty, Prayers on Wednesday; and on Sunday, Prayers and Sermon. Salary, £50.—Surgeon, Mr. *Stebbing.* Salary, £60. for prisoners of all descriptions.—Number of prisoners, Sept. 14, 1805, debtors, 20; felons, &c. 14; Bridewell prisoners, 5.—Allowance; *debtors*, each two pounds of beef *per* week, and on Sundays a pint of porter and a two-penny loaf. If very poor, and unable to support himself, he is allowed by the County, in addition, four loaves, each one pound and a half, and half a pound of cheese *per* week. Felons, one pound and a half of best bread *per day*, sent in from the baker in loaves of that weight; and three quarters of a pound of cheese weekly. I weighed the loaves, and found them both just in quantity, and of the best wheaten bread. N. B. Coals, mops, brooms, pails, and towels, are allowed by the County for the use of the prisoners.

REMARKS. The boundary wall of this Prison incloses about an acre and a half of ground, and is 20 feet high, with a sunk fence about 5 feet deep, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet distant from the open palisade fences of the different court-yards.

The turnkey's lodge is in front; and on the ground-floor is the day-room, and another, in which the irons for prisoners are deposited.

In the lodge are a warm and cold bath, with an oven to purify their clothes on being received.

Above-stairs are two reception-cells, where the prisoner is detained till examined by the Surgeon, previous to his admission into the interior. Also a room where the cleansed clothes are ticketed and hung up, and the County clothing put on; and close by is the turnkey's sleeping-room.

The lead roof above the lodge is the place for execution of criminals.

From the lodge extends an avenue of 98 feet by 18, which leads to the *Keeper's house*, in the *centre of the Prison*, and from which the several court-yards are completely inspected.

The Prison consists of four wings, to which are attached light, spacious, and airy courts of 75 feet by 45, and three smaller ones, about 44 feet square, in one of which is the engine-house, as a provision against fire.

The men-debtors have the use of two of the larger court-yards, having water-closets in them, and both hard and soft water are laid on. Upon the ground floor is their day-room, 22 feet by 14, with a fire-place, and utensils for frugal cookery, a pantry also for their provisions, and four work-rooms.

To the refractory debtors are appropriated one of the smaller courts and two working-cells of 8 feet by 6, and 10 feet high, on the ground floor.

The first and second stories have each 11 sleeping-cells; which are severally divided by lobbies, 46 feet long and 5 feet wide.

The women-debtors have a court-yard to themselves of the larger size, and separated from the men's by the avenue before noticed, as leading from the turnkey's lodge to the house of the Keeper. Their day-room is 14 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, is fitted up just like that for the men-debtors. Above this, on the first story, is a lobby, 46 feet by 5, leading to 10 sleeping-cells, five of them on one side for female debtors, and the rest, on the other side, for female convicts.

On the second story are 11 other sleeping-cells, exactly similar to the former, and divided by a lobby in the same manner; and all communi-

cation

cation between female debtors and female felons is most judiciously prevented, by means of an iron-grated door thrown across the passage or lobby.

Each cell has two doors; the outer iron-grated, and the inner of wood, opening into the lobby. They are all 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6, and about 9 feet 6 inches high; lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated and glazed sash-window, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4, and by an aperture also near the door, of 15 inches by 3; all alike fitted up with a wooden bedstead, flock mattress, two sheets, two blankets, a bolster, and coverlet, which are provided at the County expence.

Every debtor has a single bed, and all are supplied with fuel, both winter and summer, to cook their provisions, and with a cupboard, numbered as the sleeping-room, under lock and key to secure them. Each debtor has permission also to purchase one quart of strong beer *per* day, but no more.

Male felons, before trial, have a day-room, 14 feet square, fitted up like those of the debtors, for cookery and every other accommodation. They too have a court-yard, with excellent pump-water laid on, a sewer, which is a water-closet, and seven working-cells. Above these, on the first story, are 10 sleeping-cells, divided by a lobby, 46 feet long and 5 feet wide; and on the second story are 11 other cells, divided in the same manner.

The female felons previous to trial have a day-room, 14 feet by 8 feet 6, fitted up for cookery, in the same manner as the men's. Their sleeping-cells also are exactly similar to the preceding; and they have a court-yard, like that appropriated to the male felons.

Convicts for transportation have their day-room of the same dimensions with that last-mentioned; and on the upper story are 11 sleeping-cells for their class, who have also the use of a separate court-yard.

Convicts sentenced to imprisonment have likewise a court-yard, a day-room of 14 feet square, on the ground floor, seven work-cells; and on the first story, 11 sleeping-cells, circumstanced and accommodated in all respects like those already described.

The Chapel of this excellent Prison is in the centre of the Gaoler's house, up one pair of stairs, and distinguishable by a turret top and an alarm bell. The former was somewhat open for better ventilation, but being found to admit too much air, the sides have been nearly canvassed up. This very neat structure is well contrived, and easy of access from the several lobbies. The prisoners during Divine Service are seated according to their respective classes. The sexes, by means of several partitions, are kept out of sight of each other, but all in full view of their Minister and Keeper.

On this first story there are also three bed-chambers for the Gaoler; and on the second story, four neat infirmary-rooms, 19 feet square, with fire-places, sash-windows iron-grated, water-closets, &c.; and above them is the lead flat of the building, set apart to the use of convalescents, for the benefit of air and exercise.

The infirmaries have iron-framed, latticed, wooden bedsteads, with a mattress to each, two blankets, two sheets, and a coverlet; and the sick are well supplied with suitable food, and wine if necessary, at the discretion of the Surgeon.

At a meeting of the trustees of Mr. *John Pemberton*'s Charity, on the 17th of July, 1780, it was ordered:

"That the Treasurer should provide, as the Trustees shall see fit, for the debtors imprisoned in any of the jails in the county of Suffolk (either for *their relief* therein, by a proportion of bread, meat, and beer, as he shall think necessary, or for the *delivering them* out of prison), until the Treasurer shall receive further orders. Nevertheless, such debtors in *Ipswich Gaol* as do not regularly attend Divine Service, unless prevented by sickness, or some reasonable cause, to be allowed of by the Chaplain, and behave decently and reverently, shall not have any benefit or allowance from the Charity."

"*Trustees*, Geo. Drury,
Ph. B. Broke,
Lott. Knight.
Edw. Hasell."

The County, hitherto, has provided no employment; but those prisoners who can procure it from without, are allowed

allowed to work, and receive the whole profit of their earnings.

The court-yards of this Gaol are open daily at six, and shut at nine in summer; during winter they open at seven, and shut at six. Visitors are allowed from ten to four o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, when no visitor is permitted, except by an order from some Magistrate.

The visiting Magistrates frequently attend their important charge, and have their committee-room in the Keeper's house; the windows of which room, and of the keeper's kitchen and parlour, are so placed as to command the several court-yards.

Recapitulation of the various departments of the Gaol:

Four wings; court-yards, 11; day-rooms, 7; work-cells, 27; sleeping-cells, 86; solitary-cells, 2.

The County dresses, before conviction, are red and grey striped duffel; and after conviction, blue and yellow, for distinction.

The Statute for Preserving Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up. The Gaol, well supplied with water, is kept very neat and clean.

The gentlemen of this county, both here and at Bury, have erected a striking monument of their humane attention to the health of the wretched, and the morals of the prisoner.

Ipswich House of Correction. Keeper, *George Clubbe.* Salary, £42, and coals, candles, soap, mops, brooms, and pails, for the use of the Prison. Fees, none.—Surgeon, Mr. *Stebbing.* Salary, included in the £60. noticed under "*County* Gaol."—Number of prisoners, Sept. 14, 1805, three.—Allowance, a pound and half of bread *per* day, sent in loaves of that weight from the baker's; which, upon weighing, I found to be just. They have also what they can earn by spinning.

Remarks. This Prison stands near the County Gaol, in an airy situation, and is surrounded by a boundary-wall, 17 feet high, with an inside sunk fence, 2 feet 6 inches deep, and 7 feet wide.

On the ground floor of the Keeper's house are the visiting Magistrates' room, the Keeper's parlour and kitchen, which command a view of the three different court-yards, each of 60 feet by 30, and inclosed by open palisades. Here is a forcing-pump, for supplying the prison; and soft water is also laid on from the main to the Keeper's kitchen.

On the left side of the ground-floor is a day-room, 18 feet by 10, with fire-place and glazed windows; and five cells for the women, which open into a lobby, 24 feet by 5, well ventilated.

Above these are five other cells, of the same size, with a lobby and three infirmary-rooms, 14 feet by 11, with glazed windows, fire-places, and boarded floors. Near the infirmary-room is a lead flat for the convalescents to walk on, for the benefit of air.

On the right hand of the ground floor is another day-room for the men, with cells and lobbies; sick-rooms and other accommodations of the same size and nature as those on the women's side.

In the first floor of the Keeper's house is the Chapel, 20 feet by 16, into which the respective lobbies open, and all classes are seated on the benches, and in sight of each other.

The court-yards are all on an inclined plane, with brick gutters. Water is judiciously conveyed through the sewers, and the courts are always clean.

Each cell in this prison is 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet 6 inches high, with arched roofs, and ventilated by an iron-grated and glazed window, 3 feet 3 inches by 3 feet. They have iron bedsteads, straw beds in sacking, two blankets, and a coverlet, and are furnished with spinning-wheels.

The ventilation of the cells might be improved by a circular aperture over the door of 6 inches diameter; or in any other suitable situation, 10 inches by 2. Each door has now an opening of 6 inches by 4.

Clean linen, once a week, is provided by the County. Here are no Rules and Orders hung up, nor the Act for Preserving Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors. The prison is kept very clean.

Ipswich Town and Borough Gaol. Gaoler, *William Brame.* Salary, £50.; also two chaldron and a half of coals, and eight dozen pounds of candles. Fees, debtors, on discharge, 6*s.* 8*d.* Felons pay no fees, and garnish is *now* abolished.—Chaplain (a *recent* appointment), Rev.

Rev. *William Howorth.* Duty, Sunday, Prayers and Sermon. Salary, £30.—Surgeon, Mr. *Sechamp.* Salary, none; makes a bill.—Number of prisoners, Sept. 14, 1805, debtors, 4, felons, &c. 6.—Allowance to debtors, poor and unable to support themselves, one pound and a half of bread *per* day; and from *Pemberton's Charity*, a two-penny loaf, one shilling's worth of meat, and a pint of strong beer on a Sunday, once in three weeks. To felons, &c. one pound and a half of best wheaten bread, and one penny in money *per* day.

Remarks. This Gaol is situated in St. Matthew's-street, and since my visits in 1801 and 1805, is become so improved, that I can *now* give some account of it with pleasure.

The Gaoler's house fronts the street; and in it are rooms for master's-side debtors, to which he furnishes beds at 2*s. per* week. Behind the house is the debtors' court-yard, 90 feet by 27, with a gravel-walk; and at the end of it is a small area, in which to converse with their friends.

Women-debtors have separate apartments. The infirmary-room 17 feet by 12, and 7 feet 9 inches high, with a fire-place and glazed window.

Common-side debtors have a day-room, 16 feet square, with a fire-place; and also four rooms above-stairs, to which the Corporation furnishes bedsteads and bedding.

Men and women felons have each their separate ward, distinct and apart one from the other, with an airy court-yard to each; in which the sewers are judiciously placed, and not offensive.

Their sleeping-rooms are well ventilated, and furnished by the Corporation with bedsteads, bed, two blankets, two sheets, clean once a month, and a coverlet to each. They are obliged to make their beds, and sweep their wards every morning, before they receive their allowance of bread.

At the West end of the prison is a little neat Chapel, 22 feet by 18, where the prisoners are properly seated in their respective classes, but in sight of each other during Divine Service.

At my visits, some of them were employed in cutting skewers, at 2*s.* a thousand; others spinning, or making garters. They have all they earn, and the considerate Magistrates allow fire, soap, and towels for their use.

Debtors are confined here upon writs of *Capias*, issuing out of the *Court of Small Pleas*, holden for the Town and Borough every fortnight, on a Monday. No debtor in execution confined in this gaol had ever reaped the benefit of the *Lords' Act*, until the 30th of December, 1805, when Mr. Pulham, a very worthy and respectable solicitor at Woodbridge, obtained the *sixpences* for them at his own expence, after an application had been made by him to the Court of King's Bench, for a Mandamus to have them allowed.

Every debtor here is permitted to purchase one quart of strong beer *per* day, but not more.

The felons, male and female, have *now* separate wards, and cannot communicate with each other. Each have a court-yard, with proper drains. All the cells are well ventilated, and furnished by the Corporation with beds, two blankets, two sheets, and a coverlet; they have clean sheets once a month, or oftener, if necessary. The Keeper receives for the conveyance of transports, 1*s. per* mile. Firing is allowed to both debtors and felons. The gaol is well supplied with water; it is visited occasionally by the worthy Magistrates, and kept clean.

Ipswich. The Old Town and Borough Bridewell. Keeper, *John Peak.* Salary, £17. and coals and candles.—Chaplain, none; nor any instruction, religious or moral.—Surgeon, Mr. *Stebbing.*—Prisoners, October 13, 1801, seven. Allowance, one pound and a half of bread *per* day, and whatever they can earn by spinning.

Remarks. The men's court-yard is about 33 feet square. Work-room, 17 feet by 14. Lodging-room, 19 feet by 13, and two upper rooms; one of them 30 feet by 14, the other 17 feet by 14, supplied with straw-in-sacking beds, one blanket, and two coverlets.

The women's court-yard is 42 feet by 15 Their day-room and work-room are each 15 feet by 12. Lodging-room, 18 feet by 15, like that of the men. Also two upper rooms, of the same dimensions as the foregoing. Two of the women were employed in

in spinning. Three of the men out of *five* were also at work; two of the number were sentenced to two years imprisonment. The whole prison very dirty, though said to be white-washed once a year. This wretched prison is now abolished, and tenements built there.

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Oct.* 8.

IN the Critical Review for October last, p. 159, there are some well-written remarks on the following work, *viz.* "Observations on Aneurism, and some Diseases of the Arterial System, by George Freer, Surgeon to the General Hospital at Birmingham," 4to.

The Reviewer pays a just and well-merited compliment to Mr. Freer, in consequence of his having "performed the operation of tying the Iliac Artery, for the cure of Femoral Aneurism, the first time that, he believes, it ever was performed with complete success. The operation was performed on the 4th of October, 1806, with one ligature and a common double knot on the external Iliac Artery. On the 19th of October the Ligature came away, and the patient perfectly recovered." "This," the Reviewer very properly adds, "is a triumphant example of the skill and the science of British Surgery; and we cordially sympathize in the exulting remark of one of Mr. Freer's correspondents, 'that the capability of performing the most complex and difficult operations of Surgery is not now confined to the Metropolis and other great Schools of Surgery'."

I also, Mr. Urban, do most cordially sympathize in this justly-exulting remark, as it illustrates one which I ventured to make many years since, in the twenty-ninth number of the Medical Spectator, vol. II. p. 40, "that the healing art, in all its branches, is administered, in every part of his Majesty's dominions, in a manner much superior to the practice of any other country in the world." But this is not all; I exult also, because I find in the same Review of this valuable work, that Mr. Freer has adopted a doctrine respecting the Arterial System, and a proposal for the cure of Femoral Aneurism, which I first promulgated in the seventh number of the same work, vol. I. p. 104. The Reviewer tells us that, "when incision is impracticable or improper, either on account of the diseased state of the artery, or of other causes, Mr. F. follows the method of Guattani, and recommends compression; and, to illustrate its usefulness, he had copied some of the cases of that celebrated Surgeon, and given some of his own. As a specimen of his manner, we insert this method of cure, and his reasoning upon it, as they are included in the following remarks:" p. 12.

"Compression may be applied either on the Aneurismal Tumor itself, or upon the sound artery above it. *In those cases where the pressure has been hitherto applied, it has been upon the Tumor itself*; and though this mode of application has frequently been attended with success, it is by no means so likely to answer the intention of uniting the sides of the vessel as when used on the sound part of the artery. From the result of those experiments I made on the radial artery of a horse, I should recommend the pressure to be made upon the extremities, either by the assistance of Scuffio's instrument, which is copied from Platner's Surgery, and given here in the margin, or in the following manner. First, place a bandage, moderately tight, from one extremity of the limb to the other; then place a pad upon the artery, a few inches *above* the tumor, that you may have a greater probability of its being in a sound state; then with a common tourniquet surrounding the limb, let the screw be fixed upon the pad, having previously secured the whole limb from the action of the instrument, by a piece of board wider than the limb itself, by which means the artery only will be compressed when the screw is tightened; the tourniquet should then be twisted till the pulsation in the tumor ceases. In a few hours, as by experiment upon the horse, the limb will become œdematous and swelled; the tourniquet may then be removed, and no stronger pressure will be required than what can easily be made with the pad and roller. The irritation produced by this mode of pressure excites that degree of inflammation of the artery, which deposits coagulable lymph in the coats of the vessel, thickens them, diminishes the cavity, and eventually obstructs the passage of the blood. Such are the practical advantages of compression; and when any portion of vital power remains, I know of no exceptions to its use."

On the above extract the Critical Reviewer makes the following judicious remark: "On the body of the Aneurism itself, compression can seldom,

dom, if ever, be useful; but it may be rendered positively so whensoever there is an opportunity of *compressing the artery above the tumor, and by compression rendering its canal impervious.* In recommending this practice, Mr. F. has improved upon the principle of Guattani; and though he cannot lay claim to the merit of original discovery, still is the art of Surgery indebted to him for offering an extension of the former principle, and rendering the practice of compression more public, obviating, when it can be obviated, a dangerous operation, and at all events giving the chance of relief to the unhappy patient, without a hazardous and painful operation. Independent of the case of Femoral Aneurism, on account of which this book was professedly made, and for which it will always be valuable, we recommend it as a succinct and scientific account of some of the diseases of arteries, certainly not of all, and, until the publication of the translation of the magnificent work of Scarpa, as the most systematical and instructive Treatise on Aneurism in our language."

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to raise any objection to all these just and well-merited marks of approbation: but I cannot help observing that the writer of the Critical Review might have referred his readers to a publication much nearer home, a work written by his own countryman, in 1792; I mean THE MEDICAL SPECTATOR, in the seventh number of which, this doctrine of compression on the sound part of the artery had its origin. To you, Mr. Urban, I appeal, as to a friend and fellow-labourer, who will feel and sympathize with me upon this occasion. The late dreadful fire in Red Lion Passage may have prevented the easy reference of the medical reader; but it has neither wholly consumed the works, nor, in the smallest part, the spirit of the Medical Spectator, who will in due time do justice to himself; and who, in the interim, intrusts the following little historical sketch of what he has done on this subject to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, till a convenient opportunity arrive of his republishing the whole of that work.

On Saturday the 19th of November, 1791, the Seventh Number of the Medical Spectator was published, with this motto:

"Hæc quæ compressione fit, semper prius tam in vero, adhuc parvo, quam etiam in falso, tentari debet: nam crudele est periculosam sectionem instituere, ubi blandiori modo curare possumus. Neister de Aneurismate."

In that Paper, and on a previous subject, the author made this remark, p. 102:

"It is obvious, that if a partial mortification were to take place in a limb, in consequence of ligature, upon the trunk of a large artery, the line of separation would be considerably lower than the part compressed; how low, I believe, no experiments or facts have yet enabled us to determine; but we are in possession of many facts which demonstrate, that a sufficient degree of circulation will frequently go on, even where the ligature or compression has been *suddenly* applied."—"Reflecting upon this circumstance, he was struck with astonishment, that it should never yet have occurred to any Surgeon that, by pursuing this idea, a complete cure of the Poplitæal Aneurism may in a short time with certainty be obtained, without the painful necessity of using the knife. The very frequently fatal termination of every operation hitherto proposed for this desperate malady is well known, even when performed by the most experienced Surgeons. If the last and the most ingenious proposal of Mr. Hunter should have made such a veteran as the late Mr. Pott tremble at, and blunder in the execution of, every other practitioner must listen with attention to a proposal that holds out a prospect of rendering this painful and difficult operation totally useless. The late Mr. Else was in possession of an injected preparation, still I believe in existence in the Anatomical Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital, in which it appeared evident that the Femoral Artery had been rendered impervious by the pressure of an internal tumor, and in which the vital influence had been for years conveyed by the anastomosing branches, &c. Nothing more is required than by means of partial pressure gradually to obliterate the cavity of the Femoral Artery, *a few inches above the Aneurism*, in that particular part where Mr. Hunter proposes an incision to be made, and the artery to be tied. Should it be demanded how this partial pressure is to be obtained, I will answer, by an instrument invented for this purpose. Let a concave iron-plate, sufficiently long to extend from the outside of the knee to the hip, be lined particularly at each end with soft shammy leather, stuffed with cotton, so as to make a pressure only on those two parts, viz. the knee and the hip.

hip, where the subjacent blood-vessels are few and trifling. Opposite to the part where the partial pressure is to be made, the iron should extend in the form of a stout metallic inelastic crescent, from one to two inches in breadth, sufficient to embrace without pressure three-fourths of the circumference of the thigh. In each extremity of this crescent there should be a transverse eye to receive the girth of Petit's tourniquet; which being applied, and a common cricket-ball, or any other substance equally hard, being placed over the Femoral Artery, it is evident that, upon turning the screw, the whole of the pressure, both action and reaction, will be divided betwixt the Femoral Artery and the thigh bone on one part, and the outside of the knee and the hip on the others. As the pressure may be increased in the most gradual manner, the current of blood will be imperceptibly determined to pass by the anastomosing branches, which will as gradually and as regularly enlarge. The pulsation of the aneurismal tumour will be a constant index whereby the degree of pressure may be regulated and applied.

"The first day he would tighten the screw so far only as to produce a sensible diminution in the force of the pulsation. After three days he would again increase the compression, so as to render the pulsation still less perceptible; and after ten days more he would venture to give such a degree of pressure as should totally obliterate every sense of pulsation, and excite sufficient pain to bring on the adhesive inflammation. A strict horizontal posture being enjoined, the patient should now continue in this state ten days more, when he would venture to relax the tourniquet, and would expect the pulsation in the aneurismal tumour to be totally gone. It is unnecessary to add a word more respecting the proper mode of managing the tumour, which must now be considered merely as a simple extravasation. The whole process would in all probability be completed in less than a month; but, should it require double or treble that time, I believe there is no man that would hesitate a moment in his choice. Two instruments were invented for this important purpose; the first was simply a stout inelastic iron crescent, with transverse eyes for the girth of the tourniquet, and a compress on the inside of the crescent, which would have acted on the outside of the thigh in opposition to the compress on the inside. But here the whole of the compression must have taken place on the two different sides of the thigh bone; consequently a considerable proportion of the anastomosing branches would have been obstructed, and the success of the process less certain."

On the Blue Cover of the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1793, I made the offer of "a gold Medal to the author of the *best* paper on the Poplitæal Aneurism, containing one case, whether successful or otherwise, in which the method of cure proposed in the Seventh Number of the Medical Spectator, has had a fair and candid trial." This offer produced me a paper from an ingenious young Surgeon, Mr. Hutchinson, of Southwell, containing the case of an accidental wound in the Femoral Artery, cured by the means above mentioned. Being well satisfied of the authenticity of the letter, and the fact of the cure, Mr. Hutchinson was presented with an elegant gold Seal, as a substitute for the Medal. On the Seal, together with the original design of the Medal, was engraved this motto: "*pro Cive servato et Arte Chirurgicâ auctâ.*" A full account of the Seal and the design was given to the publick in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. p. 844, to which the curious reader is referred.

This is now mentioned, Mr. Urban, merely to shew that the proposal of the Medical Spectator for the cure of the Femoral Aneurism by partial pressure was not published in a corner, nor without a due sense of its importance from its author; and, that it was publicly known and noticed, will be evident by a reference to the Critical Review for August 1792, who thus mentioned it with approbation:

"The proposal for curing the Poplitæal Aneurism, by gradually compressing the artery above, deserves more attention; and, if employed before the circulation through the distended artery is wholly destroyed by the aneurismal tumor, may be of service. The anastomosing arteries will, in this way, gradually expand; and the current of blood, checked in its momentum, will not distend the tumor so fast as if uncontrouled."

They who are acquainted with the feelings of an Author may perhaps not be surprised at the remark which this sentence called forth in the first Medical Spectator Extraordinary, p. 30:

"Praise is the nutriment of Genius; it acts like the dews of Heaven, or the kindly warmth of the sun; and I am thankful for the scanty ray which sheds its

its influence, though not of the benignest nature, on my proposal for CURING the Poplitæal Aneurism; nor can I refrain from expressing a wish, that the proposal itself had been given to the publick in a journal of such extensive circulation as the Critical Review: perhaps it might have arrested the hand of some ingenious and decisive Surgeon, preparing to perform the fatal operation recommended by Mr. Hunter. He might, perhaps, have conceived, that it was capable of doing something more than merely preventing the future distension of the tumour. Where the life or the limb of a fellow-creature is at stake, the humane Practitioner will surely grasp at a proposal which holds forth the probability of a speedy and an effectual CURE, without danger or difficulty, interruption or interference, with any other proposal that may be adopted in future."

Confident as I am that the proposal for CURING the Poplitæal or Femoral Aneurism by *partial pressure*, *above* the tumor, was *first* given to the world in the Medical Spectator of Saturday Nov. 12, 1791, I also, Mr. Urban, may now be permitted to partake a little in the exultations of the Profession upon this occasion. Perhaps in some future Magazine, I may trouble you with a few additional words on this subject. In the mean time, I remain Mr. Urban's friend, *The Author of the Medical Spectator.*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

I WAS much gratified with the abstracts you gave us (pp. 801, 910) of two Charges of Archdeacon Cambridge. Through the medium of your publication, permit me to express a wish that these were more generally circulated and known, as I am confident great advantages would arise from the excellent and useful observations made in them. It were a thing much to be desired, that Archdeacons in general would follow the example set them by Mr. Cambridge. They are representatives of the Bishops; and as in modern times their Lordships only in three years at the oftenest, and sometimes not so frequently, visit their Dioceses, it is more strongly incumbent on their Archdeacons to pay particular attention to the discharge of their duty; one, and a very material part, of which is, to visit the Churches under their jurisdiction. In some Dioceses, the antient office of Rural Dean is in some measure still kept up; but that, surely, is no reason why Archdeacons themselves should not do their duty. Their personal inspection would have far greater and more powerful effect. At a time when every Sectary is endeavouring to render his place of worship comfortable and commodious to his deluded followers, it is painful to observe the Church of God, more particularly that part of it where the more solemn offices of our Religion are performed, too often neglected and unimproved; for as far as has fallen under my personal inspection, in most Churches that I have visited, the Altar I have found in the worst state; which, I suppose, is the reason that the Clergy in many Churches, in spite of the injunctions of the Rubrick, and of all order and decorum, read the Communion service in the desk. The decency of our Churches is, by a natural efficacy, promotive of our devotion; and raises, especially in the minds of the vulgar, more venerable conceptions of the majesty of that great Being whom we there adore. While every one must applaud Archdeacon Cambridge's diligence in fulfilling the duties of his office, we must with gratitude look up to that eminent and revered Prelate, who, actuated by the best of motives, called him to his dignified situation; and also Mr. Andrewes to the important charge of the parish of St. James. Happy would it be for the Clergy, and for the world in general, if the example of a Porteus and a Barrington was more universally followed by the Episcopal Bench.

Yours, &c. A CLERGYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, Nov.* 29.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for July last (p. 584), who signs "Clericus," after a most illiberal attack upon the justice of Coroners' Verdicts in cases of Suicide, and stating his conscientious objections against performing the burial-service over such unhappy victims, concludes with a question; as the most simple answer to the first part of which, I would refer your Correspondent to Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, fourth edition, article "Burial," vol. I. pages 192, 193:

"But at this day it seemeth that these prohibitions

prohibitions are restrained to the three instances before-mentioned; of persons excommunicated, unbaptized, and that have laid violent hands upon themselves. And *of this last sort* are to be understood, *not all who have procured death unto themselves*, but who have done it voluntarily, and consequently have died in the commission of a mortal sin; and *not idiots, lunaticks*, or other persons otherwise of insane mind."

The law, and the punishment for its violation, (in Burn) are express:

"No Minister shall *refuse*, or *delay*, to bury any corpse that is brought to the church, or churchyard (convenient warning being given him thereof before), in such manner and form as is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer: and *if he shall refuse so to do*" (with the exceptions before-mentioned) "*he shall be suspended by the Bishop of his Diocese from his ministry, by the space of three months.*"

The foregoing, I conceive, is a clear answer to the first part of your Correspondent's question; and it now remains "to point out the consistency of the obligation."

In cases of Suicide, the verdict is given upon the *unanimous* suffrage of *twelve persons, sworn* to decide impartially; and if, from the evidence adduced, it appears to them that the deceased was insane, the Coroner pronounces the verdict, and gives a *written warrant to the minister* to bury the corpse. To refuse his office under this warrant, is to assume, and act upon, an opinion, in opposition to a body legally constituted to enquire into the fact; — to libel its verdict, and to violate the Ecclesiastical Law: and hence, I conceive, the "consistency of the obligation" to perform the service.

If, after these observations, your Correspondent feels any "conscientious scruples," I am ready to meet him on his own ground, whenever he chooses to represent them, through the medium of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. ZALEUCUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Oct.* 18.

I DID hope that my Letter, designed to do away the unjust charges brought against *Protestant Dissenters* by *Clericus Buckinghamiensis* and others, would have been sufficient to remove them, with every other illiberal prejudice; and, not being written in a rude, or disrespectful style, that it would at least have procured the writer a reply less acrimonious than what appears in p. 702, signed *Candidus*. As he has, though he chooses to call himself by this amiable name, made many very *uncandid* assertions, much to our discredit if true, you will allow us, Sir, to clear ourselves; or it will be supposed that they cannot be controverted. So far from shrinking from scrutiny, we wish to hear every thing that our enemies choose to allege against us, if done in a liberal manner. There need not be any "bickerings," as you call them, for nothing of that sort shall proceed from my pen: — we leave it to those who have nothing better to produce. The points *Candidus* brings forward, relate almost entirely to our *political principles*, "which," he says, and indeed with great truth, "are strongly interwoven with our religious ones." These I need not now point out, as I delineated them so frankly and fully in my letter, to which I request your readers to refer, p. 573. As *Englishmen* we have an undoubted right, equally with the rest of our countrymen, to adopt whatever line of politicks, and to be Tories or Whigs, as we think fit. If being attached to the *Constitution*, friendly to a *Monarchical Government*, firm adherents to the *House of Hanover*, and greatly instrumental in raising *that* Family to the Throne, be descriptive of *Whiggism*, *Protestant Dissenters* are *Whigs* most certainly, in conjunction with a very considerable party of Members of the Establishment. As to the words "*old* Presbyterians," I know of no such particular distinction. Will any one dare to assert that Whigs, *in* or *out* of the Church, are enemies to *Government*? Were not some of our *wisest* and *greatest* men *Whigs*? King William, King George I. King George II. Milton, Locke, Addison, Sir George Savile, and many others? In fine, *Whig principles* are as congenial with the ideas of *Protestant Dissenters*, as *Tory principles* are with *Popery!* What then does *Candidus* mean by insinuating that *Protestant Dissenters* are not well-wishers to the King's Government? — that they are "always thwarting its measures," that they "repine at the prosperity of the Nation and the defeat of its enemies, grieve at our successes, and rejoice at the reverses," &c.? Is this

this *candour?* is it not the grossest calumny, unworthy of a reply? Our allegiance to his Majesty I have, as you see, placed in the clearest point of view. In the present contest with France, the most determined *enemies* to *Buonaparte* are to be found among the Dissenters and Whigs in general; and if any persons be luke-warm in respect of the national welfare, you may see them among the Tories or Jacobites, friends to absolute power such as *Napoleon* himself exercises, and to Popery, which is his *present* religion; consequently *enemies* to the *Protestant Church of England*, and to the Family on the Throne. I am afraid, Sir, that *Candidus* is of *that* description; for none but a Tory would bring forward expressions favourable to the execrable, and therefore justly-exploded, doctrines of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance*, which are so much reprobated by the great *Sir William Blackstone* (see vol. I. 436, 440, of his Commentaries on the Laws of England.) *Candidus* confounds the term *Government* with that of *Administration*. It is certainly true that there may be a bad Administration under the best form of Government: it has often been the case in this Nation, if it be not so now. If as Whigs, then, we oppose the conduct of a bad Administration, is it either disaffection or disloyalty? Herein we only act up to our principles; like honest men, we support or oppose what appears to us deserving of applause or censure. And in "voting for Candidates," if we sometimes espouse the cause of gentlemen in opposition to Administration, it is because we think, in common with other Whigs, that they are the best friends to the present Government; that is, to the State, and to our glorious Constitution, to which we are firmly attached. But I am happy to see, Mr. Urban, that you have very properly reprobated, as "much too peremptory," such mean and despicable remarks. Indeed I am almost ashamed to descend so low as to notice the charge, as false as it is uncandid, "that Dissenters decline dealing with those of the Church, like the Jews, who had no dealings with the Samaritans," and "will not let them an house if they can avoid it. With respect to tithes, I affirm that we "do pay them *as* cheerfully as any set of men." Why we should pay them *more* cheerfully, I see no reason. It ought to be remembered, that we have our own Clergy to maintain, at the same time that we are called upon to maintain your Clergy, with whom we have no sort of connexion. And I will venture to enquire whether, in almost, if not in all, the tithe-causes which have been tried, it has not oddly turned out that the Defendants have always been Churchmen? I am weary of these repinings, and lament to see so much violence. Let every truly-candid person decide whether it be our enemies, or we, who "tread in the steps of the *mild* and *unoffending Jesus*." Your Correspondent, speaking of our being deprived by the Test Act of the lucrative emoluments of office, exclaims, "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*" and may we not be allowed to feel the injustice of not being even in this respect upon a par with the rest of our fellow-subjects? *Sed non* "*hinc illæ lacrymæ.*" This does not so mightily affect us, though it is rather too much thus to deprive us, and sneer at us into the bargain. But it is the ignominy and disgrace in which such an exclusion involves us, which cuts us to the heart; as if we had been but half naturalized, or had acknowledged a foreign jurisdiction; so that we may with great sincerity adopt these words, and say on this account, *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* To conclude, when I observed in my letter that, "whatever deprivations we endured by means of the Test Act, there was one advantage flowing from it, *viz.* that our families were more attended to in the articles of religion and sobriety, by our mixing so little with the world in consequence of it"—when I said this, I did not intend to make any invidious comparison between us and our brethren of the Establishment as to the religious care of our families. I rejoice to bear witness to many families of the Establishment among my intimate acquaintance, and in the higher ranks of life too, who are very exemplary "for their attention to their religious duties." Nevertheless, your Correspondent must agree with me, that the heads of families mixing much with the world, let them profess what system of religion they may, cannot pay that attention to the religious concerns of their families as every

every good man knows to be his duty; nor can they be so well disposed for the performance of Family Devotion. A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

*** P. 574, col. 2, l. 34, for "illiberal," r. "uncharitable." EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

THE following letter was unquestionably not intended for publication; but it is written with such admirable simplicity, and shews so forcibly the effects of splendour upon the human mind, even when guarded against it by the powerful prejudices of education, that I think it would be unjust to withhold from the publick that pleasure which it must receive from the perusal. If you are of the same opinion, you will do me the favour to insert the letter in your Magazine. R. R.

Extract of a Letter from one of Mr. David Barclay's Daughters, in Cheapside, to her Correspondent at Warwick, giving an account of their Majesties Entertainment at her Father's on Lord Mayor's Day, 1761.

London, Nov. 13, 1761.

"I fully intended, before I received your last packet, to make choice of the first opportunity to give you a sketch of the honour we received; and to inform you that the splendour, with every other circumstance relating to the important day, far exceeded the utmost stretch of our imagination; and has left so pleasing an impression, that I am tempted to wish old Time would forget to erase it. To pretend to give a relation of the hurry and fatigue before the arrival of our Royal Guests, would be the height of folly, since my pen cannot paint one half; I shall therefore proceed to acquaint you, that about one o'clock, Papa and Mama, with sister Weston to attend them, took their stands at the street-door, where my two brothers had long been to receive the Nobility, above 100 of whom were then waiting in the Warehouse, from which place every appearance of merchandize was removed, and properly decorated for the purpose.

"As the Royal Family came, they were conducted into one of the counting-houses, which was transformed into a very pretty parlour for that purpose. The Newspapers have doubtless informed you of the procession; so I shall only say that at half-past two o'clock their Majesties arrived, which was two hours later than they intended; but had you seen the crowd, you would have wondered how they ever got through it. A platform was raised in the street, on which, before their Majesties alighted, my brothers spread a carpet; and as soon as they entered, the procession began. The Queen came up first, handed by her Chamberlain; the King followed, with the rest of the Royal Family, agreeable to their rank; the Master and Mistress of the House; and then the Quality. On the second pair of stairs was placed our own company, about forty in number, the chief of whom were of the Puritan Order, and all in their orthodox habits. Next the drawing-room door was placed our own selves, I mean my Papa's children, for, to the great mortification of our visitors, none else were allowed to enter the drawing-room; for as kissing the King's hand without kneeling was an honour never before conferred, his Majesty chose to confine that mark of condescension to our own family, as a return for the trouble we had been at upon the ocaasion.

"But to proceed. After the Royal Pair had shewn themselves to the populace for a few moments from the balcony, we were all introduced; and you may believe at that juncture we felt no small palpitations.

"His Majesty met us at the door, which was a condescension we did not expect; at which place he saluted us with great politeness, and, advancing to the upper end of the room, we performed the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand, at the sight of whom we were all in raptures, not only from the brilliancy of her appearance, which was pleasing beyond description, but being throughout her whole person possessed of that inexpressible something that is beyond a set of features, and equally claims our attention. To be sure, she has not a fine face, but a most agreeable countenance, and is vastly genteel, with an air, notwithstanding her being a little woman, truly majestic; and I really think, by her manner is expressed that complacency of disposition which is perfectly amiable; and though I could never perceive that she deviated from that dignity

dignity which belongs to a crowned head, yet on the most trifling occasions she displayed all that easy behaviour that elegant negligence can bestow.

"I suppose that you will not think the picture complete, unless the important article of dress be in part demonstrated; therefore, agreeable to the rules of painting, I shall begin with the head. Her hair, which is of a light colour, hung in what is called Coronation Ringlets, encompassed with a circle of diamonds, so beautiful in themselves, and so prettily disposed, as will admit of no description: her cloaths, which were as rich as gold, silver, and silk, could make them, was a suit from which fell a train supported by a little page in scarlet and silver. The lustre of her stomacher was inconceivable, being one of the presents she received whilst Princess of Mecklenberg, on which was represented, by the vast profusion of diamonds placed on it, the magnificence attending so great a King, who, I must tell you, I think a fine personable man; and the singular marks of honour by him bestowed on us, declare his heart disposed to administer all that pleasure and satisfaction that Royalty can give; and nothing could have added to the scene, but that of conversing with the Queen, who enquired if we could talk French for that purpose, and so flattered our vanity as to tell the Lady in waiting, that the greatest mortification she had met with since her arrival in England, was her not being able to converse with us. I doubt not but the novelty of our appearance raised her curiosity; for amidst such a profusion of glitter, we must look like a parcel of nuns. The same ceremony was performed of kissing the hand with the Princess Dowager, Amelia, Augusta, and the Duke of Cumberland, York, and the other Princes, who followed the King's example, in complimenting each of us with a kiss, but not till their Majesties had left the room; for you must know there were proper apartments fitted up to give the rest of the Royal Family an opportunity of paying and receiving compliments; and then we were at liberty to go in and out as we pleased; but we could not bear the thoughts of absenting ourselves, while we had one leg to stand on; and the feast prepared for our eyes supplied every other want, or at least rendered us insensible of any.

As both the doors of the drawing-room were open the whole time, the people without had a very good opportunity of seeing; besides which, the Queen was up stairs three times, and one of these opportunities was made use of for introducing my little darling, with Patty Barclay and Priscilla Bell, who were the only children admitted. At this sight I was so happy as to be present; you may be sure I was not a little anxious on account of my girl, who very unexpectedly remembered all instructions, but kissed the Queen's hand with such a grace, that I thought the Princess Dowager would have smothered her with kisses; and on her return to the drawing-room, such a report was made of her to his Majesty, that miss was sent for again, when she was so lucky as to afford the King great amusement, in particular by telling him she loved the King, though she must not love fine things; and that her Grandpapa would not allow her to make a courtesy. The simplicity of her dress and manner seemed to give great pleasure; and she was dismissed with as great applause as my most boundless wishes could desire. Her sweet face made such an impression on the Duke of York, that I rejoiced she was only five instead of fifteen; when he first met her, which was by accident, he made use of all his eloquence to persuade Miss to give him leave to introduce her to the Queen, but she would by no means consent to go with him, till I informed her that it was no less than a Prince that was making court to her, which she no sooner heard than her little female heart relented, and she gave him her hand—a true copy of the sex. In case you should not have seen the printed account, I have sent you the inclosed; but, when opportunity offers, must beg you will send it again, for I purpose to keep this memorial by way of refreshing my memory.

"The King, you may observe, never sat down, nor did he taste any thing during the whole time. Her Majesty drank tea, which was brought her on a silver waiter by brother John, who delivered it to the Lady

in

in waiting, and she presented it kneeling, which to us, who had never seen that ceremony before, appeared as pretty as any of the parade. The rest of the Royal Family and Nobility repaired to the place prepared for refreshments. Our kitchen upon this occasion was turned into a tea-room, and coffee with chocolate was prepared for above a hundred people, and four females to attend; besides there was a cold collation of hams, fowls, tongues, hung beef, &c. all served in small plates, for this repast was only designed for a bit by way of staying the stomach. The dressers, after being covered with a fine cloth, were spread with white baskets, in which were rolls, biscuits, rusks, &c.; the floor, like the rest of the apartments, was covered with a carpet. In the decoration of this room, I had like to have lain myself up in the morning. In the little parlour was a desert of fruit and sweetmeats, and three men-servants to wait in the character of valets, for no servants in livery were suffered to appear. Above stairs was the like provision made for our own company, and proper attendants in waiting, for no person that day was to stir from the post they were placed at, to prevent confusion. Through fatigue Mama was very soon obliged to retire: then sister Weston was declared Mistress of the Ceremony, and sister Patty her attendant; as for us, we were so happy as to have nothing to do but to converse with the Ladies, some of whom were very sociable.

"As they staid till seven, the drawing-room and balcony were illuminated, which added prodigiously to the beauty of the scene. But what charmed us most of all was, their Majesties being left with us by themselves, having sent all away before them, except the two Ladies in waiting on the Queen; and indeed this has been deemed by the publick the greatest mark of respect they could bestow, to trust themselves without so much as a guard in the house, or any of the Nobles. The leave they took of us was such as we might expect from our equals; full of apologies for the trouble they had given us, and returning thanks for the entertainment; which they were so careful to have fully explained, that the Queen came up to us as we were all standing on one side the door, and had every word interpreted, and left us in astonishment at her condescension; my Brothers attending them to the coach in the same manner they had received them, only with the additional honour of assisting the Queen to get in. Some of us sat up to see them return from the Hall, otherwise we should have seen nothing of the grandeur of the procession, as we could not have a view of it as they came; and it was worth our pains. Their Majesties, thinking it a compliment from us, took great care to return it by the notice they took of us as they passed. In short, they omitted nothing that could demonstrate respect; an instance of which the King gave, by ordering twenty-four of the Life Guards, who were drawn up during his Majesty's stay in Bow church-yard, to be placed opposite our house all night, least any of the canopy should be pulled down by the mob, in which there was one hundred yards of silk damask.

"If, after the perusal of this, you should think of any thing that wants confirmation or explanation, if you will send me word, I shall answer it in my next. I have several things else to communicate, but the memorable day engrosses all my time and thoughts. I am," &c.

ANGELS, FIENDS, AND MESSENGERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

OUR English translators of the Bible have in many instances shewn great superiority over their editors and commentators. The remarks I have to offer in support of this assertion shall be confined to the narrow compass of a single word in the New Testament.

Ἄγγελος bears a most extensive signification, being applied to celestial, infernal, and human beings; I cannot, however, recollect more than two passages where the meaning appears doubtful to any attentive reader; they are both in St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, and the word is differently rendered: "the Woman ought to have power on her head, because of the *Angels*," and "*Messenger* of Satan to buffet me." No sufficient clue has been produced to extricate us from these labyrinths; but our perplexity is the less to be regretted, as they have strong internal marks of being included among those

those dictates concerning which, the Apostle himself says, "That which I speak, I speak not after the Lord, but as it were foolishly."

The meaning of "Angel" is more limited: Dr. Johnson's definition is, "originally a Messenger; a Spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs. Messenger is in Scripture used with greater latitude, as 'Messenger of the Covenant,' 'Messengers of John.' The suffering death is expressly termed, 'being made a little lower than the Angels;' and where it is said of John the Baptist, 'among them that were born of women there hath not arisen a greater,' it is observable, that Αγγελος is rendered 'Messenger,' not 'Angel.'"

By looking through the three first chapters of the Revelation, we shall find a wide field of conjecture open itself to us. The word Αγγελος occurs ten times; in one of Henry the Eighth's Bibles, dated 1541, I find it promiscuously translated "Angel" and "Messenger;" but "Angel" only in the version now adopted, which is worded with greater precision. Had the Evangelist been considered as addressing himself to mere mortals, the word "Messenger" would no doubt have been uniformly adhered to.

In St. Matthew's Gospel, we learn from the highest authority, that the Angels of little children behold the face of our Father in Heaven; and surely it can be no fanaticism to infer, that each of the Asiatic Churches had its distinct tutelary Genius. St. John, in his sublime Vision, at the very opening of the Apocalypse, says, "The seven stars are the Angels of the Seven Churches," and repeatedly calls our attention to the warnings he is delivering, by "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches." The admonitions appear dictated by the Holy Ghost to an audience of Angels; "Grace and peace to the Seven Churches from Him which is, and was, and is to come, and *from the Seven Spirits* which are before his throne. The interest taken by these Spirits in the welfare of the Churches, added to the stress laid on their numbers corresponding, together with the wide difference of their assemblage from that mentioned by the Psalmist, who says, "The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of Angels," must strike those who are not disposed to mingle things sacred and profane.

But the contents prefixed to the second chapter, through a long series of editions, and Cruden's Concordance, assert, that Angels mean "the Ministers of the Churches." At this rate, every Bishop, every Presbyter of the Established Scottish Kirk, every Parochial Priest in England, and every Teacher of a Dissenting Meeting-house, might assume that appellation. Angels in his Majesty's dominions would be more rife than Peers, and equally so with simple Squires. We should have the Angel of Killaloe, the Angel of Kirkcudbright, the Angel of Wapping, the Angel of Swallow-street, and a whole legion of Angels in Tottenham Court-road. This was too gross to pass uniformly current.

The learned Matthew Pole, one of those Ministers who were ejected by the Bartholomew Act, too modest to assume a title more than human, restricted the term to Bishops, in his Synopsis. The same language was held by Professor Ostervald, who had so distant a view of Episcopacy, from the Pisgah of some Swiss mountain, that purple robes and lawn sleeves were by no means transparent to him; while mitres and croziers seemed composed of solid and pure gold. It would be superfluous to recount how often these two pious men have been echoed, not only by modern writers, but even in vulgar conversation. In my humble opinion, they have only made bad worse, by retaining, and applying where it was by no means applicable, a term which strongly savours of Popish superstition; and at the same time introducing such distinction of rank, such acceptance of men in high and opulent stations, as is totally adverse both to the letter and spirit of the Religion transmitted to us by Jesus Christ and his Apostles.

When St. John wrote, Bishop and Presbyter were, as Erasmus observes, one and the same person: "the growing landed Hierarchy," so emphatically characterised by Lord Shaftesbury, had then no existence. The money of Ananias and Sapphira was destined by the Apostles to relieve the

the poor, not to augment the splendour of the priesthood.

Men are more than once spoken of in Scripture as *like* Angels: "All that sat in the council saw Stephen's face, as it had been the face of an Angel." "Ye received me as an Angel of God, even as Christ Jesus." In other places, where the positive is evidently substituted for the comparative, some are called Foxes, Angels, and even Gods; so "Herod, that Fox," "Elect Angels," "if he called them Gods to whom the word of God came;" but among the instances before us, no similitude can be alledged, the plain question being this, Whether the admonitions of the Holy Spirit are, in the first instance, addressed to Angels, or mere human beings like ourselves? After the Revolution, seven respectable Prelates were spoken of under a less assuming, but by far more probable allusion, to one of the passages above discussed; it being observed, that five of the seven golden candlesticks which were put into the Tower, proved to be only Prince's metal.

Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 18.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your Publication, to address the Editor of *The British Critic.*

In his Review for September last, he has thought proper to speak favourably of "*An Essay on Light Reading*," lately published; and to qualify his approbation by a remark to the following effect: that the Author of the Essay must live in a state of seclusion from the world, and be strangely ignorant of its practices, when he could assert, that "a bookseller can buy the ravings of some silly old woman, or illiterate apprentice, for two or three guineas, and by *puffs* in the newspapers, and *making interest with the Reviewers*, can impose his bargain on the publick, and by the sale of it, procure two or three hundred pounds for himself."

This assertion the Editor of *The British Critic* is pleased to term *preposterous* and *false.*

When I made it, I was not conscious that it deserved either of these harsh epithets; nor am I yet convinced that it does.

Were I, as the Critick intimates, secluded from the world, I should have been less acquainted, than unfortunately I am, with the mysteries of *selling* books and *reviewing* them; I should probably have missed the applauses of the *British Critic*; and the sensibility of the *British Critic* (who takes upon himself to *feel* for the corporation of Reviewers) would not have been awakened by the touch of my pen.

The charge of falsehood is a severe one, and particularly painful to a man coming before the publick as the advocate of decency and the friend of truth. I therefore declare myself ready (if called upon) to prove, that manuscripts of pernicious *Novels* and *scurrilous Memoirs* have been *frequently* purchased for a few pounds from their needy Authors, by extensive publishers in London; and that large impressions of this trash have been rapidly dispersed, by means of newspaper advertisements, and a *well-established* intercourse with the multitude of *Reading Societies* and *Circulating Libraries* to be found in Great Britain and the British dominions.

I can likewise prove, that *Reviewers have* been *propitiated*, and that an understanding has been known to subsist between them and eminent publishers, by which their mutual interest was greatly promoted, without reference to that of the drudge who has contributed to their emolument.

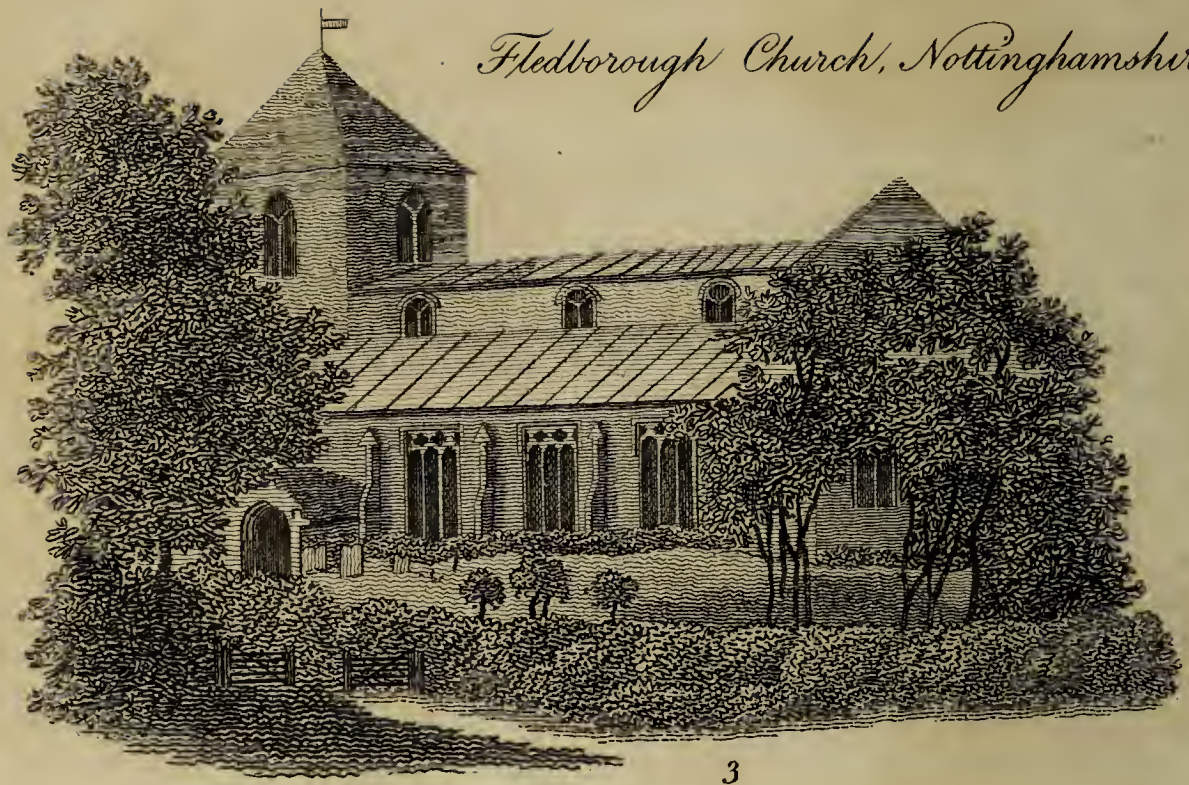
The Editor of the *British Critic* (should he read this address) will perceive that my last observation cannot possibly imply any thing personal towards *him*, to whom I am a total stranger; and that my object on this occasion is not to attack another, but to vindicate myself.

Yours, &c. Edward Mangin.

Mr. Urban, *Exeter, Oct.* 26.

A LITTLE time since, a rare book of *old English Poetry* came into my possession, written by one Peter Derendel; an Author, whose name I have not met with before, and perhaps known to but few: a description of it will, I presume, be interesting to many of your Readers. The size is crown octavo, printed in a large Italic letter, containing 204 pages, embellished with 192 wood-cuts, executed in a superior and elegant style, with numerous small

Fledborough Church, Nottinghamshire.



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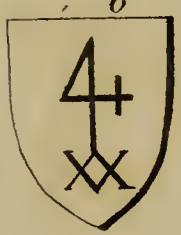

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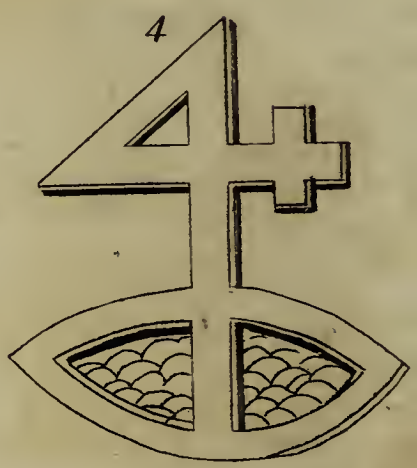

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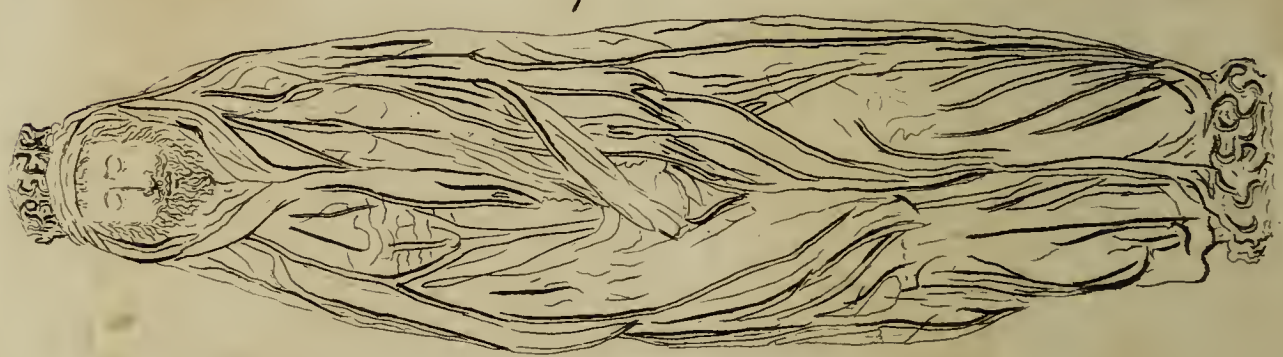

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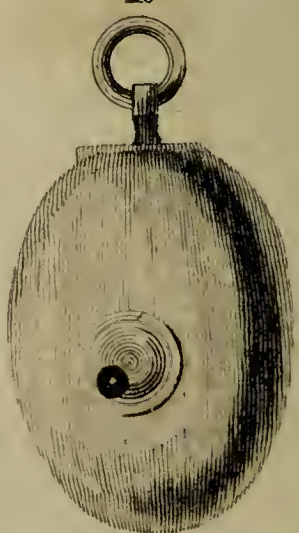

J. Basire sc.

small figures; and I am told by Artists, that the dark shades are cut in a cross work, which at present cannot be imitated, the art being lost. The title-page is,

THE TRUE AND LYVELY HISTORYKE PURTREATURES OF THE WOLL BIBLE.
A Lyons,
By JEAN of TOURNES.
M.D.III.

[The date of the year, in my copy, I suspect, must be an error, as Jean of Tournes, the printer, flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, and many of his books are dated M.D.LIII. I therefore imagine that the *first figure* of the four I's should have been an L, instead of an I.]

After the leaf of the title is an address of seven pages, thus introduced:

"To the Rigth Worshipfull and most worthie, Master Pikeling, embassador of the kinge of Englande, Peter derendel peace, and felicitie."

Next follow two pages from the printer to the reader; afterwards the body of the work. Each verse has four lines, of which the under is a specimen:

"GOLDEN CALF.

"The smocking hill the greate trompette did blaw: [fire,
The people hard the voice of God in
Wiche with greate noise to Moses geveth his law, [good desire.
Wherein sheweth him his zeale and

"On God living Israel doeth not passe,
Seing Moses long in the mount remain:
Maketh in Oreb cast a calf in a masse,
Then as his God doeth him prai and retain.

"Befor this calfe is offring immoled,
Be Israel, that his God doeth forgette:
And so his faith most holie violed,
Lightlie sinning be idolatrie-greate.

"Being, therfor, nomor of God mindfull,
His wholl minde is therto sette, that he must [full,
Eate still, and danse, for his body sin-
Far from his God, willeth live at his lust.

"Moses doeth se Israel himself marre,
And to his God wickedlie do wronge:
Wherefore angrie, the tables breaketh with
greet care [harte sprongе.
Of his swet lawes, which first in his

"The calfe hath mad to burne anon after;
To Israel childerne gave it to drincke,
Pulverised, dissolved in water, [sincke."
That of their sinne the tast might deper

Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER,
Printer of the Exeter Gazette.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

YOU herewith receive a view of FLEDBOROUGH Church, Nottinghamshire *(see Plate II. fig. 1)*; and with it, a sketch of a Figure at the East end of the South Aile of that Church *(see fig. 2)*.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

IN the Chapel founded and built at the expence of John Lane, an eminent merchant and clothier of Collumpton, co. Devon, I observed several angels, elegantly carved, at the roots of the ogee-branches, holding in fanciful positions the figures exemplified in the annexed drawing *(fig. 3, 4, 5, 6)*. As this cypher appears also in some other antient Churches, and does not seem to have been explained in a satisfactory manner, I shall feel obliged to any of your learned Correspondents, if some few rays of light are thrown on the subject. Z. *H. F. A. S.*

Mr. URBAN, *College-hill, Oct.* 15.

ON visiting, a short time since, the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, where are preserved a few remains of the monuments erected in the former structure, and which are now placed under the great East window, I was particularly struck with the superior execution and bold relief of an upright figure, represented in a winding-sheet, tied at the head and feet, the face only being exposed; the folds of the drapery and whole execution of which may be pronounced admirable, and is, in every respect, deserving the attention of the Artist and Antiquary. *(See fig. 7.)* Upon a closer examination, I discovered it to be executed in white marble, and to be in no place at all mutilated or defaced. Upon turning over Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 63, I found a description and rough engraving of a Monument erected to the memory of Dr. John Donne, the Divine and celebrated Satirist; where a figure, bearing every resemblance to the one in question, is placed on an

an urn, and standing upright in a circular niche; which, together with the description given of it in his Life, I think will prove it to be the same. As the origin of this figure is rather curious, I have extracted the account given of it in Donne's Life, by Isaac Walton, and present you a drawing taken from the original.

"A Monument being resolved upon, Dr. Donne sent for a carver to make for him in wood the figure of an urn, giving him directions for the compass and height of it, and to bring with it a board, of the just height of his body. These being got, then, without delay, a choice painter was got, to be in readiness to draw his picture, which was taken as followeth: Several charcoal fires being first made in his large study, he brought with him into that place his winding-sheet in his hand; and having put off all his cloaths, had this sheet put on him, and so tied with knots at his head and feet, and his hands so placed as dead bodies are usually fitted to be shrouded, and put into their coffin or grave. Upon this urn he thus stood, with his eyes shut, and with so much of the sheet turned aside as might shew his lean, pale, and death-like face, which was purposely turned toward the East, from whence he expected the second coming of his and our Saviour Jesus Christ. In this posture he was drawn at his just height; and when the picture was fully finished, he caused it to be set by his bed-side, where it continued, and became his hourly object, till his death; and was then given to his dearest friend and executor, Doctor Henry King, then chief Residentiary of St. Paul's, who caused him to be thus carved in one entire piece of white marble, as it now stands in that Church; and, by Dr. Donne's own appointment, these words were to be affixed to it as his Epitaph.

"Johannes Donne,
Sac. Theol. Profess. [mis
post varia studia quibus ab annis teneri-
fideliter, nec infeliciter incubuit;
instinctu et impulsu Sp. Sancti, monitu
et hortatu
Regis Jacobi, ordines sacros amplexus,
anno sui Jesu 1614, et suæ ætatis 42,
Decanatu hujus ecclesiæ indutus
27 Novembris, 1621.
Exertus morte ultimo die Martii, 1631,
Hic licet in Occiduo cinere aspicet eum
cujus nomen est Oriens."

Walton's Life of Donne, p. 97.

And at the concluding part of his work, Walton, speaking of Dr. Fox's friendship for Donne, says (alluding to this figure),

"He lived to see as lively a representation of his dead friend as marble can express; a statue, indeed, so like Dr. Donne, that (as his friend Sir Henry Wotton had expressed himself) 'It seems to breathe faintly, and posterity shall look upon it as an artificial miracle'."

There is a note in Zouch's edition of Walton's work, by which it appears to be the workmanship of no less an Artist than Nicholas Stone, the eminent statuary, who lived in the reigns of James and Charles I. and executed several excellent monuments; particularly one to the memory of a branch of the Bedford family, for which he received £1120. This note contains the two following memorandums, extracted from a copy of his pocket-book:

"In 1631, I made a tombe for Dr. Donne, and sette it up in St. Paul's, London; for which I was paid by Dr. Mountford the sum of £120. I took £60. in plate, in part of payment."

"1631. Humphrey May, a workman employed under Stone, finisht the statue for Dr. Donne's Monument, £8."

Should you consider this communication so far acceptable to your Readers as to give it a place in your Magazine (by which you will not only oblige me, but contribute your assistance to what appears to have been the prevailing ambition of the Divine, *viz.* the transmission of his name to posterity), I may, at a future time, send you drawings of some of the remaining figures, if I can discover to whose memory they were executed; which, I conceive, will render them more worthy attention. Samuel Paterson.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 4.

I SEND you three views (*fig.* 8, 9, *and* 10), of a Watch formerly belonging to Oliver Cromwell, which he took out of his fob at the siege of Clonmell, and presented to the ancestor of the present Colonel Bagwell, whose it now is. The name of the maker, William Clay, is engraved on the work within-side. The outer, or golden circle, indicating the day of the month, revolves one division every 24 hours; whereby the number of the day is opposed to the index hand above. P. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Rodney Stoke, Nov.* 10.

THE epigram on *Dr. Hill*, which is attributed to *Mr. Garrick* by Mr. Davies, in his very entertaining "Memoirs" of that surprising Actor, and

and quoted in your Review of that work in your Magazine for August, p. 719, is given by the elegant Compilers of the "Flowers of Literature" for the year 1803, to the late facetious *Mr. Foote*.—"There existed (say they, p. 318) for a long time a violent war of *pens* between *Sir John Hill*, the Botanist and multifarious writer, and several of the *wits* of his day, particularly the late *Samuel Foote*. The following epigram on the dramatic efforts of *Sir John*, came from the satiric quill of *Foote*.

"For physic and farces," &c.

Yours, &c. T. A. S.

*** In the same Review, the *Mr. Cooke* mentioned in p. 718, is not the *famous Actor*, but the respectable Barrister whom we have noticed in vol. LXXVII. p. 643.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book II. Epistle I.

To Augustus.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi;
Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte.]

Epicharmus, a Pythagorean, and a poet of the Old Comedy, flourished about the time of the tyrant Hiero of Syracuse, and therefore anterior to Aristophanes. Plato, in his Theætetes, assigns him the highest station among the comic poets of his age. He composed upwards of fifty plays, of which we have nothing remaining except the names and a few fragments. If, as our Poet would lead us to infer, he was the archetype to Plautus, as in all probability Accius was to Sophocles, and Afranius to Menander, the loss of his works is to be lamented. — Cæcilius was somewhat older than Terence, and appears, like him, to have borrowed his pieces in great measure from Menander and other poets of the New Comedy in Athens. He cannot have been a bad author, since Cicero at least leaves it doubtful whether the first place among the Roman comic writers does not belong to him*; although in two other passages he accuses him of not having writ the language in its purity†. What the Critics precisely meant by the gravity for which they gave Cæcilius, and the art for which they gave Terence, the preference, is a matter not so easily decided. Seeing these terms are contrasted together, I suppose the *gravitate* should refer to the superior solidity of the matter, and *arte* to the neater elaboration: the former had more weight, the latter more taste. — Perhaps, however, the *vincere* may relate to Plautus, of whom mention had been made immediately before; and then the sense, without doubt, would be: Cæcilius excelled him in neatness and sobriety, Terence in the art of composition. — Moreover it should be recollected, by the way, that we must not (as has been often done) place this judgment to the account of Horace; he introduces it as the sentence of the critics whom the publick in his time were in the habit of implicitly following; and he is so far from subscribing to it, that he rather endeavours to invalidate it by all that he observes upon the question concerning the preference of the antients to the moderns.

Et sapit, et mecum facit, et Jove judicet æquo.] The judgment which Horace in this passage passes on the most admired Roman poets of the sixth century, from father Ennius down to the other moiety of Menander, as C. Cæsar calls him‡, seems so harsh and unreasonable, that we cannot refrain from taking it into a stricter examination. Here naturally arise two questions which are to be answered. The first is: do these antient poets deserve that little esteem with which Horace speaks of them? — The other — will present itself when we shall have answered the former.

I shall not here, to favour the antients, lay any stress on the argument which is deducible from the high estimation which they uniformly retained during the sixth and seventh centuries of the Republic. We know pretty well how much or little that argument weighs. In the mean time, it is not to be forgotten that the period between the usurpation of Sylla and the last civil war, that is, the time when Cicero flourished, was precisely the age when Roman literature was at its prime; that in no other did more excellent wits, both as to number and intrinsic merit, appear together in Rome; and that in no other was Greek literature, as the standard

* De opt. gener. orator. cap. i. † *Brut.* cap. lxxiii. Epist. ad Attic. vii. 3.
‡ In the famous verses which Suetonius has preserved to us in the life of Terence.

of

of the Roman, more esteemed and cultivated. The conclusion therefore: if the old Roman poets, at such a period, by such persons, were uniformly prized, their works constantly heard, read, and every moment quoted with pleasure — they could not have been so bad; they must have had a right to demand something more than mere *veniam*, as Horace has it; — this conclusion, I say, seems to arise from very just premises; and that the middle proposition is an undeniable matter of fact, no one, at all conversant in Cicero's works, will harbour a doubt. But we have no need to appeal to extraneous authority, whatever weight it might even have in the case before us. Several compositions of some of these authors so greatly disparaged by Horace, are come down to us. We may try Cicero's favourable opinion of the witticisms of the Roman Epicharmus* by our own faculties; and the *Plautini sales*, against which Horace so vehemently declares in his letter to the Pisones, have ever since the restoration of letters to the present day found as many admirers as they had in Rome. Even those whose delicacy may be sometimes shocked by this Poet, whose pieces for the most part represent only the manners of vulgar life, do justice to his comic genius, are charmed with his sallies of wit; and often when alone in their study laugh as outright at his brilliant conceits, as though they were seated in the pit of the old Roman theatre. Even at present the plays of Terence are the delight of all readers of taste, and the purity and elegance of the language, on account of which it was formerly thought an honour to Lælius to ascribe them to him †, is perhaps the least of those graces which so particularly captivate the man of fine feelings, the discerner of character, and every *elegans formarum spectator*. But even the antient poets, of whom we can only judge from a few scattered fragments, an Ennius, a Pacuvius, appear even in these fragments in a quite different aspect, than that wherein they are here shewn us by Horace. For instance, the following picture of a finished coquette:

—— Quasi in choro pila ludens
Datatim dat sese et communem facit;
Alium tenet, alii nutat, alibi manus
Est occupata, alii pervellit pedem;
Alii dat annulum spectandum, a labris
Alium invocat, cum alio cantat, et tamen
Alii dat digito literas.——

She throws herself like a ball from hand to hand
In the circle of youths, and communicates with all;
With this she chats, to the other she nods,
The third she takes by the hand, and treads
On the foot of the fourth; gives her ring
To the fifth to look at, throws to the sixth
A kiss, sings with the seventh,
And in the mean time talks with the eighth
By her fingers.——

Who would have expected this picture from old gaffer Ennius ‡? Or what Poet would be ashamed of the following description of a storm, which Cicero has handed down to us § from Pacuvius?

Interea prope jam occidente sole inhorrescit mare,
Tenebræ conduplicantur, noctisque et nimbum occæcat nigror;
Flamma inter nubes coruscat, cælum sonitu contremit,
Grando mista imbri largifluo subita turbine præcipitans cadit,
Undique omnes venti erumpunt, sævi existunt turbines,
Fervet æstu pelagus.——

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* Duplex *omnino est* jocandi genus, *unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscœnum: alterum* elegans, urbanum, *ingeniosum, facetum; quo genere non modo* Plautus noster, *et Atticorum antiqua comœdia, sed etiam Socraticorum philosophorum libri referri sunt.* Cicero, *de Offic.* lib. i. cap. 29.

† *Secutus sum* — Terentium, *cujus fabellæ propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur à Caio Lælio scribi.* Id. *ad Attic.* vii. 3.

‡ See *Fragm. Veter. Poetar. Lat.* Edit. H. Stephani, p. 131.

§ *Cic. de Oratore*, lib. iii. cap. 59.

There

There needs only a paw to be seen for knowing whether it belongs to a lion. However great the defects of these old poets might be, was it fair to pass over their excellences in silence? And if we reflect upon the barbarism of their times, the defect of art and politeness, in short, the disadvantage of being the first to break the ice, ought the courage and industry with which they broke it to be despised? We all know the answer of Virgil to one who expressed his surprise at finding the Poet of the Æneid poring over the annals of Ennius: I am looking for gold in a dunghill*. — Horace speaks only of the dunghill, forgetting to mention how much gold a Virgil found in it. — Besides, he seems to merit censure for throwing together the antiquated Livius Andronicus and Atta, with Ennius, Accius, Nævius, these with Plautus, Cæcilius, Pacuvius, and them again with Terence and Afranius: since, although they all lived within the course of one century, yet 40 or 50 years earlier or later with authors of this class make a great difference; and, for example, the interval between Terence and Plautus (who was not much above 30 years older than Terence) with reference to taste, urbanity, and elegance of diction, is very considerable. To confound Terence with an Ennius and a Nævius, or in general with authors who almost always wrote with harshness and frequently with negligence, appears, whether even that was done from negligence or from design, to be unpardonable.

It was never my intention to vindicate Horace wherever any thing human may befall him. However, it is here well worth the enquiry, whether, amidst such strong evidence against his taste or against his judgment, something may not be alledged in his defence? In the first place, it seems to me, that Horace here has no design to lay down a theory, or a complete and proper estimate of the antient poets, though it was certainly allowable for him to view them solely on that side which best served his assertion, that the moderns had not justice against the antients; especially as the publick did more than justice to the latter. Thus then it is undeniable, that most of the poets whom he specifies by name, were really chargeable with the defects he lays to their account: whether from the fault of their times, or whether and how much they were themselves to blame, it was not here necessary for him to enquire: he had no interest in disparaging these poets, who had done him no injury; but only to shame the pedantic sciolists and presumptuous arbiters of taste in composition, who, in his opinion, set too high a value on them; and, from a self-conceit prejudicial to art and genius, despised the moderns, not because they were bad, but because they were not the antients. To be brief; it likewise tends, I think, to the justification of our Bard, that the antients, of whom he was speaking, were beholden for almost all the good that was in them, to the Greeks; and that, therefore, excepting the merit of having made a beginning and broken the ground, little remained to their account. This holds good even of Terence, and of him particularly; since he formed himself entirely on the great models of the modern Greek comedy, and presents his pieces himself to the publick as nothing more than free translations or pictures composed from several of the Greeks. In like manner, we need only to cast a look at the description of a coquette by Ennius, for perceiving that it is taken from some Greek writer. The same may be affirmed of all their old tragedies, which were mere translations or copies from Greek originals. Horace, therefore, in fact does them no wrong, in silently passing over their beauties, which were so many plagiarisms, and noticing only what properly belonged to the generality of them, their still rude uncultivated taste, and their negligence in language, expression, and versification. — To conclude; it should also be taken into consideration, that the sprightly humour in which he treats the whole subject, is a sort of poetical fiction, whereby he seeks to animate his discourse and to make Augustus smile; and that

* A number of happy expressions and metaphors which still appear in the fragments of Ennius, and which we find again in the Æneis, evince, that Virgil well knew how to avail himself of this gold-mine. *Vide Macrobius, Saturnal.* lib. vi.

farther

farther on, where the history of the Roman poesy leads him again to the dramatical attempts of the Romans, he does ample justice to their tragic poets.

Non equidem insector, delendaque carmina Livi, &c.] This Livius was properly a Greek, named Andronicus, who had been taken prisoner by the Romans, and on being set at liberty by M. Livius Salinator, had, according to the Roman custom, adopted the appellative of his patron. It was he who in the year 514 first brought out on the theatre at Rome, a species of tragedy which had some resemblance to that of the Greeks; but certainly the merit arising from this essay could not be of so much consequence in the sight of Horace, as to induce him to recognize in the barbarous verses of that old poet, on whose account he had received so many strokes of the ferula at school, all those beauties which his ear-boxing pedagogue Orbilius thought he beheld in them. Bentley, who is always so fain to be singular in his opinion, finds it, I know not why; in his heart with great zeal to take the part of honest Orbilius, probably because he was of the Busbeian school, and therefore partial to Orbilius for his Orthodox method of beating learning into his boys either at one end or the other. He thinks Livius Andronicus much too old an author to have been used as a school-book; and therefore, with the despotic authority of a critic, for Livius puts *Lævius*, the name of another antient author, very little known, whose *Erotopægnia* (Love-games) Ausonius, in his *Cento Nuptialis*, compares to the *Fescennines* of Annianus. Bentley was not wrong in supposing that a school-book of this stamp would be no bad means of fixing the attention of young students, and have saved Orbilius the trouble of boxing their ears for their vagrancy of thought: only it is not probable that ever any schoolmaster, except a Bentley, would have hit upon so ingenious an expedient. On the other hand, nothing can be more weak than his objection to old Livius. Orbilius had been a disbanded soldier, and usurped the pedagogical sceptre from mere indigence, when the boy Horace learnt of him to read and write. Probably his own erudition was not very extensive, and he read Livius with his scholars, because it was the author out of whom he himself had been taught to read. — In this Epistle I should have had many more quarrels with our supercilious critic, had I been inclined to notice all the provocations he gives. His emendations are generally in the same taste with the above, and almost always involve contradictions.

Perambulet Attæ, &c.] T. Quintius Atta, likewise an author of the Roman national comedy (*fabularum togatarum*) seems to have lived about the middle of the sixth century. His name is not otherwise mentioned by any author of eminence. We perceive, however, from this passage, that his pieces had sometimes the honour to be acted by the Garrick, Le Kain, and Preville, of the Roman stage, and from that advantage gained applause. — The grammarian Festus informs us, that this Quinctius obtained the surname Atta (a Sabine word) from his gait, because from some defect in the conformation of his feet, he had a hobbling or limping gait. The scholiasts discover in the expression made use of by Horace an allusion to that infirmity, which is entirely lost upon us.

Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit.] The Poet to his own justification finds it necessary to touch upon the real causes why those of his fellow citizens, who had passed the best part of their lives in the preceding century, evinced so extraordinary a partiality for the productions of such Poets as Accius, Nævius, Atta, and the like of them. The first, and without doubt the principal reason was, because in their youth, therefore in the age of the liveliest impressions, they had seen those pieces performed by Æsopus and Roscius, the greatest actors that Rome had ever possessed, in such perfection, as to leave them nothing to wish for more. These two artists flourished in the middle of the age which immediately preceded the Augustan: but they both attained to an advanced period, and were prevailed upon occasionally, for doing honour to the great men and to the nation, even in their old age, on extraordinary conjunctures, to exhibit their talents on the stage. Æsopus did so for the last time, when Pompey the Great opened his magnificent amphitheatre in the year 698, but

but his powers were no longer answerable to his good will; his voice failed him exactly at the passage, where he wanted to produce the strongest effect, and the whole audience agreed, says Cicero *, that he should now have leave to retire. The most convincing proof how high he stood in the public favour at Rome, and how extravagantly talents of this kind were at that time rewarded, is, that although he lived at an expence which amounted to the utmost prodigality, he left to his son twenty millions of sesterces, or upwards of £.200,000. Æsopus was only a tragedian; Roscius excelled in both kinds of acting. Cicero, who was a great friend to both these performers, lived particularly with this Roscius on a footing of intimacy, much to the honour of the player. His works abound in instances of the high estimation in which he held the art, no less than the genius and character of Roscius. How excellent a man must he have been, of whom a Cicero could publicly say, without fear of contradiction, "he is so complete an artist, that he alone seems deserving to be seen upon the stage; and so honourable and good a man, that we almost unwillingly see him on the stage †."—The speech wherein he defends him against the accusation of a certain Fannius Chærea, and whereof unluckily the exordium and peroration, and therefore precisely what would have proved the most interesting to us, are lost, contains, in the sixth chapter, if possible, a still stronger passage ‡. In his art, according to the universal testimony of his contemporaries, he had attained to such great perfection, that it grew into a proverb; and to say of any one who excelled in some kind of science or profession, "he is a Roscius in his way," was the highest compliment that could be paid him §. One of the merits which this artist acquired in behalf of the Roman Drama was, that his house was a sort of academy, where good actors were formed and trained up under his tuition. However, he was frequently wont to say: "that he had as yet found no scholar, whom he could make thoroughly accomplished; not as though some of them did not turn out perfectly well, but because to him the smallest defect was intolerable ‖." If any one could be justified in that strictness, or rather in that involuntary delicacy, it was Roscius; for he was deficient in nothing. Nature had endowed him with every requisite; the finest figure, the most agreeable tone of voice, the most graceful attitudes and motions — and to these endowments, so essential to an actor, he united all that science, study, and industry, were able to do for evolving those happy dispositions. What wonder then, if those Romans who had been so fortunate as to see a Roscius, an Æsopus, act the plays of a Plautus, Pacuvius, Accius, Cæcilius, &c. (and of whom many were yet alive) had retained such an agreeable impression from it during the remainder of their lives, that the modern pieces represented by players, who though trained up under those great patterns, yet always were very far inferior to them, could not give them the same degree of pleasure, even though the compositions themselves had been better? — This consideration may indeed be pleaded in favour of the old gentlemen with whom Horace here seems to deal rather harshly; it however diminishes little or nothing of the severity of the reproach he casts upon them — though, in fact, that cannot be termed a reproach which he adduces simply as a physical and psychological argument why the moderns could find little favour in the sight of these gentry.

Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat, et illud, &c.] King Numa, the founder of the old Roman form of worship, instituted an order of Priests of Mars, twelve in number, into whose custody he committed the

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* Epist. lib. vii. 1.

† *Cum artifex ejusmodi sit, ut solus dignus videatur, qui in scena spectatur, tum vir ejusmodi est, ut solus dignus videatur qui non accedat.* Pro Quinct. cap. 25.

‡ *Qui ita dignissimus est scena propter artificium, ut* dignissimus sit curia propter abstinentiam. *Orat.* pro *Rosc. Com.* cap. 6.

§ De Orat. lib. 1. cap. 28. *Videtisne quam nihil ab eo* nisi perfecte, *nihil nisi* cum summâ venustate fiat? *Nihil nisi ita* ut deceat, *ut uti* omnes moveat atque delectet? *Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut, in quo quisque artificio excelleret,* is in suo genere Roscius diceretur.

‖ Ibid.

brazen

brazen target (*ancilia*) which fell down from heaven. Their grand festival was held in March; at which time they carried their sacred charge about the city. They were clad in a short scarlet cassock, having round them a broad belt, clasped with brass buckles; on their heads they wore copper helmets. In this manner they went along the streets with a nimble motion, keeping just measures with their feet, and demonstrating great strength and agility by the various and graceful turns of their body. One of the religious ceremonies practised by these priests, was a warlike dance, which they performed in public on this festival in honour of the God of War, by order of King Numa, to music of his own composing; accompanied by a certain anthem, conceived in a style and metre *auribus istius temporis accommodata*, as Tacitus says, and which in Horace's time was about as intelligible as the old Monk Lydgate's hymn to St. Agnes is in ours. This is the *Carmen Saliare*, to which our Poet alludes in this place. Varro, who employed so much time and pains in searching into the Roman antiquities, thought he had found the key to this barbarous old ballad, and thereby set the fashion to all the extravagant admirers of whatever is old, to talk of it as though they understood it and discovered glorious matter in it. It was at least a national song (παλιος ὑμνος, as Dionysius of Halicarnassus styles it) a genuine old Roman production, in which probably there was nothing that savoured of Homer, Alcæus, or Pindar; and may, therefore, reasonably be supposed extremely precious to the pretenders to a more than ordinary Roman patriotism.

Ut primum positis nugari Græcia bellis, &c.] Domestic and foreign, till the time that the regal title had ceased in almost all the Grecian States, and from that period in particular subsequent to the Persian or Medan war, which succeeded to the age of Pericles down to Alexander the Great.

Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans, &c.] I reckon this picture of the genius and taste of the Greeks for the liberal arts, one of the finest passages in all Horace. The Greeks were the first nation in the world who converted all kinds of bodily and mental exercises into play; and, by making these games an object of national concern, they formed a national character, by which they were to all the other nations what their Alcibiades or Aspasia would have been wherever they came. They were the first who had the ingenuity to make, of the especial prerogative of man above the other animals, of speech, an art, and that the most powerful of all. Singing, playing on the lyre, and dancing, were with them the arts of the Muses. To them alone did the Goddess of Beauty reveal herself, with the Charities, her inseparable handmaids: and beautiful were all their works; grace was diffused over all that they said and did. They alone found out the secret of blending the sublime with the beautiful, and the useful with the agreeable. Their lawgivers were singers, their heroes sacrificed to the Muses, and their moralists to the Grace. The most abstract ideas of the human intellect were endued in the fancy of their poets, under the pencil of their painters, in the hands of their sculptors, with a beautiful body, and became lovely affecting images. Even religion, with so many other nations the most cruel and terrific, obtained among them a benevolent aspect; the deities of other nations were hieroglyphic monsters, their's the ideal forms of perfect humanity. Their mysteries were, as Cicero acquaints us, a benefit to the world; and in that mysterious darkness, where other nations were tormented by a thousand spectres of superstition, they derived joy in life and hope in death*. In all these the brisk, free, juvenile genius of the Greeks operated with a sort of jovial careless enthusiasm, sportively tripping from one elegant game to another. All their fine arts had an æra, when they were passionately pursued, loved, and rewarded; even the inconstancy of their character proved favourable to the arts; as they never adhered long to any model of beauty, to any degree of ingenuity, to the manner of any master, but were ever in quest of somewhat new, and, even if not more beautiful, at least so it were but different; for this reason, however, their arts, after all, were but toys, with which the nation

* Cic. *de Legib.* lib. ii. cap. 14.

played;

played; they now caressed, now threw them away, now again took them up, dressed them differently, &c.

Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans, Scribendi studio.] If it should be asked whether Horace, when he was diverting himself with this ridiculous epidemy of his times, might have known that the divine Augustus himself, to whom he was writing, was not free from the infection? We could not positively reply to the question: but that Augustus was somewhat of a dabbler in poetry, we learn from Suetonius — *Poeticam summatim attigit.* We have still, he adds, one single piece of his in hexameters, the subject and title whereof is *Sicilia.* — The materials were beautiful and copious; and how a poet of his rank may have worked them up, we may easily imagine! — Besides this, there was extant in the time of Suetonius a small collection of epigrams by him, which likewise might have been rather watery, as he used to meditate them in the bath. The tragedy of Ajax, mentioned by the same author, was probably a production of his younger years, when we may well suppose him to have had the vanity of hoping to vanquish Sophocles. He set about this work at first with great fury (*magno impetu*), but afterwards, finding that he did not succeed in it so well as he expected, he gave it up. Probably the *bon mot* that he gave in answer to the poet Lucius Varius, on his enquiring after his Ajax, was the best of it*. (In order, however, to understand it, we should previously know, that Ajax in the last scene of the piece was to have fallen on his own sword, and that the Romans, for effacing what they had written, customarily used the sponge.) My Ajax, said Augustus, is tumbled into the sponge — *in spongiam incubuit.* — It is, therefore, not very likely that Horace was entirely ignorant of these poetical achievements of Augustus. I know not whether Beroaldus has a just apprehension of Virgil, in taking the verse in the eighth eclogue,

En erit ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno,

for a compliment, that Virgil intended to pay the then Octavius Cæsar, on account of the Ajax he had begun: but that Horace was not the man to have flattered even an Augustus at the expence of his taste, we have sufficient evidence to believe. Perhaps he thought the best way of paying his court to him was, by not letting him at all perceive that he knew any thing concerning his poetry. Whether, however, that respectful ignorance was as well received as the gross flattery of Virgil, is another question.

Parthis mendacior.] How odious the Parthians were to the Romans of those times, is seen from numerous passages in the writings of Horace. *Parthis mendacior* was probably a sort of proverb in Rome, for which they could adduce no better reason than that national hatred which arose from the sensible defeat they had suffered under Crassus and Anthony from the Parthians.

Abrotonum.] The antients made a wine from the root of this plant, which was used medicinally.

Carmine dî superi placantur, carmine manes.] I conceive it to be a delicate kind of humour or jocular turn in the enumeration which Horace makes in this fine passage, of the various uses of poetry with regard to their popular customs, mingling the real and imaginary together, and thereby imperceptibly avoid the appearance of wishing from vanity to make an art which he practises himself, of greater consequence than it is. The number of superstitions to which songs were made subservient from the remotest ages, is universally known, and has been already noticed by us in a remark upon the first Epistle to Mæcenas. *Carmen*

* Macrobius, who relates this anecdote, says only, *Lucius, gravis tragœdiarum scriptor.* This set some of the learned upon racking their brains to find out who this Lucius might be? The most natural supposition would have lit on the Poet Lucius Varius (of whom more will be said hereafter); but just for that reason it was the last. *Nodum in scirpo quærere*, is a proverb that seems to have been expressly made for the interpreters of the antients in general. On that account, however, it may be that they so often leave the real knots untouched.

with the Latins signified indifferently either an epic or lyric poem, or a form of incantation. The rhythmus itself was thought to contain a latent and mystical virtue. Verses were the language of the Deities. Apollo delivered his oracles no otherwise than in sententious verses; what the prophetic wind dispersed from the cave of the Cumæan sibyl in Virgil, were a number of separate leaves inscribed with verses. The *carmina* to which Horace ascribes the efficacy of propitiating both the super and subterranean divinities, are properly the theurgic hymns which were sung in the Orphic and other mysteries, and in general at all piacular or expiatory rites, and at the oblations to the dead.

Agricolæ prisci, fortes, parvoque beati, &c.] How beautiful is this picture of harvest-home of the antient Romans, still happy in their primitive rustic simplicity of manners! How artless, and yet how philosophical, this description of the rural origin of poetry among them! What a soft, benign spirit of nature and humanity breathes through the savage graces of this delightful landscape! Every word deserves a commentary, and would by a commentary be profaned.

Floribus & vino genium memorem brevis ævi.] There is an ineffable beauty in the epithet genium *memorem brevis ævi*, which the reader of sentiment must discover by his own feelings, as it is impossible to translate the passage otherwise than by a paraphrase which makes the periods drag, and thus spoils the whole description.

Fescennina per hunc, &c.] What among the Greeks were denominated Bucolics and eclogues, and which were sung by itinerant minstrels and musicians about the villages at the feast of Bacchus; and whence, by little and little, the tragedy and comedy of the Athenians were formed, were nearly the same with the Fescennines among the Romans. They were a sort of *impromptu*, the occasion, subject, and quality whereof, Horace makes us sufficiently acquainted with. Nature herself, as Aristotle, it is well known, observes, teaches the most rude and uncivilized men a species of wild versification, from which art has gradually formed what among polished nations is styled poetry. The same nature which taught the raw Roman husbandmen to sing and to dance, taught them also to reduce their songs to a sort of metre; but their verses were like their singing and their dancing. They were called Saturnine verses; perhaps because they were worthy of the Saturnian age, when nature still sported in the full licence of childish festivity and ease; and Fescennines, from the antient city Fescennia, in Etruria, where they are said to have had their origin. Probably because the Roman yeomanry of that time used to marry their children generally at the festival of getting in the corn, the name of Fescennines was peculiarly conferred upon the nuptial songs, which the companions of the bridegroom sung in rude extempore verses before the bridal chamber. In these carols, sung in chorus by an untutored, wanton band of youths, in the intoxication of a tumultuous joy, decency, we may easily suppose, was as little heeded as the rhythmus; the coarser the better, was the only rule; double meanings, obscenities, ludicrous anecdotes concerning the bridegroom, all was current if it only raised a laugh; and a natural consequence of the rivalship who should surpass the other in jocularity, and set the company in the loudest roar, was, that the Fescennines grew into a sort of pasquinades, and thus at length from jest became earnest; insomuch, that at last the police was obliged to interfere in the business, and forbid them, under penalty of the cudgel, from singing indecent sarcasms against each other. In the mean time, the old custom of the Fescennine Epithalamiums was continued notwithstanding in reputable houses, which, though in process of time more polished with respect to language and expression, afforded no music to chaste ears. Specimens of this nature may be seen in the poems of Catullus and of Ausonius. Augustus himself had in his triumviral youth regaled his friend Pollio with a *Fescenninus*, which, agreeably to the letter of the old law would have merited the cudgel. Pollio's friends were of opinion, that he ought to testify his gratitude to the triumvir on his marriage with the beautiful Livia by a wedding *Carmen* in the same taste: but Pollio, whose first impulse

impulse of anger had in the mean time abated, returned them the celebrated answer: "The party is too unequal; to write* against a bel-esprit, who can proscribe." — The prudence of Pollio has descended in hereditary succession upon all, who find themselves in pretty similar situations; and an author who can bring a hundred thousand men into the field, may write what he will.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XC.

"I do not love thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But I do not love thee, Dr. Fell."

THESE lines, I have somewhere read, contain the whole essence of physiognomy, and imply that whatever progress we endeavour to make in that science, over and above the general and vague opinion we are apt to form of a man from his countenance, is dangerous affectation, and leads to presumptuous conclusions. Whether I am exactly of this opinion, may perhaps appear from the following remarks lately made, when I was reviewing the many vast projects presented to the publick within the last thirty years, and which have, some how or other, been allowed to fall into oblivion. Such a review is very necessary to us Projectors, who, while we are amusing ourselves with the various produce of our inventive powers, are very ready to imagine that we are becoming the benefactors of the human race.

Some years ago, it may be remembered, the science of Physiognomy was imported into this country by certain agents of the celebrated Lavater, who were, or seemed to be, convinced that it would prove of great and lasting advantage to the nation. But whether we were at that time too busily occupied in other pursuits, or that the world was not then sufficiently enlightened to partake of the benefits of this science, it very soon began to decline, and is, I believe, at present known only to the chosen few who soar above common talents and common acquisitions. As I was one of the first to hail the arrival of this wonderful discovery, so I was one of the first to entertain suitable sentiments of the stupid indifference of mankind, who were content to pick up each other's characters in the old slow way, of facts, and proofs, and experience, when they might have read them with certainty in their faces in a few moments.

Indeed when we consider of how much we are ignorant, when we are ignorant of Physiognomy, it will ever remain a paradox, that a wise and thinking nation did not choose to cultivate a science laid down with such wonderful precision, and which promised to make every man, what no man has ever yet been, "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." That there were some who doubted its efficacy might have naturally been expected; but that no pains should have been taken by the disciples of Lavater to remove those doubts, is wholly unaccountable. At the abovementioned time, I took the liberty to suggest a plain and simple project, which would have removed all doubts at a very small expence, and in a manner not only the most easy, but the most honourable for their great master. This was no other, than to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expences of bringing over Mr. Lavater to this country, and of maintaining him handsomely. In this country, where he allows that the best faces in Europe are to be found, he might have furnished persons of all descriptions with friends, husbands, wives, servants, and every sort of connection, merely by looking at the candidates' faces, and making such a selection of foreheads, eyes, noses, mouths, and chins, as might have prevented all disappointments, and provided each applicant with the very character he wanted. It is painful to think that we must study a man's character eight or ten years, before we can decide upon it, and that he may, in spite of all our researches, turn out a rogue in half the time, while our great Physiognomist could have settled the matter merely by the inspection of his face, or if he happened not to be at hand, of his portrait.

Why this suggestion of mine was not attended to, they must be answerable who

* If we could say in our language *to scribe* (verb) as we can *a scribe* (subst.) the English reader would have the pun complete, which here turns upon *scribe* and *proscribe*.

who neglected so fair an opportunity of verifying the knowledge of the greatest Physiognomist of modern times. I am yet unwilling to believe that parsimony had any share in the rejection of my scheme; but, suspecting that it had, I was prepared with another scheme to obviate it; namely, by prevailing upon Mr. Lavater to take orders, and procuring him the first vacant Bishoprick. It is still (although, alas! too late) delightful to contemplate what a judicious choice he would have been able to make in filling up the vacant offices of his cathedral, what discernment he would have shewn at his ordinations, and what labour would have been saved to his examining chaplains.

But, in truth, to what rank of life would not this science have been beneficial? In all the various appointments, for example, under Government, his Majesty, or those immediately under him, might have been enabled to make the happiest choice of persons capable of filling each official department; not, as is too much the case at present, sometimes by chance, and sometimes by interest, but by such a judicious selection of foreheads, noses, and eyes, as bespoke the qualifications wanted, and accurately pointed out those who were destined by Nature for the Treasury, the Admiralty, the Ordnance, or any other offices, for which, as things now are, I am sorry to say it, all mankind think themselves fit without any qualifications at all.

To give an example of the utility of applying Physiognomy in the choice of men for high situations, such as First Lords, or Secretaries of State; Lavater has described a *forehead* fit for those personages, as being one-third of the face in length, or that of the nose, and from the nose to the chin; the upper part must be oval or nearly square; the skin must be smooth, and wrinkled only when the mind is roused to just indignation (as when the French bulletins arrive) or deeply immersed in thought, and during the paroxysms of pain (as when the Opposition are particularly clamourous). He adds other particulars, which I shall here omit; but who does not see how easy it would be to appoint ministers of state and privy counsellors by such marks, if they can be found in the candidates? or if not, what so easy as to advertise for them? The importance of a good head to a politician all are willing to confess; how valuable, then, the art which points out that qualification merely by an inspection of the outside?

But our great Physiognomist does not choose his eminent men merely by the forehead. Indeed, were that absolutely necessary, many inconveniences might arise in the application of this science to practice; not to speak of *wigs* and *tetes*, which in modern times have greatly obscured our fronts. Genius, talents, and virtues, are so plentiful in the face, that if we miss them in one feature, we are sure of them in another. Lavater considers the *nose*, a feature which no nation has yet thought of covering, as a more infallible sign of greatness: and has actually given us the description of a nose which, he says, "is of more worth than a kingdom." As this acquisition would in all probability be of infinite importance either in Church or State, the Army or Navy, or any of the learned professions, I shall throw Lavater's description into the form of an Advertisement, partly with a view to exemplify the benefits of this science, had we not ungratefully discharged it from our studies, and partly with a view that the person possessed of such a nose may know its worth.

"WANTED, a person with a nose whose length is equal to the length of the forehead, with a gentle indenting at the top. Viewed in front, the back should be broad, and nearly parallel, yet above the centre something broader; the bottom, or end of the nose, must be neither hard nor fleshy, and its under outline must be remarkably definite, well delineated, neither pointed nor very broad; the sides, seen in front, must be well defined, and the descending nostrils gently shortened; viewed in profile, the bottom of the nose should not have more than one-third of its length; the nostrils above must be pointed below, round, and have in general a gentle curve, and be divided into equal parts by the profile of the upper lip; the side, or arch of the nose, must be a kind of oval; above, it must close well with the arch of the eye-bone, and near the eye, must be at least half an inch in breadth. — Any person possessed

sessed of such a nose, may hear of something to his advantage by applying in person at, &c. &c. &c."

From this specimen, there can be no doubt that if we had studied Physiognomy with half the zeal of our learned master, our newspapers would have been filled with advertisements of this kind; and, among other good effects of taking characters by the nose, the modesty of persons wanting situations would have been spared the shame of advertising their sobriety, honesty, and sweet tempers, as these qualifications would appear wherever they were permitted to shew their faces. The giving of characters, a duty which is seldom faithfully performed, either from pique or want of discernment, might have been dispensed with, each applicant carrying a certificate in his or her forehead, eyes, nose, or chin, and would have been readily supplied with places, according as their masters had a confidence in one feature more than another. The keepers of Register Offices, too, who seldom discern much more than between the difference of a shilling and a half-crown, would, after a few lessons in this science, be enabled to supply their customers with features adapted to every department of menial service, from the lady's-maid to the scullion.

A yet more important benefit would have accrued from the science of physiognomy, had we not discarded it; namely, the banishing of those doubts and suspicions which we are so apt to entertain respecting the persons with whom we deal or associate; and which, in the case of friendship, have become so tiresome, that many persons, particularly in fashionable life, are obliged to assemble and associate with all the friends they can procure, to the amount of many hundreds at a time, in hopes that some of them may be real.

This consideration alone, one should think, would have encouraged the study of Physiognomy; and had we begun when Lavater's valuable works were first imported into this country, and established schools for reading faces instead of books, it is incalculable what progress we might have made before this time. How many friends might we have chosen from the oval shape of their foreheads! How many electors would have voted for a nose as long as the forehead! How many wives might have been preferred for having their mouths closed, which, Lavater tells us, indicates fortitude and courage, qualities which so many express by having their mouths open! And how many a pretty girl might we have chucked under the chin, merely because it projected, and because Physiognomy says that a projecting chin *marks something decided!*

There is, however, it must be allowed, some small deficiency in this system, which is, perhaps, one of the reasons why it did not succeed so well as could be wished with the publick at large—namely, that it is not very happily adapted to the wants of people engaged in trade. It affords us opportunities of selecting great men, warriors, statesmen, lawyers, &c. and of deciding on mental powers and virtues. It establishes a visible connection between the heart and the nose, or between the understanding and the chin; in all which respects, it has no doubt been very serviceable to those who have studied it; but great men are not always wanted, and indeed, if pretensions may be believed, we have more already than can be provided for agreeably to their wishes. Genius also is an article of so very little request in the commercial world, that some of the greatest and most rapid fortunes have been made with the smallest possible assistance from mental powers. And as to virtues, most of those which belong to trade are sufficiently provided for by penal statutes, written securities, and other similar restrictions. It would, therefore, be a very popular addition to the science we are applauding, if some of its penetrating disciples were to analyze foreheads, noses, eyes, and chins, merely with a view to the reciprocal wants of debtor and creditor, and to reduce what is now called speculation to some degree of certainty.

We have at present some men who will affect to be Physiognomists behind the counter, who will not trust their neighbours because they do not like their countenances; and there are shopkeepers who will not give change for a bill, because they never saw their customer before. But had this science been extended as I propose, the mistakes of such pretenders would

would have been rectified, and the whole tribe of swindlers would have long ere now been annihilated. In all cases, traders would have been able to assign better reasons for not trusting goods, or lending money, than the hacknied excuses, and half lies, of "not having the article," "being short of cash," or "their money tied up." Instead of these, which are sometimes affronting, and sometimes unjust, to the party, they would have had it in their power to specify exactly in what feature they saw an intention to *move off*, and in what were visible marks of an impending *whereas*.—On this subject, I have only to add, that tradesmen in particular stand in need of a system of Physiognomy adapted to money-matters, because they have hitherto confined their discernment to those most uncertain of all features, the coat, waistcoat, and breeches. The consequence has been, that bad men have got credit upon appearances, for which, probably in a double sense, they were indebted to their taylor; and honest men have been rejected merely because, in the erroneous phraseology of the shop, they "looked seedy."

I shall conclude my lamentations for the decay of the Lavaterian system, by observing that if it had been studied progressively, it might have been extended to other parts of the body than those specified by the great founder. In Lavater's time, and for some years afterwards, the face only was publicly exhibited, and therefore to that his discoveries were necessarily restricted. But I will appeal to a certain class of my readers, whether he might not, in failure of proper foreheads, noses, and chins, have built an equally certain and infallible system from NECKS, BOSOMS, and ELBOWS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CXXVIII.

*** Page 967. For the falling-in of the vault," read "the filling-in of the vault."

TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.
(Continued from p. 998.)

ELEVATIONS of the Interior of the Church.—The Nave: style, Saxon. Taking the centre circle, we find the clusters shew each four detached columns one from the other, but secured at half the height of the shafts, by a solid horizontal band. The bases being hid by oak boxes, their forms cannot be specified. The capitals in their abacuses are remarkable, taking angular directions front and rear, and square ditto sideways from division to division. The ornaments in the capitals varied in the smaller parts, but correspondent in the general outlines. The great arches springing from the sides of the capitals are pointed, with an architrave of few mouldings; but in the returns of the arches the mouldings are multiplied in a certain degree. From each capital in their fronts rises a single column, supporting the groins, the ribs of which remain, but the spandrils are destroyed, and a flat cieling is seen above. However, it may not be improbable but that the lines are partly original, if we refer to the open groins constructed with ribs, seen in a few instances, as at Bristol and St. David's cathedrals, and Southwell Minster, Nottinghamshire, though of far more elaborate work. The gallery story above the great arches has a series of columns (their capitals sparingly enriched) with arches, which from the near affinity of the columns intersect each other, giving thereby between each capital a smaller arch, and pointed; a form naturally appearing from such a combination of circular lines. The mouldings of the architraves to the arches, from the above circumstances, become curiously interlaced. In each division of the gallery is a small square-headed opening, occurring within one or other of the recesses between the columns; all the other recesses being solid, and present a plain ground. The windows above have columns, which are circular-headed.

Aile of the Nave. The lines of the windows same as on the exterior. In the dado, between each large single column, six recesses with columns (capitals enriched) and pointed arches; the architraves have their toruses cut into at certain distances, shewing in consequence a succession of hollows and rounds, vulgarly termed "billet mouldings." In the spandrils of the arches, a variety of human heads. The groins to the Aile perfect, and in their springings from the several columns as they oppose each other, give *contra* intersections;

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an architectural occurrence both pleasing and interesting.

Although the Nave is Saxon, still we find the principal part of the arches Pointed; a circumstance demonstrating how gradual the Pointed Style rose out of the former Order. This position we have constantly maintained through the course of these Essays; as opportunity and examples put it in our power so to conform and establish the same.

The Choir. Style, the early Pointed. The clusters of columns to the arches of the centre Aile are not detached, as is usual in this class of the Order, but united, giving a sort of large column of four half-circles, standing to each point of the fabrick. The windows to the Ailes, and their Eastern ends, are similar; the columns supporting the arches, being of the most delicate make, stand detached, having a band that divides each shaft into two parts. Groins, both of the side and centre Ailes, perfect, and in strict unison with the whole of the design, constituting the Choir, which is regular, spacious, and of a turn the most chaste and beautiful.

I observe with the utmost satisfaction, that this part of the interior of the Church retains its original furnishings unhavocked, and in seeming good repair; and if a day should come when pew-lumber, preposterous organ-cases, and Pagan altar-screens, are declared to be unfashionable, no religious building, stript of such nuisances, would come more fair to the sight, or give more general satisfaction to the Antiquary, than the one under our present Survey. Indeed it will be no presumptuous idea in me to hope, as the very Reverend Master and many of the learned Members of the Society surrounding the sacred walls are professed Antiquaries, that they will in due season own the necessity of my remarks, pity the debased condition of the Church, revive its pristine appearance, and bid every thing once more be well! But, alas! from the clearing away of obtruding habitations on this spot, no great advantages would accrue to speculators in the sales or purchase of building materials, as is the case elsewhere. Hence, I much doubt if ever the Temple Church will own its proper and appropriate state; on this consideration I therefore close my present Survey.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

IN looking over some papers containing notes on different churches, I found the following remarks on Ludlow Church, which may prove interesting to your Correspondent Q. F. p. 781, as among the monumental inscriptions will be found that on Lady Ambrosia Sydney's tomb. Whether there is any mark or remembrance of her tomb having been violated, I am not able to say, as it is some years since I made the following minutes, and my recollection does not enable me to state precisely the condition of the tombs; neither have I the opportunity of personally inspecting them, owing to distant residence. Should you admit this letter in your Miscellany, I must observe that, from the state of my papers and abbreviated characters, it is possible some inaccuracies might occur; in which case I shall feel obliged to your Ludlow friends for correction: however, I trust the account will be found tolerably accurate upon the whole; and that you need not decline the insertion from apprehensions of its errors, which, if any, I believe, are trifling.

LUDLOW CHURCH

is a fine Gothic and venerable building; though in its exterior appearance from some points it suffers from the surrounding houses, which are much too near, and obstruct an advantageous view. It consists of a fine Tower, a Nave, and Side Ailes, a Cross Aile, or North and South Transept, and a fine Chancel (called the High Chancel) together wth two smaller Chancels or Chapels, one on each side the West end of the great or high Chancel; which, in reference to their situation, I will call the North and South Chapels.

The principal entrance is through a large hexagonal Porch on the South side, which is embattled at top; and its upper story serves as a dwelling for the Sexton and his family. The height from the ground to the battlements is about 32 feet. There is also a large door at the West end, and one in the North side opposite the entrance through the Porch.

The Tower rises from the middle

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of the Cross Aile between the Nave and Chancel: it is square and embattled at top; each of its corners is strengthened by an octagon Turret, which Turrets rise gradually tapering, except at the highest story, which is larger than that beneath, and ornamented. Each of these Turrets is higher than the battlements of the Tower; they likewise are embattled and crowned with a pinnacle. The height from the battlements of the Tower to the roof of the High Chancel is 79 feet, and from thence to the floor of the Nave 52 and a half feet; which makes the whole height from the battlements 131 and a half feet. Near the top of the Tower are some mutilated remains of antient statues. It has a ring of eight bells, and a small one, together with a good clock and chimes.

The interior of the Church is handsomely pewed; and the lofty Pointed arches which support the Tower, and those which divide the Nave from the Side Ailes, give the whole a solemn and majestic appearance. The arches are supported by clustered columns, the smaller shafts of which are attached to the main support. Those in the Nave are about nine feet in girth, and the four which support the Tower are about 45 feet in girth.

The Nave is separated from the Side Ailes by six Pointed arches on each side; from the cieling of which are suspended two handsome brass chandeliers. At the West end is situated the font. There are two neat galleries, one in each Aile, which do not extend to the West wall by the distance of two arches. In each gallery is a small brass chandelier. The length of the Nave and Side Ailes is about 30 yards; the breadth of them, inclusive, 25 yards.

The Cross Aile between the Nave and Chancel is principally remarkable for the grand arches which support the Tower, and are nearly 50 feet in height. The breadth of this Aile is about 7 yards, and its length from end to end about 43 yards. This length includes the North and South Transepts, or the ends which project at right angles beyond the Side Ailes, and are separated by wood screens about 12 feet high. In the South Transept is an old coffer, containing some pieces of antient armour; and on the East wall thereof is fixed a board, having printed thereon the Ten Commandments, above which is another board with a coat of arms.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 1.

THE True Englishman is, I suppose, the representative of Mr. John Carter, or his friend Mr. Capon, the scene-painter, as both came to watch and pry into the proceedings in the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster, respecting Addison's monument. And their insinuations against the Abbey Mason (concerning the wood and lead-*en* coffin, and the bones of the Prince, which to relate would outrage the feelings of the reader) serve only as a fresh instance of Mr. Carter's bitter hatred to an individual, and his determined abuse of every thing that has been done, or shall be done, either in preserving or restoring so venerable a fabrick.

Mark how a plain tale shall put them down. Mr. Westmacott, the statuary, who has prepared the monument for Mr. Addison, had obtained leave to erect it on the spot in question; but, before such erection takes place, it is usual in the Church of Westminster, and possibly in most others, to examine the ground, and see whether the intended work would interfere with the remains of any previous interment. This was done; and, upon finding that the corpse of Thomas of Woodstock was there deposited, Mr. Westmacott was informed that another place must be found out for the monument of Mr. Addison. This is the matter of fact; the bones, the coffin, wood, and lead, are merely the embellishments of the True Englishman; for the wood was perished, the coffin did not exist, the only bones disturbed were some that had been disturbed by former intruders; the lead (unless he would insinuate that it was purloined) was left as it was found, and the filling-up was completed with the same stuff as was dug out of the same space. Now, Sir, Woodstock will sleep in peace if his enemies will let him; for his friends are those who have done their duty in preserving his remains from violation, or prevented his occupancy being invaded by the intrusion of another tenant into his property. Whatever may be the invectives of Mr. Carter or Mr. Capon, neither the Church nor the Mason shall want an advocate in

Your old Correspondent.

154. *A Picture of* Valencia, *taken on the Spot; comprehending a Description of that Province, its Inhabitants, Manners and Customs, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures,* &c. *With an Appendix, containing a Geographical and Statistical Survey of* Valencia, *and of the* Balearic *and* Pithyusian *Islands; together with Remarks on the* Moors *in* Spain. *Translated from the* German *of* Christian-Augustus Fischer, *by* Frederic Shoberl. 8vo. *pp.* 309. Colburn.

WHATEVER relates to the History of Spain, if drawn from an authentic source, cannot fail, at this period, to prove highly interesting; and the present "Picture," as we are informed by Mr. Fischer, is formed on the great work of the celebrated Cavanilles, in two folio volumes, on the natural history and topography of this extensive province. But the details of men and manners are here supplied from the personal observations of the Author, who "spared no pains to collect, to arrange, and to combine the scattered botanical, topographical, and physical remarks."

"The province (or kingdom, as it is called) of Valencia comprehends 838 square leagues (20 to a degree), and a population of 932,150 souls, which is daily increasing. The greatest part of the province is mountainous, so that the plain country cannot be computed at more than 240 square leagues. The climate, soil, and fertility, are extremely various, according to the greater or less elevation of the valleys. The most level and fertile portion of Valencia is the narrow tract which runs along the coast, about 30 leagues in length, and one and a half in breadth. To the terrestrial paradise presented by this plain alone, the descriptions of the beauties of Valencia relate; and to this enchanting valley belongs exclusively the following Picture, which is by no means exaggerated—of a nature ever blooming and ever gay.

"*First Aspect of the Country:* No sooner have you ascended the last of the mountains that form the limits of Castile, than the road conducts, by insensible degrees, into a delicious plain. The air becomes milder, the country more romantic; and a landscape resembling Eden itself, irradiated by an enchanting sun, expands to the eye of the astonished traveller. How magnificent, how delicious, how ravishing, is this valley, intersected by numberless murmuring streams, and covered with thousands of neat habitations*! What a luxuriant vegetation! What charming variety! The flowers of Spring and the fruits of Autumn are every where intermingled. All the beauties, all the productions of the South are collected in one spot! 'Tis a prodigious garden, decked with the splendours of ætherial fertility. But these superb fields, these rich meadows, surrounded with orange and lemon trees, cedars, pomegranate, fig, and almond trees; these smiling groves of olives, algarrobos*, and palms; these romantic hills, covered with the ruins of antient Moorish grandeur; these different movements of industry and rural activity, and the vast Mediterranean crowning with its azure billows and glistening sails the immeasurable expanse of the horizon—who but a Claude Lorrain could give a just idea of a scene so grand and so magnificent! Evening arrives; and the sun, with milder rays, gently descends behind the distant mountains. A magic roseate light seems to tremble over the tranquil landscape; and the sea and the mountains glow with gold and crimson. The pure atmosphere is impregnated with the perfumes of orange-flowers; the groves of acacia resound with the notes of the nightingale; and every feeling is absorbed by the sentiment of repose, of love, and of tranquil felicity.". . . .

"The fortunate Valencian is, consequently, a stranger to that oppression, that melancholy, that gloomy apathy of the North, which scarcely forsake us even in the finest days of Summer. Here all Nature displays the animating influence of a Southern sun; here every thing breathes mirth and joy; here all the months, all the days of the year, are devoted to an existence the most active and replete with enjoyments.". . . .

"The population of the city of Valencia is computed at between 105,000 and 106,000 souls. It is said to contain 5890 houses, 59 churches, of which 14 are parochial, 40 convents, and 10 hospitals. The interior of Valencia still exhibits the exact appearance of an old Moorish city;—narrow, crooked, unpaved streets; small, low houses, but of great depth, with large courts and fine terraces:—in a word, the first view of this confused mass forcibly reminds the spectator of the antient masters of Valencia. The streets, which for these thirty years have been lighted by lamps, are, however, kept extremely clean†; and the houses are distinguished by

* "They are called in this country *Alfarins*."

* "*Ceratonia siliqua.*"

† "The filth that is not carried off by sewers is daily taken away by the country people for manure. It is for this reason that the streets of Valencia are left unpaved; but, in order that they may be kept

by external neatness and internal convenience. This is particularly the case with respect to the new quarters, built within the last thirty or forty years, in various parts of the city. You there find many wide streets, with handsome, nay even magnificent edifices, which display a profusion of the finest marbles of Callosa, Naquera, Buixcarro, &c. But what gives Valencia a peculiar and inexpressible charm for the observer is the activity, the comparative opulence and gaiety, which prevail among all classes of its inhabitants, and in every part of the city. Here you meet with no beggars, no loungers, no artisans in want of employment. Which way soever you look, you perceive nothing but serene, smiling countenances, industrious and happy mortals. What with the noise of thousands of handicrafts-men, who all work in the open air; the rattling of silk-looms, accompanied with the songs of the weavers; the voices of numberless females crying orgeat, fruits, and water; intermingled with the sound of the organs, triangles, and tambourines of a multitude of wandering Murcians—you see, you hear nothing but life, joy, and pleasure, expressed in a thousand forms and a thousand tones. And how perfectly the appearance of all the surrounding objects harmonizes with this expression! From the tops of the houses wave long stripes of coloured silk; and every shop is stocked with the richest stuffs. On the elevated terraces, the laurel, the orange, and the lemon-tree, flourish in tranquil beauty; and the balconies display a variegated mixture of the most charming flowers. Here whole heaps of all the fruits of the South regale the smell with their fragrance; there the *botellarias*, adorned with garlands of palm and ivy, invite the thirsty passenger. Around you a motley crowd of men and women pass, with light step and cheerful countenance, through the cool, busy streets; and many a significant look, many a secret squeeze of the hand, many a merry trick, remind you that you are among the gay, good-natured people of Valencia.". . . .

"The University may be said to be the first in Spain, especially as far as relates to the study of Medicine. The Library does not contain above 15,000 volumes; but includes the valuable collections of the late Franc. Perez Bayer, and the best recent publications, especially on medical subjects. It is open four hours every day, and is much frequented by the students. The smallness of this library is compensated, in some measure, by that in the Archiepiscopal Palace, which comprehends 50,000 volumes. It contains every Spanish publication that has appeared since 1763, and a great number of foreign works on history and geography. The cabinet of antiques and medals annexed to it is not considerable. This library is open six hours every day; and in beauty of situation it surpasses the Royal Library at Madrid."

The "Price of Provisions" will not be thought an improper extract:

"A pound of excellent wheaten bread is sold for three *quartos* and a half*. If Valencia was not obliged to procure annually great quantities of wheat from La Mancha and the Levant, to supply its deficiency in that article, the price of bread would certainly be one-third lower. The best beef is sold for seven quartos (two pence) a pound, and the other kinds of meat in proportion. A fowl costs sixteen quartos (about four pence halfpenny); a pair of pigeons, from three to four quartos; and a dish of fish, for two or three persons, may be had for four pence. Vegetables, fruit, and the like, are in general extremely cheap. For a penny you may buy as much garden-stuff as will suffice three or four persons for a meal. A water-melon, of the largest size, costs three pence; and a couple of pomegranates not quite a penny. For a penny you may purchase two large bunches of grapes; and a whole hatful of figs for half that price. Oranges, lemons, almonds, strawberries, and other fruits, are sold equally cheap. The various articles of food in this country are extremely easy of digestion; and the vegetables, in particular, have very little substance. Let a person eat ever so hearty, he has no occasion to apprehend the slightest inconvenience. The pure elastic air and the wine of Alicante, which is an excellent stomachic, may, however, probably contribute to produce this effect. There is scarcely any commodity but what may be had at a price equally reasonable. For three or four reals a day you may have a room neatly furnished, with an alcove and attendance. A silk cloak, which it is the fashion to wear here, costs from 28s. to 30s.; and a fine cotton waistcoat, with breeches and a silk scarf, from 14s. to 18s. A pair of silk stockings may be bought for 5s. 6d.; and fine linen is the only article of dress that can be called dear. With respect to other things necessary for housekeeping, such as oil, wine, coffee, &c. they are all, in general, very cheap. For three halfpence you have as much oil as you can use at a meal; and a bottle of excellent wine costs

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kept level and in good condition, every peasant who comes for a load of manure is obliged to bring with him a load of gravel in exchange."

* "About a penny, English money."

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less than four pence. A pound of coffee may be bought in time of peace for eight pence; good sugar for nine or ten; and a pound of Caraccas chocolate for between fifteen and eighteen pence. The only articles which are comparatively dear are wood and coal; nevertheless, the annual expence of a small family, on that account, does not exceed thirty-five or forty shillings.". . . .

"The convent of Los Reyes, half a league from Valencia, contains a great number of good pictures by Joanes, Ribalta, and Zarinena. A considerable collection of manuscripts *, principally of the antient Classicks, among which is one of Livy, in five volumes folio, is particularly deserving of notice.". . . .

"The principal highways in the whole *plana*, or plain, are excellent. You travel upon firm, solid roads, amid the most beautiful scenery, which exhibits a spectacle of diversified fertility. You find bridges and mile-stones, houses of entertainment, and *ventas*, all constructed with splendour, or at least with extreme neatness. These observations are particularly applicable to the new *camino real*, leading from Valencia to Madrid. No stranger will travel this road, where nothing meets the eye but opulence, abundance, and fertility, without feeling the greatest pleasure. The *ventas* are provided with clean beds and good furniture; and in some places you are even served in Wedgwood's ware. The cross-roads between the villages are far from being in such good condition, and sometimes cannot be passed without great inconvenience. As many of them are five or six feet lower than the neighbouring fields †, in sudden inundations in the Winter they are rendered totally impassable for several days. The roads in the mountains are still more difficult, and often endanger the life of the traveller. Some of them are absolutely impracticable for carriages, on account of the multitude of stones with which they are encumbered. So much the more agreeably are you surprised, on descending into the charming *plana* by excellent roads, and through an enchanting country. You fly three good leagues, through an uninterrupted succession of gardens, to the very gates of Valencia; and you imagine that you cannot have been much longer than half an hour in performing the journey.". . . .

"It is said, that at the last expulsion of the Moriscos, in 1609, a great number of secret gold-mines were filled up, and many millions of gold and silver coins buried in the earth. These are the treasures of which all the Valencians, and the mountaineers in particular, still speak with the greatest enthusiasm. There is not an old shaft in which a veiled virgin or a knight in complete armour has not from time to time appeared; there is not an antient olive-grove in which is not now, and then seen a dwarf with a silver horn, or a pigeon with a golden key.". . . .

"The antient theatre of Murviedro [nearly on the spot where *Saguntum* once stood] is in such good preservation that the gradations of the seats may yet be clearly distinguished. The lowest part, where we place the orchestra, was occupied by the magistrates; above them were the seats for the knights; higher up, those for the other citizens; and the uppermost were destined for the lictors and courtezans. All these places, except the last, had separate entrances; of which the *vomitoria*, or galleries, by which the mass of the people departed, are still to be seen. The circumference of the amphitheatre is stated at 425 feet; and the height, from the orchestra to the uppermost seats, at 100.—The Moorish ruins, though not numerous, are not less remarkable. High above the antient theatre rise the half-decayed walls and towers of an antient castle!". . . .

"If some speculating engraver were to take it into his head to publish a collection of the costumes of the different nations of the globe, the contrasts exhibited in it would certainly be highly interesting. Here a couple of Kamtschadales, and there another of Valencians, would present the best personification of Winter and Spring that can possibly be devised. Every body knows the Kamtschadale wrapped up in his furs; now look only at this Valencian. His thin, loose doublet, his short linen breeches, which scarcely cover his knees, his half-stockings, his hempen shoes—his whole light, spruce, airy figure, the very image of Spring. Place a female Valencian beside her Kamtschadale sister lost in a load of garments: who can behold without transport those light, lovely nymphs, with their charming corsets, their short petticoats, and small floating aprons, adorned with flowers of the orange and acacia! Both sexes here are principally distinguished by the cleanliness and neatness of their dress. Their favourite colour is white; and the stuffs in common use are cotton and linen. In full dress, however, the men wear a doublet of black or blue velvet, and the women a green or rose-coloured spencer. But what renders the costume of the females so attractive, so enchanting, so elegant, so unique, so inimitable, is that Southern grace, delicacy, and vivacity, which here seem to be conferred

* "It contains 150 volumes."

† "The country-people follow the bad practice of taking earth from the roads, and raising their fields with it."

ferred by Nature on them all, down to the very meanest country-girl."

A remedy, which is styled to be very excellent, is pointed out against the bite of a viper—composed of the sea-holly, viper's bugloss, and Cretan balm:

"The plants are taken when they are beginning to run to seed, and dried in the shade till all their humidity is evaporated. On this, each is separately pounded; the powder is passed through a hair-sieve, mixed in equal parts, and put away in well-corked bottles. It is to be observed, that none of the roots must be employed, except those of the sea-holly, which possess very great strength. With respect to the use of this remedy, it is indispensably necessary that it should be administered immediately after the infliction of the wound. The common dose for a man is one scruple; for a dog, a drachm; and the vehicle used for both is wine or water. No particular diet need be observed; only the powder must be taken morning and evening for nine days successively."

The Section on "Southern Love" is extremely entertaining; but our extracts are already sufficiently long to give a tolerable idea of the work; which, though in language too inflated, will well repay the trouble of perusal. The lovers of agricultural and botanical research, in particular, will find in it much useful information.

The *Picture* of Valencia, on the whole, gives a very pleasing idea of the charming Province which it describes. The principal drawbacks are occasional *earthquakes*, which, however, have never been severe; and an almost daily *thunder-storm*, which usually terminates in a beautifully serene evening—or, when they occur in the night (which is the case in Winter), they are the harbingers of a beauteous morning.—The country is fertile; but too much of it is occupied by the culture of Rice, which is believed to have been one principal cause of the decrease of population.

155. *A Statement of some Objections to the Bill, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, to prevent the Spreading of the Infection of the Small Pox. To which is subjoined, a Copy of the Bill. By* A. Highmore, *Gent.* [*The Profits of the Sale of this Pamphlet are given to the Small Pox Hospitals at* Pancras.] 32 *pp.* 1*s.* Johnson.

156. *An Answer to Mr.* Highmore's *Objections to the Bill before Parliament, to prevent the Spreading of the Infection of the Small Pox; with an Appendix, containing some interesting Communications from Foreign Medical Practitioners, on the Progress and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation. By* Charles Murray. [*The Profits of this Pamphlet are given to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.*] 71 *pp.* 2*s.* Longman and Co.

THESE two pamphlets are the productions of professional Gentlemen of great respectability; and, though diametrically opposite in their opinions in regard to the proposed Parliamentary regulation, they are both entitled to full credit for the liberality of their sentiments, for the sincerity of their intentions, and for the urbanity of their language. The destination of the *profit*, also, is so laudable, that we wish, on every consideration, that both should be extensively and attentively perused. To *inoculate* or *vaccinate*—that's the question;—or rather, perhaps, which is most seriously to be apprehended—*immediate danger* from the infection spreading in the one case—or apprehension of *future insecurity* in the other.—But this is a point which we leave to be REVIEWED by a Committee of the House of Commons; who, we are confident, will *candidly* and *impartially* perform *their duty*.

157. *A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of* London *on Vaccination. By* Benjamin Moseley, *M.D. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases; a Treatise on* Hydrophobia, *its Prevention and Cure;* &c. &c.; *Physician to the Royal Military College at* Chelsea, *Member of the College of Physicians of* London, &c. &c. *pp.* 86. Longman and Co.

THE preceding articles had scarcely passed from our pen to the press, when the sturdy Opponent of Vaccination again appears in battle-array before us; and, in despite of the formidable Phalanx against which his single but powerful arm is opposed, hurls defiance at the President and Fellows of the College, whose "Report" he strongly reprobates; and persists in adducing such numerous cases of failure, as require the serious attention and investigation of the very able REVIEWERS to whom we have referred the preceding pamphlets.

158. *Dr.*

158. *Dr.* Reece's *Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine. (Concluded from p.* 1012.*)*

ANIMAL FOOD Dr. Reece thinks of all other the most nourishing; and he argues that the general desire for it, evinced by the inhabitants of every part of the Globe, some of whom are known to eat even vermin, is an undoubted proof of the necessity for it towards the support of the human system. Persons who have treated on this subject recommend the residents in Northern latitudes to restrict themselves in the use of animal food; but our Author inclines to an opposite opinion. It has been considered, besides, in England, as the cause of many of the diseases which prevail, particularly in our climate, especially the scurvy and consumption. This, however, he denies; and adds, that recent experience demonstrates that such disorders are most prevalent amongst the poorest classes of people, who are in a great measure deprived of animal food; and that they exist to an equal degree in the country, where vegetable diet is more common than in towns. According to his account, they also occur at that period of life when food of the above description is not so much in use as in the earlier stages; then some medical men have prescribed animal food, as necessary to restore the system, which always appears impoverished under these afflictions.

Dr. Reece admits that salted meat produces scurvy; but observes, that the same kind of meat eaten fresh produces no similar effect; on the contrary, this horrid disease appears in those abodes of wretchedness where vegetable diet is almost exclusively used. Hence he infers that the affections peculiar to our climate are chiefly to be attributed to the violent changes it undergoes, and irregularities in the conduct of individuals who promote its influence. In another point of view, animal food may be made pernicious, and that is, by eating it too frequently and inordinately, when it is known to dispose the fluids to putrefaction. This effect is, however, counteracted by the manner the moderns prepare their food, and by the different substances united with it at meals. "Even the ferocity of mind displayed by the Tartars and other nations living entirely on this food, as well as the known fierceness of carnivorous animals in general, does not apply to the use of it in modern life. In certain circumstances, however, it will be proper to limit the quantity of this food. Hence the sedentary and nervous should by no means indulge in the same proportion of it as the active and laborious; and nurses and children should be restricted in a similar manner." To regulate the proportion, must be left to the discretion of individuals, who must be guided, in some measure, by their circumstances. One part of meat to three of vegetables is considered by our Author as too small an allowance to preserve the vigour necessary to meet the changes of our climate in safety. Having given his opinion on the use of animal food, the Doctor proceeds to an analysis of it, dividing the subject into the following different heads: "The degree of preparation it receives before going into the stomach." Under this he strongly recommends complete mastication, and the substitution of false teeth when the natural are decayed, in order to accomplish this indispensable operation.—"The age of the animal." Young and fat should be preferred, as the flesh of such is more readily soluble than that of old and lean animals.—"The time the meat is kept." Many reasons might be urged against the use of meat recently deprived of life. Nor should it be dressed for food for some days. On the other hand, wild animals are too often kept for the flavour, till it is totally unfit to support the organs of existence. The state of the weather, and the different temperatures of climates, should be the principal guide in this instance.—"On the manner in which it is dressed." The Doctor gives roasted meat, not very much done, the preference to boiled, as the former mode of preparing it renders the substance easily soluble, and preserves the fluids; while the latter renders it more dense and indigestible, though the liquid becomes highly though not permanently nutritious.—The subject is pursued still farther by Dr. Reece; but an attention to some other articles requires that we should refer the Reader for the remainder to the work itself.

Very considerable attention has been paid by the Author to the article "Infancy;"

fancy;" a period which requires the utmost precaution and the greatest judgment in the parents and the persons to whom they entrust their offspring; as, on the management they experience during the first seven years of life often depends the strength or debility of their constitutions. "On examining the General Bills of Mortality, the melancholy fact appears, that no less than one half of the children born in this country absolutely die before they become of the least use to the community or themselves." This fact, it might have been supposed, would have excited enquiry in past ages; but it was reserved for the moderns to attempt the ascertaining why the human species alone should be subject to the attack of fatal diseases; of whom, Drs. Cadogan, Hamilton, Clarke, and Keightley, have fully ascertained that this loss of life is to be attributed to the feeding and cloathing infants improperly. Nothing can more decidedly prove the errors of the present method of nursing than the constant occurrence of death, and ill-health to the unfortunate victims of it. Dr. Reece admits that this may in some degree be a natural evil; but, in the majority of cases, it is the result of officiousness or neglect; "for the brute creation, guided only by instinct, attend to the dictates of Nature, and therefore few perish until the natural limits of their existence be complete; while man, the child of Art and Refinement, proud of his boasted reason, is very liable to err."

According to Dr. Reece, the grand mistake of nurses is the loading and binding infants with flannels, &c. &c. almost equal to their own weight; by which means they are rendered so extremely tender, that sudden exposure to external air is productive of inflammation, either in the lungs or bowels. The next error is, the sending children thus absurdly mis-treated to country nurses, whose residences admit the keen winds and humidity of the atmosphere in every direction. It must be obvious to every person who will make use of the common sense they are endowed with, that the superabundance of heat of infants renders much less cloathing necessary for them than for adults. Nor can it be doubted for a moment that the constant growth of a child should never for a moment be impeded by the tightness of its cloathing. The Doctor therefore recommends the use of "a flannel waistcoat, without sleeves, made to fit the body, and tie loosely behind; to which a petticoat may be sewed, and over this a kind of gown, both of the same thin, light, and flimsy materials. The petticoat should not be quite so long as the child; the gown a few inches longer; with one cap only on the head; and the linen as usual, laying aside all swathes, bandages, stays, and those contrivances that are most ridiculously used to close and keep the bones of the head in their place; which, by confining and compressing the brain, have, no doubt, been productive of very serious mischief to that organ, and, not unfrequently, of the fatal disease commonly termed watery-head." Stockings and shoes are also thought injurious by him, for obvious reasons; and he adds, that the same cloathing should never be worn a second day; nor should the night-dress be any other than a loose flannel short shirt, and less in quantity than that for the day; otherwise, the child will be over-heated, and suffer from exposure to the morning air.

"The feeding of children is of greater importance than their cloathing. Great care should be taken that their food be wholesome and good, and in such quantity only as the body requires for its support and growth."

We lament that the nature of our Miscellany will not permit us to dilate to the full extent of our wishes on this part of the work, as it is impossible that a more important subject could be proposed for examination and improvement; and we think the rational part of the community will fully agree with us that the plain good sense, united with experience, visible in what we have already stated, and shall hereafter state, from the Practical Dictionary, is a strong recommendation of its contents. Amongst other excellent rules laid down by our Author for feeding of children, he wishes, immediately after their birth, that they should be suffered to rest, and sleep away the fatigues they encounter at this period; they will awake ready for food, and that they should instantly receive from the mother; the first milk, being of a purgative nature, will amply serve to cleanse

cleanse the bowels; and thus the mother and the infant will contribute to strengthen each other. Nor should any other aliment be administered for at least three months after the birth, when the calls of Nature may be observed for more substantial supplies. The practice of forcing oil, butter, and sugar, down the throat, to cleanse the intestines, he utterly condemns; and he ridicules, in severe terms, the absurd idea of offering food to an infant every time it cries; nay, he asserts, and with every appearance of reason, that many of the pains experienced by them, and the cries they utter in consequence, are caused, not for want of food, but by too great repletion, and the spasms of an overloaded stomach. It is strange that human beings should be so perverse and blind to the symptoms of hunger and a satisfied stomach, that actual vomiting is required to shew the errors they commit; and yet it is well known that this mode of relieving Nature occurs a dozen times a day before their eyes, and without producing the least effect in correcting them. The sensation of hunger is not attended by pain; consequently, the infant makes other signs of the want of food before disappointment will make it cry; indeed, if it is healthy, and quite easy in its dress, it will very rarely cry. Cheerfulness, activity, and health, attend those children who are fed but two or three times in twenty-four hours, and whose food is simple; most parents and nurses erring exceedingly in adding sugar, spices, and wine, to their pap. In place of this and a complete vegetable diet, Dr. R. recommends the mother's milk, which is a mixture of animal and vegetable properties; in the due proportion of which consists that salubrity of aliment our nature seems to require. "I would advise, therefore, that one half of infants' diet be thin and light broth, with a little arrow-root, bread, or rice-flour, in it." The mixture of animal jelly and arrow-root is excellent food for weakly children. Another kind of diet, equally proper for healthy infants, is toasted bread, or tops and bottoms, boiled nearly dry in water, and mixed with fresh, *unboiled* milk. A sucking child should be fed twice a day only at first; once with broth, and the second time with the bread and milk, and in the exact quantity to satisfy its hunger, always administering the diet in a sitting posture, that the operation of swallowing may be perfectly easy. Children should never be fed in the night; and at the close of twelve months they should be weaned by insensible degrees.

"Strong liquors of all kinds should be scrupulously avoided." The horrid and unnatural practice of giving infants spirituous liquors has been defended, by ignorant and perverse persons, by instances of infants who had taken them from their birth thriving uninterruptedly. "But," says the Doctor, "such arguments only tend to prove that the vigour of constitution in these children was so great as to resist the usual effects of strong liquors." He insists, at the same time, that "such liquors, although well diluted, applied to their tender digestive organs, must unavoidably impair their functions, and may lay the foundation for a train of the most dangerous complaints." He is farther confident, that, were this plan of nursing strictly pursued, with the addition of keeping the children perfectly clean, and giving them proper exercise and airings, that they would generally, at the end of nine months, sit erect without support, soon perceive the use of their legs, and shift for themselves, to the great relief of their nurses. Many other excellent rules are given for the farther governance of infants; but we must refer the Reader to the work for the remainder, concluding our extracts with the following indisputable truth: "It is a duty incumbent on every father, to have his child nursed under his own eye, and to make use of his own reason and senses in superintending and directing the management of it; and that of the mother, to suckle it herself. If she be healthy, it will confirm her health; if weakly, it will, in most cases, restore her. It need be no confinement to her, or abridgment of her time; three or four times in twenty-four hours will be often enough to give it suck. It may be fed and dressed by some reasonable servant, that will submit to be directed, with whom it might likewise sleep. No other woman's milk can be so good for her child; and dry-nursing is the most unnatural and dangerous method of all; and, according to some late

fate calculations by physicians who have been in the practice of midwifery and attending children upwards of forty years, not one in three does well."

The Reader who has accompanied us through this article with attention must by this time have perceived that no common or trite work is the subject of it; indeed, it seems almost superfluous to give our sentiments on it, as our opinion cannot but be anticipated. The importance of this description of publication is very obvious; it is matter of life and death, health and disease; consequently, the Authors of such undertake a task which is calculated to make them tremble for the result. If Dr. Reece felt these tremors (and what good man could do otherwise?), they must long before this moment have totally vanished; for, the sound sense, just reasoning, profound observation, and conclusive inferences, are so impressive and convincing throughout the Practical Dictionary, that none but the envious and ignorant can disapprove of it; and we appeal with confidence to our abstract and quotations for the truth of our remark. We therefore earnestly hope no man of fortune, who has poor tenants and dependents on his bounty, no beneficed clergyman, who has villagers and parishioners around him requiring bodily as well as spiritual aid, and no person who thinks he may benefit his neighbours by temporary advice from it, will hesitate to possess this Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, the general precepts and directions of which, if strictly followed, cannot fail to reward them in every point of view.—The printing of this work having been divided into different heads, a few articles, which had been by accident omitted, have since appeared in a Supplement of 8 pages.

159. Partenopex de Blois, *a Romance, in Four Cantos. Freely translated from the* French *of M.* Le Grand; *with Notes. By* William Stewart Rose. Longman and Co. 1807. *4to.*

BEFORE we enter into an examination of the literary merits of this work we must be permitted to give our unreserved praise to the liberality of the Publishers, which has led them to present the Publick with as perfect and beautiful a book as perhaps ever issued from the press in Great Britain. As it would be unjust to Ballantyne and Company, of Edinburgh, not to mention that Partenopex de Blois was not printed in England, it would be equally so not to add, that the elegance of the type and the excellence of the impression are not surpassed by any work which we have seen from the presses of the Continent. Indeed, we may now say, with conscious pride, that the art of Printing in the three United Kingdoms has been brought to its utmost perfection, and that we have nothing more to dread from comparison with that of any part of the world.

Mr. Rose informs us, in his Preface, that the Romance before us was first noticed by an extract from it in the *Bibliotheque des Romans*, which was translated from a tale in Spanish prose, under the title of *Partenuple de Blois*. M. Le Grand claims it in the name of his Country; and enters into a successful train of arguments to prove that it was written by a Frenchman in the thirteenth century. The English Translator thinks that those who are conversant with the literature of that period will have little doubt of the Gallic origin of Partenuple de Blois; and he adds, that it is useless to assert that antient Romances were invariably written in verse, after perusing the reasonings of Mr. Ellis and others on this subject. "Nor is this the only ground on which M. Le Grand might vindicate the title of his Country. The oldest verse which Spain can boast is that of the Troubadours, whose works consist exclusively of metaphysical disquisitions on love, and satires; and even this strain of poetry amongst the *Spaniards* dates long posterior to the period which, arguing from the manners it reflects, and the sentiments which it breathes, must have given birth to Partenopex de Blois."

Mr. Rose admits that the Author of this "History" has not produced quite so rich a tissue of adventures as some others who have indulged in the same description of writing; but he is of opinion, that the tale is less involved; "and perhaps what is wanting in imagination is more than compensated in the interest excited by the story, in the unity of action, and the simplicity of its design." The Translator

lator has retained a peculiarity in the French, which he supposes affords relief and animation to the narrative. The *Trouveur* is disappointed in love himself; consequently, when he touches a kindred cord, he indulges in an effusion founded upon his own sufferings. "As there is, however, a sameness in these," continues Mr. R. "I have sought to diversify them with some variety of sentiment, generally returning to the supposed case of the Poet, as a sort of key-note, which uniformly serves to close these rhapsodies in the original."

"I have been enabled to illustrate the following cantos by engravings from designs of Mr. Richard Smirke. Of the execution of these I shall say nothing; but I may be justified in claiming for them one merit, which the world at large is perhaps not so well qualified to appreciate as the skill or abilities of the artist. They exhibit a faithful picture of the scenery and habits of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the result of much industry and patient observation."

Having paid a merited compliment to the mechanical part of the execution of this work, it would be unjust in the extreme to neglect the opportunity offered in the above paragraph to perform the same pleasing task to the Artists employed for the embellishments. That on the first page is an antient bark under sail; the second represents Partenopex winding his horn, after being the foremost at the death of a wild boar. In this, Scott, who is unrivaled in engraving of animals, has given a beautiful richness and clearness to the conceptions of Smirke. The next affords a very perfect resemblance of the costume prevailing at the time the scene is laid; and the print annexed to Canto IV. deserves equal commendation for the accuracy with which the Knight is represented completely armed; but the following, a skirmish on a bridge, illustrates the military dress still farther.

The nature of the work under consideration precludes the necessity of giving a complete analysis of it. We shall therefore refer the Reader to it for the story, and give such extracts as we think seem to establish any claim to excellence.

Mr. Rose appears to have been very happy in the commencement of his labours:

"Now lusty May drops sweets in every shower, [flower;
And broiders o'er the fields with grass and
And woodlands wild with lark and throstle ring,
And ladies in their painted chambers sing:
Blest with a heart at ease, and tun'd to joy,
Shall I in listless sloth mine hours employ?
No; while all Nature wakes to sprightly mirth,
A story will I tell of mickle worth.
List, damsels bright in bower! list, lordlings gay!
For pleasant is my tale, and wond'rous sweet the lay."

The Author lays his scene in France, under the reign of Cleoner, and makes the hero of his tale the son of the Count of Blois and Anger, his age but fifteen;

"Nor fam'd alone for comeliness and grace,
But for a soul assorted with his face."

The King, attended by his Lords and nephew Partenopex, went to hunt in the forest of Ardennes, where the youth pierced a boar to the heart.

"Yet bay'd the dogs, and yet the bugle rung, [sprung.
When a fresh boar from forth the thicket
His speed what charm provok'd I know not well;
But, govern'd by the same resistless spell,
The child regain'd his horse, and, smiting sore [more."
Upon his bleeding flanks, was heard no

His horse, thus urged, fled with incredible speed, till at length he reached the sea-side; there, fatigued, and unable to regain his friends, the youthful hunter reposed beneath an oak, and, waking with the lark, would have endeavoured to trace back his steps,

"witless of the track;
Still by the same o'er-ruling spell misled,
Worse than afore the gentle varlet sped."

At this moment the dashing of the sea attracted his notice; on the shore of which he discovered a bark gaily decorated: the enterprising spirit of Partenopex induced him to ascend the deck; he found the vessel deserted; and, musing deeply on his situation, a gentle gale filled the sails, and he perceived the shore gradually receding from his view; under the influence of recent spells, he soon sunk into a deep sleep.

"Wak'd by the noon-tide sun, he views a port, [sort;
So large whole navies there might hold re-

Here

Here the trim bark her wond'rous voyage ends;
Stay'd by a silken rope, the child descends."

A splendid castle stood before him, surrounded by towers, walls, gardens, meadows, vales, villages, and a beautiful distant landscape; the porch was decorated with pictures in Mosaic, which are described with skill and elegance. Entering, and passing to a hall, he observed a table spread with every delicacy, but silence reigned in every direction; nor did he behold attendant to administer the viands, or priest to bless them. Alarmed at his situation, and at a loss how to escape the snares he suspected, a harp, touched by an invisible hand, and accompanied by a voice, the possessor of which he could not discover, sounded soft notes of invitation to partake of the entertainment before him. The Reader will perceive, from this sketch, that Partenopex had been spell-bound by the Fairy Melior, who at length made her appearance to the object of her secret affection. Anxious to see the Fairy, who did not visit him till night, he entreated that favour, which she denied, at the same time assuring him she would gratify every other wish of his heart.

"More than thou know'st, I may not, dare not tell, [spell.
Save this, that with our wedlock ends the
Ere that, alas! two years must pass away;
Save with a Knight, I may not plight my fay.
Ill would mine haughty feudatories bear
A beardless Squire should fill the regal chair."

That our Readers may not be disappointed of the pleasure attending the reading of a Romance entirely new to them, we shall say nothing more of the progress of the tale, but invite them to continue it in the original work, which certainly possesses sufficient attractions amply to reward their trouble. The first canto occupies twenty pages; to which are annexed forty-six of notes. Hence it will be perceived that the latter far exceed the Romance in length; but, as they contain much historical information, illustrative of the text, it is matter for satisfaction rather than disappointment that they are so diffuse. We shall now present our Readers with one or two passages, accompanied by notes, in order to shew their importance to the work.

"With stones of many-coloured hues inlaid." (p. 8.)

The description of this fairy building is said by Mr. Rose to "bear a great resemblance to the castle of Tintagel, the residence of King Mark of Cornwall. The original describes these walls of Chedoire as built *de marble rouge et blanc, arrangé par compartiment en echiquier.* Those of Tintagel were composed of bricks, alternately red and blue. In other points, such as in being built near a capacious port, and commanding rich meadows, and forests full of game, these two buildings almost exactly correspond. *Vide* in Scott's Sir Tristam, Ellis's *precis* of a French Romance on the same subject, p. 206. This edifice of Tintagel was supposed to have been built by Giants. So the giant Beliagog, vanquished by Sir Tristam, promises to build him a hall. The erection of wonderful castles and palaces is the constant work of Fairies and Giants in Romance. In addition to the castle of Chedoire, see the account of the fortresses raised by Melusine in France, and Morgue the Fairy in Britain. This is also common to the Orientals. The Genii, who were styled by the Persians Peries and Dives, were famous for their architectural skill. The Pyramids of Egypt have been ascribed to them; and we are told of a strange fortress which they constructed in the remote mountains of Spain." Mr. R. proceeds thus, illustrating the architectural skill of these imaginary beings in a very pleasing manner, collecting into one point of view every thing necessary to explain the subject. But the length of this note obliges us reluctantly to leave it, that we may do justice to some others.

The note on p. 14 is founded on

"a bed,
With milk-white furs of Alexandria spread."

Mr. Rose observes, that furs, carpets, and rich stuffs, formed the *stratum* of beds during the middle ages; which, with many other costly productions, the manufacture of the Eastern nations, were imported from Alexandria, then the intermediate port between Europe and Asia, and previous to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. Coverlets of fur were used so lately as the seventeenth century, at the Hotel Dieu of Paris, to

to adorn the beds on the feast of the Assumption; and long before that period it was the custom of women of rank "to leave their beds, with all their accompanying ornaments, as knights did their horses and arms, to the church in which they were buried. This usage was, like many other practices (so dangerous are precedents in piety), changed by the Clergy into obligation and law."

"The Red King" is accompanied by the following advertisement:

"The Romance of Partenopex de Blois was printed many months ago. A delay on the part of the Engravers has been the cause of its remaining thus long unpublished. I have yet to learn whether a part of the interval between its completion and appearance has been well employed in the composition of the following stanzas."

This spirited performance of fifteen pages is accompanied by a beautiful engraving of a complete suit of chain armour, with the sword and shield placed on and against a Gothic pedestal, watched by a greyhound. We think our Readers will agree with us in admiring the succeeding stanzas, which we extract as a specimen of the Red King, founded upon the fact of the death of William Rufus by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel.

"Red William's bow'r was closely barr'd,
His Knights without kept watch and ward,
All clad in hunters' green:
The horn about their necks was hung,
And at their sides the quiver swung,
With store of arrows keen.

"In bandricks of the grey wolf's hide
Their faulchions strait and short were tied,
And mantles gay they wore;
Sharp knives were in their girdles stuck,
Hafted with antler of the buck,
Or tusk of Denney boar."

However happy the above lines may appear, we think they are exceeded by those which give the Monk relating his dream to William, who repels his moral from it by exclaiming

"Monk like, he dreams for gain.
Give him an hundred pence—But mark,
Thou bode me better luck, Sir Clerk,
What time thou dream'st again."

Twenty-one pages of notes succeed the Red King, who is so termed by the different Chronicles, from the circumstances of his complexion and hair being of that tint. To shew how near Mr. R. has kept to the facts related by our Historians, we shall quote Holinshed's words: "He is a right monke," said the King; "and to have a peece of monie he dreameth such things. Give him, therefore, an hundred shillings, and bid him dream of better fortune to our person."

There are many pertinent and judicious observations on the history and manners of the time when the scene of the stanzas is laid; and Mr. Rose enters into a long examination, suggested by these lines of this poem:

"The ruthless Conqueror cast down
(Wo worth the deed) that little town,
To lengthen out his chace."

Upon which subject he observes, "M. Voltaire, the first, if I remember rightly, who professed disbelief of the early History of the New Forest, founded his opinions as well upon the apparent absurdity of the account, as the suspicious nature of the evidence on which it rests. He was certainly not aware that Domesday Book, the record of the Conqueror himself, establishes the fact." The fact seems to be, that William was passionately fond of the chace, and, possessing the country through the disaffection and culpable supineness of the then inhabitants in defence of their country and homes, he dreaded no resistance from a people who had suffered an invasion; and therefore indulged in the natural ferocious temperament derived by him from the soil which witnessed his birth, and has produced millions since that have respected neither age, sex, distress, or any other human consideration, when they interfered with the gratification of their rapacity and insolence of disposition. The very Voltaire, who would have defended his countrymen from this charge, called them a compound of the Monkey and the Tiger; and to the convincing arguments adduced by Mr. R. he might have added the shocking proofs now existing throughout Europe, in the conduct of the new Emperors, Princes, and Dukes, and Generals and Soldiers, in Prussia, Austria, Neutral States, and, above all, in Spain and Portugal; where, had the resistance been equally faint with that of England in the time of the pretended Conqueror, we should soon have heard of villages depopulated for luxurious purposes, without even the barbarous excuse of William.

We

We admire the general perseverance and accuracy of Mr. Rose, but particularly in the note now under consideration; who, in noticing the monstrous conduct of the Normans, in destroying villages, castles, and churches, was led to examine the assertion of Mr. Warner, that no ruins exist at present in the New Forest; a supposition that had great effect on Dr. Warton, in leading him to discredit the fact. Mr. R. adds, "The idea, that no vestiges of antient buildings yet exist in the New Forest, is utterly unfounded; though the fact is certainly little known, and almost confined to the small circle of keepers and antient inhabitants. In many spots, though no ruins are visible above ground, either the *enceinte* of erections is to be traced, by the elevation of the earth, or fragments of building materials have been discovered, on turning-up the surface." Besides this important circumstance, Mr. R. adduces the names of many parts of the Forest, which actually appear to designate the precise structures of which they are the sites; those are, Castle-Malwood; Castle-Hill, on the banks of the Avon; Lucas Castle, in Broomey-walk; Thomson's Castle; the castle in Burley, where the foundations of a building were once visible; a place in Ashurst-walk is called Church Place; and the ground yet lies in a ridge about forty feet square. He gives still farther evidence, by saying, "Digging in these spots, I found very minute fragments of brick and mortar. I discovered the same materials, in the same state of decay, in Denny Wait, and in Church Place. In the latter, also, were dug up fragments of a species of rock, of which there is a great quantity at Burley, situated at the other extremity of the Forest, and which was probably used for a foundation; chalk and slate, cut thin, and bored with holes, like that now used for the covering of buildings."

Pursuing his researches, he caused excavations to be made on Peel-hill, in Ashurst-walk, the name signifying a square tower; the appearance of the spot was flat at the top, whence it sloped regularly in planes on four sides; but nothing was discovered. That the apparent singularity of these real or supposed sites, affording so little remains of buildings, may be accounted for, Mr. Rose reminds his Readers of the very slight materials which composed the mansions and even the churches of the Anglo-Saxons; and the fact of the Forest belonging to the Crown affords strong reason to suppose that, as the officers of it are merely bound to preserve the "vert and venison," the neighbouring peasants were, from the first, permitted to make what dilapidations they pleased upon the materials left by the workmen, after the Royal command for demolition. Many other arguments and reasonings are brought in support of the charge against William; but we think we have given our Readers sufficient evidence of the probable truth of it.

In concluding this article, we must be permitted to thank Mr. Rose for much entertainment and information; at the same time it would be ungrateful not to add, that we think Partenopex de Blois, the Notes on it, the Red King, and the Notes, admirably calculated to please two classes of Readers, those fond of metrical Romances, and the Antiquary; while each are indebted to him for one of the most splendid books we recollect to have seen. A Glossary of five pages is annexed.

160. *The Fisher-Boy, a Poem; comprising his several Avocations during the Four Seasons of the Year. By* H. C. *Esq. Printed for* Vernor, Hood, *and* Sharpe.

SUCH a description of artless, unsophisticated Nature as we meet with in "The Fisher-Boy" must ever be perused with interest and satisfaction. The Author assures us that the story of honest Ned is founded upon fact; and we are made to sympathize in the filial tenderness of his glowing heart, when he returns with the scanty, well-earned produce of his daily labour, to support and solace his maniac mother. The account of the Seine Boat, and of the various toils and occupations of Fishermen, is very judiciously given, and in a pleasing style of poetry, well suited to the subject.

We subjoin one extract, as a specimen of the language:

"Thus died the object of the Maniac's joy,
Source of her anguish, parent of her boy,
Of honest Ned, who, with unceasing pain,
Strives to wash out his father's guilty stain,
And to her wounds the balm of comfort lend,
At once the child, the Christian, and the friend.

'Tis

'Tis his the task to labour out the day,
And trace at eve his mother's lonesome way;
With tender converse strive to lull her pain,
And safe conduct her to the cot again.
Then on the hearth the buckthorn NED will broil,
Their simple supper—produce of his toil.
And oft in tears will mark her tearless eye,
As when with stedfast gaze she heaves the sigh,
And vainly strives to vent the gushing grief,
For tears alone can yield her heart relief;
The cause is rooted, and no power can save,
Her only remedy—the peaceful grave."

161. *An Attempt to shew by what Means the United Kingdom and the World may be saved from Subjection to* France, *without the Abolition, in* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *of all Distinctions on Account of Religion.* 8vo. 1808.

WITH every respect for the loyalty and talents of the Author of this work, we may be permitted to wish that he had compressed it into a less form. The subject is of the highest importance, and calculated to excite curiosity; but, dilated as it is, throughout a large volume of three hundred and eighty-nine pages, without tables of contents, and without a single division, section, or chapter, we are afraid that the greater part of those who are principally interested will be discouraged from reading it; or, after having read it, will find it difficult to refer to any part of more than common interest. The title too seems to promise more than the bulk of the work will support. The salvation of the United Kingdom, and of "The World," from subjection to France, without the abolition of religious distinctions in Great Britain and Ireland, is undoubtedly an object of the first importance, as far as regards Great Britain; but what "The World," by which the rest of Europe, at least, must be meant, has to do with this, we cannot so easily comprehend. The plans proposed by the Author have a reference to Great Britain only; and all his reasoning is exclusively applicable to British objects and British interests. If, indeed, his hopes are, that by any means Great Britain may be able to save Europe, he is more sanguine than we can permit ourselves to be; and we shall, for the present at least, be very thankful if we can prove, by a successful defensive war, that the rapacious Napoleon will be prevented from adding Great Britain to the Nations which he has plundered.

The principal means by which our Author proposes to verify the promise in his title-page is, by a general training of the people, and the establishment of a local irregular militia in Great Britain, with the augmentation of the disposeable forces of the United Kingdom. Previously, however, to proposing his "well-combined and permanent military system for Great Britain and Ireland," he takes a general view of the state of the world as it is, and as we may apprehend it is likely to be to an indefinite period. This view, which is very prolix, informs us of a great deal already sufficiently known, and of a great deal which seems to be merely speculative. We have no such high opinion of the stability of the French Government as our Author seems to entertain, and for the very reason he assigns, that it is "an absolute despotism," which all History proves to be the most insecure of all governments; and is a despotism supported not only by the usual aid, a military support, but by a system of fraud, a crime which, both in individuals as well as Nations, has its limits. And, although we would not wish to undervalue the resources of the Tyrant, we think it evident that they are likewise limited, because they are the resources of a plunderer. Every additional country over-run by his troops is just so much territory rendered for a time unproductive, and so many inhabitants rendered incapable of providing for their rulers, whoever they may be. Let us take only one example, familiar because it is near us, that of Holland. Holland at first yielded plunder in the shape of plunder, and then in the shape of requisitions and sequestrations; but what does it yield now? The plan of Buonaparte is, to keep France in good humour as long as possible, by being free from war taxes; and that is to be done by impoverishing every other Nation. But how long can this last? Evidently, no longer than till such Nations are completely beggared; a period which, with respect to some of them, is already arrived.

From this view of the gigantic power of France, our Author passes on to the recruiting system lately introduced,

troduced, which, with some exceptions, he approves. He then examines the Training Act of 1806, and proposes some improvements, which may be judicious for aught we know of a subject perplexed by such a variety of opinions that neither Members of Parliament nor experienced Officers can agree upon one uniform and permanent system.

With respect to the addition to be made to the disposeable forces of the United Kingdoms, he proposes to convert the Militia into a disposeable force; and, aware of the danger and unpopularity of such a project, he explains at great length the manner in which it appears to him that it may be accomplished. This manner appears to us to be the best possible to procure the effect; or perhaps we should rather say, the best possible *experiment* that can be made; for, viewing it in every light, it is begirt with difficulties. The people of this country are accustomed to consider the Militia as a constitutional force, and will not readily enter into his views who should propose its abolition, or exchange it for a Standing Army. We allow, however, that the times imperiously require that old prejudices should give way to immediate urgencies; and in this view of the matter we would recommend every attention to the Author's reasoning, as he has deeply considered the subject, and has anticipated, though we do not pretend to say with what success, every objection that can be offered against it.

Having, in p. 112, concluded his subject as far as respects Great Britain, he proceeds to consider of measures for increasing the military strength of Ireland; but previously enters into "A full and detailed Discussion on the Subject of the unlimited Admission of Roman Catholicks to Political Power." On this measure, which has been so amply discussed in a variety of publications that have passed under our review, it will not be expected that we should follow our Author's protracted detail. But, as he professes to offer remedies for the complaints of the Catholicks, without granting emancipation, it may be necessary to state briefly what these remedies are; namely, I. A sum of money placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of administering relief to those priests who might be willing to accept of such assistance; II. A general system of education for Protestants and Catholicks indiscriminately; and, III. Provision for the residence of the Protestant Clergy.

"Such are the measures," says our Author, p. 168, "which may be adopted for the improvement of the state of Ireland, quite separately and distinctly from that of Catholic Emancipation. And should any ill-disposed persons maliciously endeavour to defeat our good intentions, ought we to give way to their obstinacy, and suffer ourselves to be overcome by their machinations? Ought we not rather to persevere in our designs, and trust to the effects of time for their ultimate success?

"It may be difficult to suggest any means of sufficiently attaching a number of Roman Catholic Clergy to existing Establishments. All we can do will be to treat them well, and take care that they shall have no just cause for complaint.

"With respect to the Protestant Clergy, it perhaps would be found *no less difficult* to prevail on many of them to perform their duties, and make themselves beloved by their parishioners, than to render some of the Catholic Priests content with their lot, and disinclined to faction. To enforce discipline with the inferior Clergy, must be the business of the Dignitaries of the Church. The reduction of livings to a moderate size would not be unlikely to produce some amendment in the behaviour of the Irish Clergy. For the enjoyment of a considerable income is apt to encourage a wish to be absent from home, and to promote a taste for the amusements and luxuries of life; and it is well known that the Clergy possessed of moderate incomes are by no means the least attentive to their duties, or the least zealous in the cause of their Religion.

"We must not flatter ourselves that it would be possible for the wisest Government to remove all the evils which exist in Ireland *without the aid of time.*"

Whatever hopes may be entertained from our Author's plans, it is manifest, from his last remarks, that they can be of no probable avail at present; and this it is which induced us to remark that the title and body of his work have not all the correspondence which the present emergency requires. We are yet more sorry to observe, that, according to his representation, in order to reform the Catholic Clergy, we must begin with the Protestant; and that he thinks

thinks the latter task as difficult as the former.—In the Author's subsequent remarks on the probability and consequences of invasion, the Reader will find some ingenious speculations, although they seem to be but speculations. The success of Buonaparte in Europe never appeared to us to facilitate the means of invasion while our Navy exists; and his reluctance to make the attempt, when he had apparently nothing to fear on the Continent, is no inconsiderable proof that he depends more on the threat than the execution of this measure.

162. *The Siller Gun. A Poem, in Four Cantos: with Notes, and a Glossary. By* John Mayne, *Author of the Poem of* "Glasgow," &c. *Printed at* Gloucester, *for* Richardsons, London. *sm.* 8*vo.*

"THE following Poem is founded on an antient custom in Dumfries, called *Shooting for the Siller Gun.* The Gun is a small silver tube, like the barrel of a pistol, but derives great importance from its being the gift of James VI. that Monarch having ordained it as a prize to the best marksman among the Corporations of Dumfries. The contest was, by Royal authority, licensed to take place every year; but, in consequence of the trouble and expence attending it, the custom has not been so frequently observed. Whenever the festival is appointed, the birth-day of the reigning Sovereign is invariably chosen for that purpose. The institution itself may be regarded as a memorial of the Waponshaw—the shooting at butts and bow-marks, and other military sports, introduced by our ancestors, to keep alive the martial ardour and heroic spirit of the people. It was on one of the contests for this Royal prize, namely, that of the 4th of June, 1777, that the first Verses, intituled "The Siller Gun," were composed. They were afterwards published by Mr. Ruddiman, in "The Edinburgh Weekly Magazine," and thence copied and printed, in various forms, by different persons. These Verses, in some respect, constitute the ground-work of the present Poem; but the additions and alterations are so numerous that scarcely an original stanza now remains. The *Dramatis Personæ* here exhibited were characters at that time well known in Dumfries, and made a prominent figure in that festival of which this little Poem attempts a description. Some of them are still alive; but much the greater part have now paid the debt of Nature. Though the festival of 1777 forms strictly the subject of the Poem, the Author has ventured to introduce a circumstance which occurred at a festival posterior to that period. He trusts, however, that the illustrious names which irresistibly dictated this little anachronism* will, with every candid and patriotic Reader, plead its excuse."

The introductory stanzas, with a topographical note, will give some idea of this performance; which is very properly accompanied by a glossarial Index.

"For loyal feats, and trophies won,
DUMFRIES shall live till Time be done!
Ae Simmer's morning, wi' the sun,
The SEV'N TRADES there,
Forgather'd, for their SILLER GUN
To shoot ance mair.

"To shoot ance mair, in grand array,
And celebrate the KING's birth-day,
Crowds, happy in the gentle sway
Of ane sae dear,
Were proud their fealty to display,
And marshal here.

"O GEORGE! the best o' kings and men!
For thee our daily pray'rs ascend!
Of ilka blessing HEAV'N can send
May'st thou ha'e store!
And may thy Royal Race extend
Till Time be o'er!"

"Dumfries, the scene of this Poem, and the birth-place of its Author, is a handsome county-town, situated, on a gentle declivity, along the North-east bank of the river Nith, about nine miles above the confluence of that river with the Solway Frith. Of the precise period at which Dumfries was founded, no record has been preserved. Antiquaries, without recurring to the Celtic, have bewildered themselves in endeavouring to settle the etymology of its name—which, in fact, has undergone hardly any change from what it was originally; *viz. Druim-a-Phrish*, afterwards altered to *Drumfries*, and, within these 50 or 60 years, changed to *Dumfries*, for the sake of euphony. *Druim-a-Phrish*, in the Celtic, signifies the back or ridge of a woody eminence, which is very descriptive of the situation of Dumfries, rising gradually from the river side, and embosomed in one of the finest and best sheets of dale-country in Scotland. The prospect, terminated at the distance of a few miles by a continued chain of hills, covered with wood, or cultivated to the summit, forms altogether one of the grandest amphitheatres in Britain. Serving as a kind of capital, not only to its own

* "DUNCAN'S, a never-dying name!
And ABERCROMBIE'S, dear to Fame!
WALLACE, and BRUCE, Sir JOHN THE GRÆME,
And names like theirs,
Heroes and Patriots shall proclaim
To SCOTLAND'S heirs!"

own shire, but to that of Galloway, and possessing an easy and frequent intercourse both with London and Edinburgh, Dumfries is a place of great resort for the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbouring counties. Independently of those who have amusement only in view, many families are attracted thither by the cheapness of living, the salubrity of the air, and, above all, by its excellent seminaries of education. The society of Dumfries possesses, therefore, a greater share of elegance and gaiety than will probably be found in any other town of its size in Scotland. By the Municipal Constitution of Dumfries, the Craftsmen, who are here, as in the other Scotch boroughs, called Trades, are divided into seven Corporations; namely,

The Hammermen, or Blacksmiths;
The Squaremen, or Carpenters;
The Taylors;
The Weavers;
The Shoemakers;
The Skinners;
The Fleshers, or Butchers.

A Deacon (or President), together with a Box-master (or Treasurer), and six Masters from each of these Corporations, are annually chosen into their respective offices at Michaelmas; the Deacons electing, at the same time, one of their own number to be a Convener, and another, general Box-master: all of whom, fifty-six in number, form what is called a grand Committee of the Seven Trades. The elections for these offices are often contested with wonderful keenness; and, in the course of the year, give occasion to some days and nights of boisterous festivity. Besides their influence over their respective Corporations, the Convener and Deacons are members of the Town Council, which likewise consists of a Provost, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and twelve Merchant Counsellors; in all, twenty-five members; to whom the whole jurisdiction of the borough is confided. The Town's Charter, granted by Robert III. is dated at Glasgow, April, 1396. The Corporations have separate Charters. They are all written in Latin, and now scarcely legible. That of the Shoemakers is dated in 1599."

163. *A Statement of the Duties of Customs, and those of the Excise, payable upon all Foreign Articles imported into, or exported from,* Great Britain. *Also, the Duties Outwards; the Bounties and Allowances on* British *Goods, and those on the Fisheries; the Duties Coastwise; the Quarantine and Tonnage Duties; together with Tables of Scavage, Baillage,* Levant, *and* Russia *Dues. The Whole brought up to the 5th* September, 1808. *Published by, and to be had of,* Edward-James Mascall, *Long Room, Custom House.* Tipper. *Large* 8*vo.*

FROM the proud eminence which the Commerce of the British Empire has attained; from the extent of its ramifications, and the immense resources it furnishes towards the exigencies of the State; this accurate and comprehensive manual cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the Merchant, the Broker, and every description of persons in any way connected with the Custom-house. And its authenticity is unquestionable.

164. *The New Whole Duty of Prayer.* 12*mo.* Seatcherd and Letterman. 4*s.* 6*d.*

A well-meaning publication.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Haerlem prize medal, value 42 guineas, awarded by Teyler's Theological Society to the Rev. Cæsar Morgan, M. A. (now D. D.) for his dissertation intituled "A Demonstration that true Philosophy has no Tendency to undermine Divine Revelation, and that a well-grounded Philosopher may be a true Christian," was presented by him to the University of Cambridge, Nov. 16, and is deposited in the Public Library.

The subject of the Norrisian prize for next year is *The Christian Sabbath.*

Dr. E. D. Clarke was appointed, by the Senate of Cambridge, in full congregation assembled, Dec. 16, Professor of the science of Mineralogy; the first instance of that professorship.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor of Oxford's prizes for the year ensuing; *viz.* for Latin Verses, *Corinthus*; for an English Essay, *The Love of our Country.*—The Vice-Chancellor has received a donation of 20*l.* which will be given to the author of the best composition, in English Verse, on the following subject, *John the Baptist.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Biographical Correspondent would be much obliged by any particulars relative to the life or the family of the Rev. Abraham Markland, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, 1679; rector of Meanstoke, Hants; and master of St. Cross, 1694; who died in 1728, at the age of 90. A copy of his epitaph would be a favour.—Or any particulars of Ralph Markland, rector of Childwall, Lancashire; or his eldest son, Ralph, a Clergyman also, who in 1749 resided near Wakefield.

WOOD-

ANNIVERSARY ODE

On the Birth of CHRIST, *for the Year* 1808.

By JOHN STOYLE, *Lieut. Royal Navy.*

WHILE yon celestial Orb of Light,
As regent of the pathless void,
Still ceaseless cheers the admiring sight,
Through rolling ages undestroy'd:
So cheer my soul, O Spirit Uncreate;
O'er all her powers diffuse one quickening ray;
While I obsequious at thine altar wait,
To celebrate my Saviour's natal day:
And, while in yonder vast expanse
Of Heaven's æthereal blue,
Thy wonders all my powers entrance,
While Nature's charms I view,
Lead me, O Light Supreme, to Zion's God;
His infinite perfections let me scan;
Reveal the path departed Saints have trod,
And shew at large Salvation's wond'rous plan:
Each soul-exalting mystery unfold,
And let my mental powers its excellence behold.

Contemplative, I fain would rove
Where spirits blest beneath thy throne
Inspire conceiveless depths of love,
And wear th' immortal starry crown;
Fond thought would urge me also to inspire
Those heavenly joys that feast th' extatic view,
While strains replete with pure seraphic fire
Proclaim the Saviour holy, just, and true.
Foil'd in the flight, the mind returns
To stormy scenes below;
Yet Hope still emulates and burns,
Where joys immortal grow,
(Nor earthly fame before or since the flood,
Tho' cloath'd in glory, aught with her avails;
The man who swims to rule through seas of blood
Is lost when Justice lifts her heavenly scales.)
To things unseen beyond the skies she soars,
While eagle-sighted Faith the promis'd land explores.

Th' Eternal Son's descent to earth,
Angelic choirs sublimely sang;
Enraptur'd at his wondrous birth,
The starry Heavens in concord rang.
Tho' still pre-eminent th' exalted theme
Abounds with endless raptures ever new,
And flies the reach of highest Seraphim,
T' extol its glories with devotion due;
Yet human incense fraught with zeal
On Love's triumphant wing,
In blest acceptance ne'er shall fail,
With Heaven's eternal King.
With glory inconceivable inshrin'd,
Indulgent still he views a sinful race;
Still his paternal arms for lost mankind
Complacent wait to give the blest embrace.
His glory still th' angelic hosts proclaim,
And all created space reverberates his name.

While thus the climes of bliss resound
Of man's Redeemer's high descent,
Ungrateful still shall man be found?
Still cold to all that 's excellent?
Shall man possess a spark divine from Heaven,
And in JEHOVAH'S praise presume to cease?
Ah, rather may the mandate now be given,
To seal the eye in everlasting peace!
Yea, rather may the vital source
Of primogenial heat
Be now arrested in its course—
The heart refuse to beat!
For, lo! with him are honours unimpair'd,
Unfathomable depths of love divine:
Of all his attributes he has declar'd
That "Mercy first and last shall brightest shine."
Its lustre shone through countless ages past,
And with exhaustless power eternally shall last.

WOODSTOCK'S GHOST,

A NEW SONG.

TUNE—*All at Portobello lying.*

CARTER*, while with Capon† strolling
Through St. Peter's midnight gloom,
Saw amidst the spectres prowling,
Woodstock‡ issue from his tomb.
Loud he scream'd, "O save me, Carter,
Throw your shield around my head;
You, by privilege of charter,
Hate the living, love the dead.

"Thou too, valiant champion, save me,
Capon, Johnny Carter's puffer;
See, they threaten to un-grave me,
Vindicate the wrongs I suffer.

"Prince of Painters, gild my trophies,
Varnish o'er my tale of woe;
Though your pencil coarse and rough is,
Let the colours glare and glow.

"Come, ye pair of Antiquarians,
Hasten to reform St. Peter's;
Ghosts with living souls at variance,
Seek revenge like living creatures.

"Curious wights, where I was sleeping,
Came my relicks to survey;
Just to satisfy their peeping,
How I slept, and where I lay.

"Dean and Chapter, Priests and Singers,
Rout 'em, drive 'em all before ye,

---

* John Carter, A.A.A. an excellent Artist, an able but caustic Antiquarian, an Architect, as he himself complains, without employment.

† Capon, an eminent scene-painter.

‡ Thomas of Woodstock, 6th Son of Edward the Third, buried in the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Baste the Vergers, make the Ringers
Raise a peal to Woodstock's glory."

Woodstock ceas'd—and all was quiet,
When these doughty Champions vow'd
They would organise a riot,
Far and wide, as fierce as loud.

Then their tongues began to clapper
Fib and calumny and slander;
Capon play'd the understrapper,
Carter captain and commander.

Carter seiz'd his whip to slash 'em,
Dealt the Dean a deadly blow,—
Curse the Chapter, he 'd abash 'em.
Capon cluck'd, but could not crow.

Then they told, how varlets vilely
Burst the mansions of the dead;
Then they swore, the mason slily
Stript the corpse, and stole the lead.

Then the tale they told with rapture,
Which they twenty times have told;
How the Dean, and how the Chapter,
Tombs of Kings to Artists sold.

What 's your meaning, Johnny Carter?
"Save the Church" you cry—what then?
Do n't you, Antiquarian Tartar,
Mean Church-walls and not Churchmen?

Capon too, whose talent slender
Scarce suffices for his scenery,
Swears, in spite of its defender,
Monday next he 'll storm the Deanery.

Mr. URBAN, *Studley, Dec.* 16.

I SEND you the inclosed lines as well deserving a place in your valuable Repository. They were composed by the late Rev. Thomas Allen, Rector of Spernall, Warwickshire, on the Singers of a neighbouring Parish that came to his Church to sing Anthems.

Yours, &c. J. C.

IN pious times men to the Temple went
To join in prayer to God, and to repent,
To give for bounteous blessings had in store
Their grateful thanks, and humbly ask for more,
With awful reverence and attention hear
God's holy word, and hearing learn to fear;
Then old Amen, with cheerful heart and voice,
Rear'd up a well-known Psalm of proper choice;
Line after line, full loudly did rehearse,
That all might hear and understand the verse;
In solemn wise the congregation follow,
Not with a whoop begin, nor end with hollow;
No *Anthemites* their voices wildly raise,
Like Christmas carols in alternate lays.
God's service should be decent, grave, devout,
Unmix'd with pomp, and undefil'd with rout;
No noisy riot should disturb the mind,
But all our thoughts be calm and unconfin'd;
The learned wise should teach the growing youth
To worship God in spirit and in truth;
Parents to children should example give,
Not teach them how to sing, but how to live:
To learn new tunes, is not the Christian life.
But who shall learn a new and virtuous strife,
Now singing tribes to distant Churches roam,
Not satisfied to roar aloud at home;
Such strolling devotees should be suppress'd,
Jehovah's Sabbath is a day of rest.
Consider this, ye vain conceited elves,
Sing to praise God, more than to please yourselves.

EPITAPH

On Miss MARY STEVENSON, *of* Castle Hedingham, Essex, *who died Sept.* 6, 1808.

AS a fair flower, the pride of Nature's reign,
When bursts the storm that deluges the plain,
Bends down its lovely head, then fades away
Untimely, and no more adorns the day.
Not all our tears—nor yet the bloom of youth
Avail'd—nor Virtue ever lov'd, and Truth,
Nor Piety that plac'd her hopes on high,
And taught her how to live, and how to die—
Nor Charity—nor Goodness rarely found,
That gave instruction to the poor around,
Goodness, which train'd their tender minds to know,
That Virtue proves the height of bliss below—
Nor those benign affections of the heart,
That Joy, Content, and Happiness impart—
But these defy the grave, and these alone
Shall bloom for ever, and be still her own.
Here peaceful slumber with congenial dust,
Till call'd to join the triumph of the just,
Where friends shall meet again, embrace, and soar
To life immortal, and their God adore.

ED. HARWOOD.

LINES

Suggested by a recent Religious Controversy.

O COWPER! might that spirit but descend,
Which guided thee to Olney for a friend;
And both with such a love for all possess'd,
The rare, alas! but genuine Christian test;
O might that meek and fervent spirit come
Again to bless thy dearest earthly home!
To Olney then the praise might still belong,
Erst won by Newton's zeal, and Cowper's song.
"All flesh is grass:" and radiant crowns of light

The

The faith, which shone in all ye *did*,
requite.
By the rude winds the seed is scatter'd
wide,
When Winter robs the forest of its pride;
From the cold soil below borne far around,
That tenfold increase may enrich the
ground.
Imperishable too the holy flame,
As the pure source of Mercy whence it
came,
That saintly friendship kindled far and
near, [fear:
Light to the blind, and hope to them that
Imperishable—tho' it glow no more
In regions where it burn'd so bright before;
Tho' "Peace on earth, Good-will unto
mankind,"
A Christian brotherhood no longer find.
Silent his voice, so well who copied Paul;
That harp too silent—might have solac'd
Saul:
But the deep waters were not struck in
vain, [again;
Tho' small the circlet, and soon clos'd
Wider and wider each successive wave,
The noiseless impulse spreads that cir-
clet gave,
No bounds obeying but of time and space,
For, like your Lord, ye lov'd—the human
race. MŒRENS.

ALCÆUS. *By Mr.* WESTALL.

ALL hail the Bard, whose noble lyre
With horror fill'd th' Oppressor's
soul;
Whose song confess'd diviner fire
Than that of old Prometheus stole.

Danger and Death were in the sound,
And Courage stern with dauntless eye,
Bearing, with wreaths of myrtle bound,
The sacred sword of Liberty.

Vengeance was there with lifted spear,
To prompt and lead the hallow'd war;
And guilty Power, resigned to Fear,
Fell headlong from his iron car.

Hark! I hear the altered measure,
Venus and her daughter Pleasure,
Guide his happy strains along;
And Bacchus, Bacchus laughing wild,
And bright-hair'd Beauty's favourite child,
Revel in his jolly song.

THE NITH.

HAIL, gentle stream! for ever dear
Thy rudest murmurs to mine ear!
Torn from thy banks, tho' far I rove,
The slave of poverty and love,
Ne'er shall thy Bard, where'er he be,
Without a sigh remember thee!
For there my infant years began,
And there my happiest minutes ran;
And there, to love and friendship true,
The blossoms of affection grew!
Blithe on thy banks, thou sweetest stream
That ever nurs'd a Poet's dream!
Oft have I, in forbidden time,
(If youth could sanctify a crime,)
With hazel rod, and fraudful fly,
Ensnar'd thy unsuspecting fry;
In pairs oft dragg'd them from their den,
'Till, chas'd by lurking fishermen,
Away I 've flown, as fleet as wind,
My lagging followers far behind!
And, when the vain pursuit was o'er,
Return'd successful as before!

PETRARCH, ODE X.

YES, Love, at that propitious time,
When Hope was in its bloomy prime,
And when I vainly fancied nigh
The meed of all my constancy,
Then sudden she, of whom I sought
Compassion, from my sight was caught.

O ruthless death! O life severe!
The one has sunk me deep in care,
And darken'd cruelly my day
That shone with Hope's enlivening ray:
The other, adverse to my will,
Doth here on earth detain me still;
And interdicts me to pursue
Her, who from all its scenes withdrew.
Yet in my heart resides the fair,
For ever, ever present there;
Who well perceives the ills that wait
Upon my wretched mortal state.

PETRARCH, SONNET LX.

YON nightingale that pours forth tune-
ful wail
For its dear mate, or haply for its young,
Fills all the vaulted heaven, and echoing
dale, [song;
With such sweet-modulated plainted
Methinks it joins my melancholy tale,
Reminding me of woe the whole night
long. [prevail
That Death o'er charms divine could ne'er
I ween'd, but now lament a thought so
wrong.
Who seeks security doth vainly stray:
Ah me, that unto murky earth should
turn [day!
Those eyes which far outshone the radiant
The precept my hard fortune would con-
vey [learn
I now perceive; to live, to weep, and
Of every bliss below how transient is the
stay!

IMPROMPTU

To a Lady enquiring why Beards were not worn as in former Times.

TO brush the cheeks of Ladies fair,
With genuine charms o'erspread;
Their sapient beards with mickle care,
Our wise Forefathers fed.

But since our modern Ladies take
Such pains to paint their faces;
What havock would such brushes make
Among the Loves and Graces.

LINES

LINES

Lately written and intended to be placed on the Base of a Sun-dial, in the Garden of a Clergyman near B——N.

WHOE'ER thou art that turn'st thine eyes on me,
However high or low thy lot may be;
Though Wealth around thee spread a thousand charms,
And Beauty revel in thy happy arms;
Or Poverty, with cold and formal state,
Stand daily watchful at thy cottage gate;
Remember, Man, remember what I say,
Life's but the sunshine of a Summer's day;
The shades of Night full soon around it rise, [dies.
And the gay phantom disappears, and
Such is thy life, O Man! Learn then to know
That from Religion purest comforts flow.
Learn to be wise in time. The night of Death [breath;
Ere long shall close thy life, and stop thy
Till the bright beams of everlasting day
Chase the dark clouds and chilling mists away,
Till God appear to conquer and to save,
And Man arise triumphant o'er the grave.

A. H.

TO MRS. M—N—S,
on her Birth-day.

ON matchless Mary's natal day,
Let youthful Bards their homage pay,
And paint in many a glowing line,
Her faultless form, her face divine;
The liquid lustre of her eye,
Her skin of Nature's purest dye,
The roses mantling on her cheek,
Which more than eloquently speak,
And all is so distinctly wrought,
We almost say her body thought,
Her lips so red, her teeth so white,
Her bosom swelling to the sight,
The seat of rapturous delight;
Her tapering ancle, polish'd arms,
A perfect magazine of charms:
All, all to happy M—n—s given,
Make him on earth the bliss of Heaven.
To me, an humble Bard, and old,
For love unfit, to beauty cold,
Be mine the pleasing task assign'd,
To sing the beauties of her mind.
An ardent elevated soul,
That will not stoop to man's controul;
A tongue that speaks without disguise
The thoughts that in her bosom rise;
A judgment sound without pretence,
Keen observation, sterling sense;
With cheerful humour, ready wit,
That gives and takes the lucky hit;
Accomplish'd *Manners*, natural ease,
And all the power and wish to please;
A proud perhaps, but feeling heart,
Without the poor *finesse* of art;
Above all private selfish ends,
And warmly zealous for her friends.
Of these and more than these possess'd,
Long may you live supremely blest;
Oft see your natal day again
Return with pleasure in its train;
And when the time of youth is past,
Happy and handsome to the last,
Ere yet you soar to joys above,
Be your last sigh the sigh of love!

S.

QUATORZAIN.

On the Death of Henry Kirke White.
To Horatius.

DIDST thou not hear that melancholy toll, [bient sky?
Which shook but now the circumam-
Alas! it call'd him to the appointed goal,
Where he must shroud and with oblivion lie!
Thrice happy Youth! and art thou ever fled, [below?
From worldly scenes to realms unknown
The pure expansive paths of Heaven to tread, [every woe?
Where Pleasure reigns remote from
Yes! thou art gone to those celestial plains— [tue dwell;
Those argent fields, where Truth and Vir-
Where thy rapt hand, purg'd of its mortal stains,
Shall sweep sublimely an etherial shell!
O! that like thine my lorn dejected sprite,
Could hail the source of everlasting light.

Grafton-street. J. G.

LINES

Said to be written by the Rev. Robert Douglass, *Nephew to the late Earl of* Selkirk, *addressed to a Lady of* Green-Park-place, Bath, *at* Brighton *in* 1807.

To Anna Teresa.

LIKE some good Angel sent from Heaven to sooth
The aching heart, and shed a blessing round;
Such seems thy part on earth; and long as bright, [course!
And blest as long, still be thy blameless
'Tis thine to cheer the hopeless Captive's cell,
To bid the Widow and the Orphan live;
Unseen, unknown, to all but Misery
And to thy God! to sooth the dying bed
Of lonesome Poverty; in accents sweet,
Pour wine and oil into the Stranger's wounds.
Thine is that part which Heaven delights to scan,
Angel Beneficence that sweetens life,
That cheers, that gladdens; woman's brightest praise. [a voice
The world's applause thou seekest not;
There is, that sweetly speaks, "a still small voice,"
Unheeded by the world, but listen'd to
By thee; it speaks applause that animates
Thy smile, and glistens in those eyes; it mounts [word;
To Heaven; list'ning Angels record each
Rejoicing in the book of Life to trace
A heart so guileless, deeds so bright, as thine.

INTER-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 29. Letter from Capt. Mends, of the Arethusa, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Sea, Nov. 26.

Sir, This morning, to the N. E. of Alderney, about 8 or 9 leagues, I gave chace to a lugger, which we saw steering for the coast of France, and, after a run of four hours, had the good fortune of bringing her to. She proved to be the General Ernouf French privateer, belonging to Calais, but had sailed from Cherbourg eight days before without having made any capture; mounts 16 guns, and had 58 men on board, commanded by Jacques Antoine de Boulogne, a man who has cruised for 15 years successfully against our trade, without having been taken before. R. MENDS.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 10. This Gazette contains a Letter from Sir A. Cochrane, dated on board the Belleisle, at sea, 9th October, mentioning the capture of three row-boat privateers, by the Julia, Capt. Watt, Attentive gun-brig, Lieut. Carr, and the Express, Lieut. Dowers—one of them carried a long gun and 35 men, the other only 22 men each, with small arms.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 13. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Stuart, at Messina, containing an inclosure from Lieut. Bryce, which details the particulars of a successful attack made on Diamante Harbour, by a small Expedition supported by the Halcyon and Weazel sloops, &c.

Of Diamante, Sept. 8.

Sir, I do myself the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment you were pleased to put under my orders, has successfully executed the service in view, by capturing, in conjunction with Capt. Pearce, of the Royal Navy, a flotilla of 38 sail of the Enemy's vessels; of which four are large gun-boats, under the town of Diamante, where they had been blockaded with much perseverance by Capt. Prescott, of the Weazel. On our arrival, I found the position of the Enemy very respectable, as the town of Diamante, which covered the vessels, ranged on the right and left of it, stands on a peninsula nearly inaccessible on three sides; the fourth is protected by different inclosures; and there is, besides, a building of considerable strength commanding the whole. After the building had been cannonaded for some time by Captains Pearce and Rescold, of the Royal Navy, and the Chevalier de Baisamo, Commander of a Sicilian galliot, who were indefatigable in their exertions, 250 men of the Regiment of Malta, under Major Hammill, and 100 of the 58th Regiment under Capt. O'Brien, were landed at day-break this morning, about half a mile to the Northward of the town, accompanied by a howitzer and two 3-pounders, commanded by Capt. Campbell of the Royal Artillery. The Enemy, who consisted of about 400 men of the Civic Guard, with a proportion of French troops, were gradually forced back through the underwood upon the town; which, however, they did not attempt to defend, but took to the mountains; and we were enabled to turn their batteries, of four heavy guns, on the beach to the Southward of the town, without sustaining any loss, when the whole of their vessels fell into our hands. I beg leave to express great satisfaction with the judicious conduct of Major Hammill; and thanks are due to Capt. Campbell, commanding the Artillery, Capt. O'Brien, commanding the 58th, and Lieut. Lawson of the Engineers, who did me the favour to attend me on shore. ALEX. BRYCE, Lieut.-col. R. E.

Return of Ordnance taken and destroyed at Diamante Bay: Two 6-inch brass howitzers, ten 24-pounder carronades, two heavy 20-pounders, destroyed; one long 12-pounder, destroyed; three short 4-pounders, destroyed; two swivels. Total, 20 taken and destroyed.—Total of shot, 170; ten cwt. of gunpowder; one French flag. DUGALD CAMPBELL.

A howitzer and four brass field-pieces, dismounted, are stated to have been found after the above return.

[This Gazette also states the capture of the French privateer Dorade, on Oct. 2, off Nevis, by the Dispatch sloop, Captain Lillicrap. The prize was from Guadaloupe, and mounted one brass gun, &c. with 20 men.]

Foreign-office, December 15.

DECLARATION.

The overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and of France have not led to negotiation; and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination. The continued appearance of a negotiation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the Enemy. It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppression: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated, the

the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity, or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone. That such was, in fact, the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion. But, at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the King felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies. It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the Power with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations. When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his Majesty's Allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation with fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part real and sincere. The King professed his readiness to enter into such negotiation, in concurrence with his Allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the Proposals which his Majesty had received. But, as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn Treaties; and to express his Majesty's just confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, was understood to be a party to the negotiation. The reply returned by France to this proposition of his Majesty, casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose, and displays with less than ordinary reserve the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish Insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the Government of Spain as a party to any negotiation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting. With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatises as "Insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world. The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negotiation which might have afforded any hopes or prospect of a Peace compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But, neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence a negotiation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions, in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

[This Gazette also contains an Order in Council for proroguing Parliament from the 16th to the 19th of January; and another for allowing British vessels to trade to certain parts of St. Domingo.—This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Sir E. Pellew, dated Culloden, off Point de Galle, June 10, mentioning, that on his passage from Bombay to Madras, he captured L'Union, French privateer, of 8 guns and 80 men.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 17. Copy of a Letter from Sir E. Pellew, Bart. to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Culloden, Bombay Harbour, April 7.

Sir, I request you will submit to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letter from Lieut. Dawson, acting in the command of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, stating the particulars of the capture of La Piedmontaise French frigate, mounting 50 guns, on the 8th ult. in the Gulph of Manaar.—In making this communication, I am desirous of expressing those mingled sentiments of admiration and concern which I experienced in the loss of Capt. Hardinge, who fell in the moment of victory, after having exerted, during three successive days, the most remarkable zeal, gallantry, and judgment in the conduct of this very brilliant action. His Majesty's service has been thus deprived of a most excellent and distinguished Officer, of whom the highest expectations have been justly formed, from a knowledge

knowledge of his many great and excellent qualities.—The merit of Lieut. Dawson, upon whom the command devolved after the death of Capt. Hardinge, is already well known to the Board by his gallant behaviour on a former occasion, when he was severely wounded at the capture of the Psyche frigate by the St. Fiorenzo, in which nearly the whole of her present Officers and crew had the honour to share.—The manner in which he continued the action, which had been so nearly concluded by his lamented Captain, and finally conducted it to a successful issue, will doubtless secure to him the high approbation and recompence of their Lordships.—The undaunted bravery, the animated and persevering exertions of every Officer, Seaman, and Marine on board the St. Fiorenzo, have been truly worthy of the beloved country in whose cause they have been so nobly engaged; the public gratitude will be commensurate with their eminent services.—I learn that the St. Fiorenzo had arrived with her prize in safety at Columbo, from whence she may shortly be expected at this port. EDWARD PELLEW.

St. Fiorenzo, at Sea, March 9.

Sir, It is with great regret I have to inform you of the death of Capt. Hardinge, late of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, who fell gloriously in the early part of an action on the 8th inst. between this ship and the French national frigate La Piedmontaise.—The St. Fiorenzo sailed from Point de Galle on Friday the 4th inst. at half past 11 A. M. On the 6th, at 7 A. M. passed three Indiamen, and shortly after saw a frigate bearing N. E. We immediately hauled our wind in chace, and made all sail, being at that time in lat. 7 deg. 32 min. long. 77 deg. 58 min. We made the private signal, which was not answered; and at five shewed our colours, which the enemy took no notice of. At 40 minutes past eleven P. M. we ranged alongside of him on the larboard tack, and received his broadside. After engaging till 50 minutes past eleven P. M. within a cable's length, the Enemy made still a-head, out of the range of our shot. We ceased firing, and made all sail after him, continuing to come up with him till day-light; when, finding he could not avoid an action, he wore, as did we also. At 25 minutes past six recommenced the action at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well-directed on both sides; though that of the Enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight P. M. the Enemy made all sail away; our main topsail-yard being shot through, the main royal mast, and both main-topmast-stays, the mainspring-stay, and most of the standing and running rigging, and all our sails, shot to pieces, and most of our cartridges fired away (as our guns were directed at his hull, he was not much disabled about his rigging), we ceased firing, and employed all hands in repairing the damages sustained, and fitting the ship again for action. From the great injury our masts, yards, and sails had received, I am sorry to observe that it was not in our power to chase to renew the action immediately. We, however, succeeded in keeping sight of him during the night; and at nine A. M. on the 8th, the ship being perfectly prepared for action, we bore down upon the Enemy under all sail. He did not endeavour to avoid us till we hauled athwart his stern, for the purpose of gaining the weather-guage, and bringing him to close fight, when he hauled up also, and made all sail; but, perceiving that we came fast up with him, and that an action was inevitable, he tacked; and at three we passed each other on opposite tacks, and recommenced action within a quarter of a cable's length. With grief I have to observe, that our brave Captain was killed by a grape-shot the second broadside. When the Enemy was abaft our beam he wore; and, after an hour and 20 minutes close action, struck their colours, and waved their hats for a boat to be sent them. She proved to be La Piedmontaise, commanded by Monsieur Epron, Capitaine de Vaisseaux; she mounts 50 guns, long 18-pounders on her main-deck, and 36-pounder carronades on her quarter-deck. She had 366 Frenchmen on-board, and nearly 200 Lascars, who worked their sails. She sailed from the isle of France on the 30th December. In the action she had 48 killed, and 112 wounded. The St. Fiorenzo has 13 killed, and 25 wounded; most of the latter are in a promising way. A list of them I have the honour to inclose for your information. The Enemy was cut to pieces in his masts, bowsprit, and rigging; and they all went by the board during the night. It is now a pleasing part of my duty to recommend to your particular notice the cool, steady, and gallant conduct of Lieuts. Edward Davies and Henry-George Moysey: the latter, I am sorry to add, was severely wounded about ten minutes before the Enemy struck. I also experienced very great assistance from Mr. Donovan, the Master, by the judicious and seaman-like manner in which he laid us close alongside the Enemy. To Lieut. Samuel Ashmore, of the Royal Marines, I am much indebted, for the cool and determined courage evinced by him through the whole action. Indeed, every officer, petty officer, seaman, and marine in the ship, behaved in the most brave and gallant manner, and nobly maintained the pre-eminence of the British flag. In the first boat from the prize came Mr. W. F. Black, Assistant-surgeon of his Majesty's

8Gth

86th regiment, captured by the Piedmontaise on his passage to Madras, who rendered the surgeon great assistance. I am also much indebted to the officers of the army, and the captains and officers of the country ships, who were prisoners on-board the enemy, for the great assistance they afforded us with their Lascars in erecting jury masts, and working the ship into port, as, from our weak state, and the great number of prisoners on-board us, we could spare but few hands from our own ship to send on-board the prize.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

Killed. G. N. Hardinge, esq. captain; T. Martin, C. Smallwood, R. Currell, J. Middleton, W. Mead, J. Beer, J. Burn, J. Meadows, and W. Baldwin, seamen; W. Martin, J. Luff, and Jos. Litchfield, marines.—Among the wounded are, Lieut. H. G. Moysey, and Quartermaster W. J. Brown.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPAIN.

These Bulletins are composed in the same style as those in which the events of the last disastrous campaigns in Germany were reported. They are written with a considerable portion of that address, which has for its object to give a strong colouring of plausibility to the proceedings of the French; while the cause for which Spain has justly risen in arms, is exposed to ridicule and contempt *.

The FIRST BULLETIN is dated from Vittoria, on the 9th ult. It gives the particulars of an action at Lerin, which is magnified into an important victory: it concludes with an account of the various engagements with Blake's army, up to the 7th, and estimates the loss of the latter at 3500 killed and wounded.

The SECOND, dated Burgos, the 12th, contains an account of an attack on that part of the army of Estremadura which occupied Burgos. In this affair, which took place on the 10th, the enemy boast of having defeated the Spaniards with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded, and as many prisoners.—This number, stated to have been killed and taken prisoners, actually exceeds the force which was engaged.

The THIRD and FOURTH contain no statement of any military operations whatever, except the detaching of some Generals to Reynosa and the contiguous passes, with a view to intercept the Gallician army in its retreat from Bilboa.

The FIFTH, dated Burgos, the 16th, states, that the fate of the army of Estremadura has been decided in the plains of Burgos. "The Gallician army beaten in the battles of Durango, Guenes, and Valmaseda, has been dispersed in the battle of Espinosa.—This army was composed of the antient Spanish troops which were in Portugal and Gallicia, and which quitted Porto towards the end of June; of the militia of Gallicia, Asturias, and Old Castile; of 5000 Spanish prisoners, which the English had clothed and armed at their expence, and disembarked at St. Andero; of the Volunteers of Gallicia, and of Regiments of Artillery; and of the troops which the *traitor* Romana had carried away from the North. This army had the presumption to attempt cutting off our communication with Biscay. For ten days it was driven from post to post; at last, on the 10th November, it arrived at Espinosa, where, in order to save its artillery, magazines, &c. it formed in order of battle, as it believed, in a situation not to be forced. At three o'clock in the afternoon Marshal Belluno arrived in front of the enemy, General Pacthod was ordered to carry a battery occupied by the troops of the traitor Romana. This position was excellent, and defended by their best troops; but General Pacthod with his corps fell upon these troops, who had abused our confidence and broken their oaths. In an instant they were broken and driven down the precipices.—The Prince's regiment was destroyed. The enemy made several attacks, in all of which they were defeated. During the night both armies remained in their positions. Whilst this was taking place, the Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Reynosa, the only retreat of the enemy. At break of day, the enemy were attacked both on the right and left, by the Dukes of Dantzic and Belluno, while General Marcou advanced against the centre. The enemy fled, throwing away his arms and colours, and abandoning his artillery. The Duke

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* The Students of Salamanca are stigmatised for their folly in presuming to become warriors; and the brave peasantry are termed fanatics. The Clergy who receive the French troops with kindness are extolled for their piety; while the Monks imprisoned at Burgos, for stimulating the peasantry to arms, are represented as having been stoned. Such are the artifices to which the French are obliged to have recourse!—10,000 men are stated in the last Bulletin, to have advanced beyond Valladolid, in search of the English Army; and they promise themselves *a day of festivity* whenever these hostile forces shall meet.—Are then the French forces fond of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, or those of Maida, or even those of Rolcia and Vimeira?

Duke of Dantzie took, at Reynosa, their artillery, magazines, and baggage, and made some prisoners. Thus the enemy have been turned, not only at Reynosa, but at Palencia. Sixty pieces of cannon have been taken, 20,000 men killed or prisoners; two Spanish Generals killed; and all the succours in arms, &c. sent by the English, have fallen into our hands. Blake saved himself by taking to the Asturian mountains. Romana, with a few thousand men, is marching towards St. Andero. Our loss is trifling in these combats, not exceeding 80 killed and 300 wounded! We have not lost one Officer of distinction.

The Sixth is dated from Burgos, on the 18th. It states, that the Army of Gallicia, which consisted of 40,000, has either been killed, taken, or dispersed. The Duke of Istria entered Aranda with his cavalry on the 16th.

The Seventh is dated from Burgos, on the 20th. It announces the entrance of the Duke of Dalmatia's van into St. Andero. The Spanish Regiments of Zamora and Princessa are almost wholly annihilated.

The Eighth is dated from Burgos, on the 22d. It announces, that the Duke of Dalmatia is pursuing his successes with activity. A convoy of artillery, ammunition, and English muskets, is said to have been taken in the port of Cuellar. In Santellana, an English convoy of sugar, coffee, and cotton, was taken, and 25 ships on the coast. The Bulletin then states, that on the 6th Rosa was invested, and the heights of St. Pedro carried. Silva was attacked, and the Miquelets and English dashed into the sea.

The Ninth is dated Aranda, the 25th of November; in which it is stated, that the Duke of Elenengen marched on the 22d to Soria, and disarmed the town. His light troops scour the road from Saragossa to Madrid. On the same day, the Dukes of Montebello and Cornegliano joined near Lodosa. On the 24th, the Duke of Belluno removed his head-quarters to Venta Gomez. The utmost confusion seems to prevail at Madrid.

The Tenth is dated Aranda, the 26th, and states the Spanish effective force at 180,000 men—80,000 effective men, 60,000 of which are armed, and who composed the armies of Gallicia and Estremadura, commanded by Blake, Romana, and Galuzzo, have been dispersed, or put *hors de combat*. The army of Andalusia, of Valencia, of Nouvell Castile, and Arragon, commanded by Castanos, Pinas, and Palafox, and which likewise consisted of 80,000 men, viz. 60,000 armed, will soon meet with its fate; as the Duke of Montebello has received orders to attack it in front with 30,000 men, whilst the Dukes Elchingen and Belluno are placed behind it. There are, besides, 60,000 effective men (40,000 of whom are armed), 30,000 of which are in Catalonia, and 10,000 at Madrid, Valencia, and other *dépôts*. Prior to marching beyond the Duero, the *Emperor* has come to the resolution to annihilate the armies of the centre and left, and to serve in the same manner that of the right, under General Castanos. When this plan shall have been executed, the march upon Madrid will be only a walk *(promenade)*. This great design ought now to have been accomplished.

The Eleventh, dated Aranda del Duero, 27th ult. and which contains the particulars of the defeats of the Central Spanish Army under Gen. Castanos, is not without interest; it is also consolatory, as it proves that the disaster sustained by the Patriotic Army was not of the magnitude which the late accounts from Corunna had represented. The movements of the left of the French Army, it appears, commenced on the 19th; and on the 21st, a division of cavalry set out for Logrono, by the right of the Ebro; while four divisions passed the River at Lodon, abandoning the country between the Ebro and Pampeluna. On the 23d, Lefebvre's division of cavalry fell in with the Patriots, who were formed in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, with their right before Tudela, and their left occupying a line of a league and a half—a disposition said to have been bad—49 pieces of cannon covered their line. The columns of the Enemy began to expand themselves at nine o'clock, and soon after the action commenced. The centre of the Spaniards, consisting of the troops of Valentia and New Castile, was penetrated, and the right wing turned by the French cavalry, which rushed through the opening. Almost at the same time, the left of the Spanish Army which leaned upon Cascantes, was attacked and defeated. The corps, thus divided, were unable to assist each other, and a retreat became unavoidable. They fell back towards Saragossa, the right wing by Matten, and the left by Tanacone; to both of which places they were pursued by the French cavalry. It then says, "Seven standards, 30 pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 Colonels, 300 Officers, and 2000 men, have been taken—4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or have been driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling: we have had 60 men killed and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.—Our troops found

found at Tudela a number of magazines.

"The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano has begun his march upon Saragossa. While a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarracona and Agreda. —The Duke of Eichingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at Algreda, and not a man would have escaped. But this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines.

"One Palafox, formerly a *garde-du-corps*, a man without talents and without courage, a kind of insignificant monk, the true head of a party which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight. This is not the first time he has acted in that manner; he has done the same on all occasions.

"This army of 40,000 men has been thus beaten and defeated without our having had more than 6000 men engaged. —The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa the right. The battle of Tudela had struck the left. Victory has thus struck as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy *."

This Bulletin concludes with the journal of the operations of the siege of Roses, which is long and uninteresting.

The TWELFTH, dated Aranda, the 28th of November, states, "that General Maurice Matthew arrived on the 25th at Boya, pursuing the enemy, and taking every moment fresh prisoners, the number of which is already 5000. They all belong to the troops of the line. The soldiers gave no quarter to the armed peasants. The number of pieces of cannon taken is 37.

The *Moniteur* of the 13th inst. announces, in the following Bulletins, the painful intelligence of the SURRENDER OF MADRID TO THE FRENCH ARMS:

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

"*Saint Martin, near Madrid, Dec. 2.*

"On the 29th ult. the head-quarters of the Emperor was removed to the village of Bonquillas. On the 30th [illegible] of day, the duke of Bellune presented himself at the foot of the Somo Sierra. A division of 13,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched in the narrow passage called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon.— The 9th light infantry marched upon the right, the 96th upon the causeway, and the 24th followed by the side of the heights on the left. General Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway; the action commenced by the firing of musquetry and cannon. A charge made by General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair; it was a most brilliant one, and this regiment has covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guard. Cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon this causeway, and 16 have been wounded; among the latter is Captain Dzievanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's Household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe. Sixteen pieces of cannon, ten flags, thirty covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kinds of baggage, and the military chests of the regiments, are fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the Colonels or Lieutenant-colonels of the corps of the Spanish Division. All the soldiers would have been taken if they had not thrown away their arms and dispersed in the mountains. On the 1st of December the head-quarters of the Emperor were at

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* On this subject our Government issued the following Bulletin:

"Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 24th, stating, that General Castanos, on hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot, and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line, from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavourable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of Valencians and Murcians, who retreated, with considerable loss, towards Saragossa.

"Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state, that the Arragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order; which is confirmed by the French accounts.

"The precise route taken by General Castanos' army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

"General Hope's Division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Arevola the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighbourhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore."

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St. Augustin, and on the 2d the Duke of Istria with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid. The infantry would not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto received led us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded. The weather is very fine." *Moniteur, Dec.* 13.

"PARIS, DEC. 13.

Camp at Madrid, Dec. 4, 1808.

"The town of Madrid has capitulated*, —our troops entered it to-day at noon."

Moniteur, Dec. 14.

PORTUGAL.

We understand, that commotions of a very serious character have prevailed at Oporto—the populace, it appears, have been by some circumstance excited to hostility against the English; and several lives were lost before tranquillity was restored.—The particulars of this affair have not reached us; but a Letter from Oporto, dated the 29th November, communicates the following Proclamation, issued on the occasion.

"A PROCLAMATION

"BY THE INTENDANT-GENERAL OF POLICE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICES DISTRICT.

"PORTUGUESE! Where does your fury transport you? Do you suppose that the English are become French? No, my dear countrymen. The English are not come here in the character of conquerors as the Frenchmen did; they came to free us from the slavery that oppressed us. If we deny this truth, we must be reproached as an ungrateful people. The English did not enter Portugal from any motives of ambition; their motives are more generous, wise, and politic; they know very well that views of aggrandizement always tend to destroy the equilibrium that forms the fundamental Law of Nations. What Great Britain aims at, is only the restitution of all countries to their lawful Sovereigns. Ah, incomparable GEORGE! How great will be thy glory in future times! Where is the Sovereign in Europe that does not, at present, owe his crown to thee? Thy name shall for ever shine in the Portuguese annals. Excuse then, O mighty King! the indiscreet zeal of a people, who love their Sovereign, and whose feelings are partly analogous to thy views. Remain quiet, then, O ye inhabitants of the most faithful and loyal City in Portugal; it is to you, ye inhabitants of Porto, that I speak, for those honourable epithets are indisputably your right. Consider that the glorious cause which you have undertaken can only be obstructed and retarded

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* Of the conditions granted to the inhabitants of Madrid, or whether they attempted any resistance to the progress of the Enemy, after the affair of Somosierra on the 29th, we are without the least information:—from the observation in the Bulletin, of part of the Spanish forces having escaped by throwing away their arms, we are authorised to hope that the Patriots, although unable to sustain the pressure of superior numbers, have been able to retreat. Had Buonaparte taken all the officers of the army, as is stated, he would not have lost so fair an occasion, as the enumeration of them would have furnished, to swell the importance of his victory. The number of prisoners at Madrid is likewise omitted—it is barely stated, that the city had capitulated. The silence of the Official Paper on the subject of prisoners, while it dwells on the capture of the tumbrils and baggage-waggons, warrants a hope that Don Morla, the Governor, has been able to fall back to a position more defensible than the capital.

Buonaparte's success has arisen from being able to fall with his whole force upon the detached and unsupported divisions of the Patriots. Four corps of his army, under four Field-Marshals, were employed against General Blake, who had not more than a third part of their numbers; and on his defeat, two of these corps were recalled to reinforce the columns destined against Castanos.—The victory of Tudela was owing to this facility of concentration; but Buonaparte, by extending his line to Madrid, has abandoned this advantage, and so far weakened his armies in Arragon and Leon, as to be unable to prosecute the victories they had obtained. Since the battle of Espenosa, the French have been unable to make any movement against the remnant of the Gallician Army; and the silence of the Official Paper, as to the progress of the war on the Ebro, is at least presumptive evidence of the continued force of Castanos. The time which has been thus afforded to the Patriots for refreshment and reinforcements, by the advance of the Enemy to the Capital, will, probably, more than compensate them for that loss.

Every friend to the cause of the Spanish Patriots will rejoice to learn, that neither the accounts in the French Bulletins, nor the intelligence from the Commanders of the British Army in Spain, have as yet induced Ministers to abandon the plan of military co-operation which they had formed for that country. On the contrary, we understand, it is to be extended. No less than 30,000 troops of every description, it is said, have within these few days received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation. A large number of transports have also been contracted for; indeed the demand for them is so great, that during the last four weeks, the rate has risen from 17s. to 25s. per ton.

by

by vain and tumultuous mobs. This is what the common Enemy wishes for; and a civil war would only retard their total destruction. Let us then unite ourselves to our faithful Allies, the English and the Spaniards, in order to overthrow that hellish monster. The union of these three Nations will scorn all Frenchmen's threats, their intrigues and perfidy. We shall then have the glory of being instrumental in the speedy overthrow of the Tyrant, in bringing about a general Peace, and in restoring our August Prince to his lawful Throne. This is the just cause that calls aloud for your vengeance, and in which you ought to display all your courage, your love, and your fidelity. Long live Portugal: Long live Great Britain! Long live Spain.

J. F. R. G."

FRANCE.

A statement of the Finances of France was lately presented to the Legislative Body, by which it appears that the expenditure for the year 1809 is estimated at 730,000,000 francs.

The Conscription for the kingdom of Italy, for the year 1809, is fixed at 12,000 men, and will be immediately carried into execution.

The *Emperor* has presented to the French Legislative Body 12 standards, taken in the battle of Burgos, from the Walloon and Spanish Guards, which formed a part of the Army of Estramadura.

Bartolozzi, the Engraver, when the French entered Portugal, had the pension allowed him by the Prince Regent continued by Junot, who subsequently conveyed him to France. Buonaparte has since increased his allowance.

HOLLAND.

The Sittings of the Legislative Body were opened on the 25th ult. by *King* Louis, who, after being formally addressed by the President, made a long speech; in which he regretted that the events of last year, and the necessity of performing his engagements to France, had rendered a military establishment of 50,000 men requisite; which of course occasioned a considerable addition to the public expenditure beyond the estimate of July 1806. This proceeding, however, he vindicates, by stating that it was indispensable to the restoration of the peace of the Continent; and that under the existing circumstances, "the choice was not difficult, or rather that there was no choice." He descants on the advantage which, in the event of a maritime peace, Holland must derive from the new department which she has acquired. He admits that there is a deficiency of 70 millions in the produce of the taxes of the two last years, compared with the expenditure. To reduce this deficit, he looks to the operation of a sinking fund; the adoption of a definitive budget on the 1st of January, 1810, on an economical system, whether peace be then concluded or not; and a small loan, to be the last until the sinking fund begins to operate.—Upon this topic, he further says—"We have a year before us to prepare this permanent budget for the year 1810; and we rely on the friendship of France, and of our brother the *Emperor*, to enable us to persist in the plan of order and economy, which, under the blessing of God, shall, on the return of peace and the restoration of our commerce, completely re-establish our prosperity."

King Louis has not only restored Blais Treslong to his former rank in the Navy, but conferred on him the order of the Union.

GERMANY.

On the 1st of November, which is considered the commencement of the military year in Austria, the salaries of all the Officers of State, and most descriptions of pensions, were raised, in proportion to the increased dearness of the necessaries of life.—All salaries under 400 florins per ann. have been raised 50 per cent.

A watchman at Vienna, named Degen, has constructed wings, by means of which he can raise and suspend himself in the air. He can move forward, but not with celerity; he is, however, of opinion, that he can so far improve his mechanism, as to be able to fly at the rate of eight miles an hour.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has been obliged to deliver to the French his famous service of gold:—It was conveyed to Berlin under an escort of Gen. Blucher's Hussars, called the "Death's Heads."—A serious affray took place between these Hussars and some French troopers who had insulted them; and several lives were lost before order was restored.

On the 7th of November at Berlin, the Marshal Duke of Auerstadt gave a grand dinner to Count Gulz and other Prussian Ministers, at the end of which he gave the following toast:—"The peace of the world; may the first idea which the two greatest Sovereigns communicated to each other at their meeting in Erfurth, be understood in London, and our wish will be fulfilled."

RUSSIA.

The Russian Minister, Count Romanzow, who attended the Emperor Alexander at Erfurth, is said to have accepted from Buonaparte, with the permission of his Master, presents to the value of 25,000*l.* sterling.

The influence of the French Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, was lately strongly manifested in the case of an English Gentleman of the name of Elphinstone, a Captain in the Russian Navy. Mr. Elphinstone, who is related to several persons of consideration in this country, commanded the Russian frigate Venus; and

and on the breaking out of the war with England, returned with Admiral Greig, Capt. Bailey, and others, who relinquished their commands in the Tagus, to St. Petersburg. It was some time since reported to the French Minister (Caulincourt), that Capt. Elphinstone had spoken in terms of reproof of Buonaparte's conduct and politicks: some fictitious charges were immediately preferred against him, and he was sentenced by a Court Martial, composed of Caulincourt's creatures, to be shot. The Emperor Alexander, however, alarmed at so gross a violation of justice, yet at the same time dreading to offend the Imperial Representative, commuted the punishment to banishment into Siberja.

DENMARK.

So great is the scarcity of butcher's-meat at Copenhagen, that we find, by the Danish Papers, the Government has authorised a butcher in that city to slaughter *horses* for the purpose of food, and to sell the flesh at the rate of three pence *per pound*. By a subsequent Decree of the King, a committee has been appointed to examine the horse while alive; and it cannot be slaughtered without their certificate of its being wholesome.

Owing to the want of train-oil in Copenhagen, the King has ordered that only one half of the lamps in the streets are in future to be lighted.

A Report made by the Governor of Bornholm gives the following account of a recent bombardment of the fortress of Christiansoe, in that Island, by the English.

"On the 24th ult. two British ships of the line (one of them a three-decker), a frigate, a brig, and three bombs (each carrying two mortars), were descried from the heights. The wind South-west. About seven o'clock the bombs took a station about 4000 yards from the East side of the fortress, and by half past eleven had thrown 300 shells. At nine o'clock the large ships advanced in a line, and after repeated discharges on the fortress, passed out of reach of our fire to the Eastward, the wind continuing from the South. When the vessels had ceased firing, they moved to the North-east of the fortress, and departed. None of the garrison were killed; but six Swedes and a woman were killed by a shell which fell in the prison. The Commandant Kold was wounded in the leg; six soldiers and three strangers were likewise wounded. It is admitted, that the fortress was much damaged, as were several ships in the harbour.

SWEDEN.

A late Gottenburgh Mail has brought intelligence which confirms the apprehensions long entertained of the result of the war in Finland. The Swedish General, after retreating before the Enemy, whose forces trebled his own, finding it impossible to act with success, was under the necessity of proposing a Convention. The two first articles are tantamount to an abandonment of Finland by the Swedes, and the line of demarcation throws their army upon the confines of Lapland. We subjoin the two material articles:—"I. The Royal Swedish army is, immediately after the notification of this Convention, to take up a position along the frontiers of the district of Uleaborn, from Kerni to Porkawara. Kerni, in consequence, remains in the hands of the Russians.—II. The Swedish army is to evacuate the town of Uleaborg within ten days next ensuing the date of this Convention, and the Russian troops are to take possession of the said town on the 30th of November. The other parts of the country which are to be given up to the Russians, shall be evacuated according to the agreement yet to be concluded between the Contracting Parties." The Swedish Commander, sensible of his weakness, proposed at the same time an Armistice for one month; but this was declined by Count Buxhoevden; who observed, that though he could not consent to any formal armistice, yet he would engage his word of honour that hostile operations should not commence against the Swedish army before the expiration of 14 days, after it shall have taken up the position stipulated as above. The Convention was signed on the 20th ult. The Russian army exceeded 20,000 men, and was supplied with 60 pieces of cannon: the Swedes barely amounted to 7000, and were indifferently supplied with artillery.

TURKEY.

Mustapha Baraictar, the new Vizier of Turkey, is proceeding with extraordinary activity and success in the formation and reformation of the Turkish armies, the re-establishment of the finances, the removal of abuses, and the extinction of religious prejudices. He has now upwards of 500,000 men under arms; and so severe is the discipline which he has introduced, that, notwithstanding there are two large encampments within a league of the city, besides the great depôt in the Ciftlik below Pera, the troops of which have liberty to visit the capital, the most perfect order and security prevails throughout. There are in Turkey upwards of 100,000 landholders, called Zaimes and Timariots, who hold their property as a fief from the Porte, subject to military duty: Mustapha has called upon all these to join the army, or to send substitutes and money in proportion to their incomes. Mustapha enforces the most immediate execution of his orders; he has strangled upwards of a hundred officers of rank for neglect or disobedience; and has established a system of

of terror, united with conciliation and rewards, which promises to regenerate the Mussulman Empire. He is very popular; having, amongst other acts, lowered the price of corn from 57 to 17 paras.

ASIA.

We learn, by late letters from India, that the Rohillas who had joined Holkar's army, finding no longer opportunity for plunder, had deserted his service in quest of more active and profitable employment. His cavalry, though better than Scindia's, is greatly deficient in horses; and his infantry are represented as being without pay, officers, discipline, subordination, or necessaries.

Letters from Columbo state, that our commerce in the Indian Seas had suffered severely by the Piedmontaise frigate previously to her capture by the St. Fiorenzo (see p. 1111). She had taken upwards of 14 sail, many of which were very valuably laden: numerous other vessels have been taken by the enemy, and carried into the Isle of France. These losses have fallen so severely upon the only two insuring offices in India, that they have broken up their concerns.—Thirty of the Warren Hastings' people are serving on-board La Revenant French sloop. The poor fellows, it is said, were flogged and starved until they were compelled to enter.—Sir E. Pellew, who commands on the India station, has been recalled.

We learn from Bombay, that Lieut. Panton, of the Marines, and a boat's crew of the Fox frigate, having been sent on some service on the coast of Manilla, were, from the explosion of the boat's magazine, unfortunately blown up, and the whole party perished. Also, that the Aboukir, Capt. Learmouth, with a very valuable cargo, had been taken by the Nancy French privateer, which had subsequently captured the Nymph, belonging to Penang. Lieut. P. was heir to an estate of 6000*l. per annum*.

Letters, brought from India by the Sarah Christiana, state, that the British have been admitted to a free communication with Pekin, through the influence of Hoppo, the Viceroy and Prime Minister.

AFRICA.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 23d ult. mention, that another Revolution has taken place in the Government at Algiers. The particulars are not stated, farther than that it was effected by some of the soldiers of the Dey's army who had returned from Tunis; when they forced their way into the Palace, and assassinated the Dey in his own apartment, together with several of his Ministers.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Congress met on the 8th ult.; and its proceedings promise to be of much importance. In the House of Representatives on the 9th, it was resolved by a great majority, that the propriety of an immediate repeal of the Embargo Act should be discussed; and the resolution to this effect was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 15th. The newspapers down to the 17th do not, however, give any account of the proceedings upon this question.

The customary Message of the President was delivered to Congress on the 8th. From this document, we perceive that our relations with the United States stand pretty much in the same situation that they did six months ago. According to Mr. Jefferson's Message, it has been proposed to England, "That, on her rescinding her *Orders* in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy in case of his failure to rescind his *Decrees* also." The same proposition, under a modified form, was submitted to France. This proposal, by which the American Government expected to escape from the acknowledged inconvenience of the Embargo, and assert its national dignity at the same time, has received no answer from the French Government, and been rejected by that of the British. Under a continuance of these measures, Mr. Jefferson states, that he cannot see either safety or honour for the United States, but in a rigid adherence to the principles that induced them to have recourse to the Embargo.

The Correspondence which has passed between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney, the American Resident, is very voluminous; but the most important State Paper is Mr. Canning's Letter of Sept. 23, in which that Gentleman insists upon the right of the British Government to retort upon the Enemy the evils he had attempted to inflict; and that, if a third Power suffers by such measures, it ought to look for redress to that Government which had originally given birth to them.—We regret our limits do not permit us to insert this excellent Paper; but we must regard its reasoning as conclusive upon the question at issue between the two Governments, and as eminently calculated to uphold the national dignity and character.

An expedition was fitting out at Jamaica, the end of September, against that part of St. Domingo which is in the possession of France.

A melancholy accident occurred off Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, previously to the sailing of the last homeward-bound fleet from thence: A poor sailor, having while ashore made a little too free in one of the grog-shops, took into his head that he would swim to the ship to which he belonged, though a boat was just at the time going off to it. His shipmates used every argument

argument to dissuade him from the mad attempt, and even employed force to get him into the boat, but all in vain. He jumped into the sea; but had not proceeded 50 yards before those in the boat heard him utter a loud shriek and a groan; they guessed at what had happened, and instantly rowed back to where he was. On their approaching him, he uttered a second piercing shriek. He was taken into the boat, but in a most mangled and horrible condition: a shark had taken off one of his limbs at the upper part of the thigh, and, returning again, tore out his entrails.

The Dædalus captured last October, off St. Domingo, the Lord Mulgrave, Goodall, carrying a flag as Admiral of Hayti. The reason assigned by her commander was, that the Lord Mulgrave was found cruizing on the high seas without having the proper papers on-board. The prize was carrying provisions and troops to Christophe, at St. Marc. The Black Chief, when informed of this proceeding, was extremely indignant, and enquired of the British officer if he came to mock him, by first capturing his ship, and then coming to tell him of his misfortune?

IRELAND.

Dec. 15. A disturbance took place in Edward-street, *Belfast*, in the course of which one man was shot through the head, and another severely wounded. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body; when it appeared, that the house, which was of ill repute, was kept by one Margaret Rusk, between whom and some visitors a quarrel having happened, she desired one Foley, a soldier, to follow and fire upon them. A verdict of wilful murder was brought against Rusk and Foley; and they were accordingly committed for trial.

Dec. 16. A motion was made, last week, in the Court of Chancery, *Dublin*, for an attachment against an attorney, who had published in the newspapers the proceedings of that Court in reversing a former decree; but the application was refused by Lord Manners, who patriotically observed, that he wished every decree he had made, or should make, was in every newspaper in the kingdom, as the publicity given to law proceedings not only prevented unjust sentences, but also answered many other salutary purposes.

The export trade of Ireland has increased very rapidly within the last six months: 10,000 barrels of corn, and 25,000 of potatoes, have within that period been shipped from Cork for Spain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A new and handsome Organ has been built in *Hinckley* Church by Mr. G. P. England, of Tottenham-court-road. It was erected by a liberal subscription, and cost 500 guineas. The Rev. Dr. Staunton, Vicar, Mr. John Ward, and Mr. Thomas Sansome, Churchwardens. It has twenty-one stops, and contains 1370 pipes, with three sets of keys, from G. G. to F. in alt. The stops in the great organ are, front open diapason, second open diapason, stopt diapason, principal, twelfth, fifteenth, sesquialtra, mixture, trumpet, solo cornet. Choir organ, dulciana, stopt diapason, principal, flute, fifteenth. The swell or echo contains, open diapason, principal, stopt diapason, trumpet, hautboy, and cornet.—It is a beautiful ornamental piece of mechanism, and will remain a lasting monument of the taste and affluence of the inhabitants of Hinckley belonging to the Church congregation. It was opened on Wednesday Oct. 19, 1808, by a grand musical festival, assisted by upwards of 100 performers, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Wentworth, Lord Robert Manners, and G. A. L. Keck, Esq. M. P. when a selection of sacred musick from the works of Handel was performed, which with the concerts at the Town-hall, were full, brilliant, and respectable, and gave great satisfaction.

Dec. 11. This evening, as Mr. W. White, a respectable farmer, of *Hoo* in Kent, was sitting in his parlour reading, a shot was fired through the window, which entered the back part of his head, and came out under his right eye, and instantly killed him. The most deliberate aim must have been taken by the murderer, as he had placed a hurdle before the window to rest the gun on. The deceased was a widower; has left a family of 11 children; and, at the moment of his death, was surrounded by his family, one of whom had risen for the purpose of reaching him something from an adjoining cupboard.—The Coroner's Jury have since met, and returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* by some person unknown.

Dec. 20. This night, John Abbeshaw, a farmer, was murdered in his own dwelling at *Stoke-church*, Wilts. Some villains, a few weeks since, attempted to break open his house, but were resisted, and one of them was badly wounded. At the above period, his house was again assaulted by three ruffians, who, after plundering him of 150*l.* killed him with a bludgeon in the presence of his wife. They afterwards tied her to the bed; and, having locked the female servant into a closet, made their escape.

Dec. 22. A horrid murder was committed this night by one Taylor, the son of Mrs. Roy, who keeps the Bell public-house in Stall-street, *Bath*. Having a dispute, whilst gambling with two mail-coachmen, he ran up stairs, fetched pistols, and shot John Dyer dead on the spot, and the other,

other, W. Guyon, was shot through the jaws, and lies hopeless of recovery. The wretch is in custody.

The Parthian, of 18 guns, lying at Plymouth, having been ordered to Corunna with dispatches, Captain Balderston, her commander, went on-board; and, while talking to the Purser on the quarter-deck, one of the Master's Mates, named Smith, came behind him, and with a pistol shot him between the shoulders, through the spinal marrow. Capt. B. exclaimed, "O Lord! I am killed!"—fell on the deck, and expired. The villain was instantly secured in irons.—A court martial has been since assembled on-board the Salvador del Mundo, lying at Hamoaze, who found Smith guilty of the murder of Capt. B. He was ordered for execution on the 26th; on which day, at a quarter past nine, he ascended the scaffold, where he did not remain more than five minutes, before the fatal bow-gun fired, and he was launched into eternity amidst the ascending smoke. By some accident, in not making fast the rope to the windlass, the coil was suffered to slip, and he was precipitated to the water's edge: he was again drawn up; and, after hanging the usual time, the lifeless body was lowered into a boat alongside, and conveyed to the Royal Hospital at Stonehouse, where it was delivered to his friends. He had been formerly Master of a gun-brig, was deemed an excellent seaman, but addicted to drinking. He was a good-looking young man, about 25 years of age, and near six feet high. His father is a British planter, of great respectability, residing at Santa Cruz, where young Smith was born: he received his education at New York.

Domestic Occurrences.

Whitehall, Nov. 12. The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto Edward Webster Bullock, of Lisson-grove, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his issue may take and use the surname of Webster in addition to that of Bullock, in compliance with the last will and testament of his maternal great aunt, Mary Billingsley deceased, late the wife of Edward Billingsley, of Stockhold Hall in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and heretofore the widow of Edward Webster of Lisson-grove aforesaid, Merchant: And also to order that this his Majesty's concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms; otherwise to be void and of none effect.—*Gazette.*

Thursday, Dec. 15.

A lad, belonging to the Two-penny Post-office, was thrown from his horse in Newgate-street, and ran over by a waggon, which entirely severed his legs from his body. He was taken to the Hospital; but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

A lady of the name of Popham, who, as well as her husband, was in the habit of taking potions of laudanum, drank a dose of about an ounce and a half, and died in great agony four hours after.

The violence of the gale this night threw down one of the centinel's boxes in St. James's Park. Unfortunately the centinel was in it at the time, and remained under till his groans attracted notice, when he was extricated. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital; but, from the severe bruises he received, little hopes were entertained of his recovery.—The same evening, another centinel was found sitting speechless in his box, from the extreme severity of the cold. On being removed to the guard-house, he gradually recovered from his torpid state.

During the snow-storm, a poor woman, in crossing the Strand, fell at the moment that a light cart was passing; and the driver not perceiving her, the wheel passed over her leg, and broke it. She was immediately conveyed to the Hospital.

Sunday, Dec. 18.

Early this morning, the body of a well-dressed man was found in the road leading from the bottom of Gray's-inn-lane to Camden Town. It was owned on Monday, and proved to be Mr. J. Pester, a grazier, who resided in Cross-street, Portland-street. He left home after dinner, as he said, for a walk; and it is supposed that he got intoxicated, and died from the inclemency of the weather.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

The College of Physicians, in consequence of a message from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, met to enquire into the late instances of Hydrophobia, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to suggest to the Legislature some preventive measures.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

It is with much concern we state, that the Crescent frigate, Capt. Temple, of 36 guns, was wrecked, in a gale of wind, off the coast of Jutland, on her passage to the Baltic. The captain, officers, and all the crew, except 40 seamen, perished. The Crescent had a complement of 280 men, and sailed from Yarmouth about a fortnight since.—We have to lament also the loss of another ship of war, the Jupiter, of 50 guns, which was wrecked going into Vigo. We are not in possession of the details; but there is great reason to hope that the crew were saved. A transport was also lost at the same time in Vigo Bay.

The use of oil is recommended at the present period, in order to encourage the fisheries, and counteract the high price of tallow, &c.

A TRIBUTE

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. WILLIAM HAWES.

THIS truly benevolent Physician was born at Islington, Nov. 28, 1736; and received the early part of his education in his native village, at the seminary of honest John Shield; and completed it in St. Paul's School. He was afterwards placed with Mr. Carsan, an ingenious medical practitioner near Vauxhall; and, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, was for a short time an assistant to Mr. Dicks, in the Strand, whom he succeeded in business; and, by his application, and unwearied attention to his patients, acquired a considerable degree of reputation and affectionate esteem. In May 1759, he married an amiable woman, by whom he had a numerous family, and who survives to lament his loss.

In 1773, he became deservedly popular, from his incessant zeal in calling the attention of the publick to the resuscitation of persons apparently dead, principally by drowning; plans for which, for 30 preceding years, the Editors of this Miscellany had been recommending and encouraging. [See vol. XLIV. *Preface.*]

In this he encountered much opposition, and some ridicule. The practicability of *resuscitation* was denied. He ascertained its practicability by advertising rewards to persons, who, between Westminster and London Bridges, should, within a certain time after the accident, rescue *drowned persons* from the water, and bring them ashore to places appointed for their reception, where means might be used for their recovery, and give immediate notice to him. The public mind being thus awakened to the subject, greater exertions were made by individuals than had ever before been known; and many lives were saved by himself and other medical men, which would otherwise have been lost; and Mr. Hawes, at his own expence, paid the rewards in these cases for twelve months, which amounted to a considerable sum. His excellent friend Dr. Cogan, (then somewhat known to the publick, and since much better known, by several most valuable publications), who had long turned his thoughts to this subject, remonstrated with him on the injury which his private fortune would sustain from a perseverance in these expences; and he at last consented to share them with the publick. Dr. Cogan and he agreed to join their strength, and each of them bringing forward 15 friends to a Meeting at the Chapter Coffee-house, in 1774, the HUMANE SOCIETY was instantly formed. In the following year, an admirable Sermon was preached in recommendation of it by the late Rev. R. Harrison, at St. Bride's Church. From this period the weight and organization of the infant Institution devolved in great measure on Mr. Hawes; whose undeviating labours have, it is hoped, established it for ever; and without which, there would very probably not have been at this time a similar establishment in Europe, America, or India; where Humane Societies have now multiplied with every great stream that fructifies the soil of those different regions.

In 1774, he published, "An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness," whose death he ascribed to the improper administration of a popular medicine; and from this unfortunate event he deduced many useful cautions respecting the exhibition of powerful medicines.

In 1777, appeared his "Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment;" which he liberally distributed, in order to awaken attention in the public mind, against the too early interment of persons supposed to be dead, before it was clearly ascertained that life was totally extinct. This performance had been suggested to his mind, even prior to the establishment of the great object of Resuscitation which he afterwards so successfully pursued; and which, in effect, the following declaration confirms!

"At a General Court of the Directors of the Humane Society in 1776, Dr. Towers sat as Chairman; and, after congratulating the Society on a variety of successful cases of astonishing recoveries, he thus proceeded:

"To the well-known humanity of his (Mr. Hawes's) disposition, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this Society, in a great degree, owed its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an Institution of this kind had been very early seen by Mr. Hawes; and therefore he had laboured to promote it, with a diligence and an ardour that would ever do him honour. Indeed, before the establishment of this Society, he had publicly advertised rewards, for notice to be brought him of any persons in such situations (within a reasonable distance from his own habitation) as those who are now the objects of this Institution; which was the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and that afterwards, by joining with his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present Institution, he had performed a real service to his Country."

In 1780 was published, his third edition of an "Examination of the Reverend John Wesley's Primitive Physick;" in which the absurdities and dangerous remedies recommended by that venerable and (on many other accounts) respectable Writer were acutely exposed by a combination of irony and serious argument.

In 1780, or 1781, he removed to Palsgrave Place; and commenced practice as a Phy-

a Physician; the degree of Doctor of Medicine having been conferred upon him some time before.

In 1781, Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the Legislature, on the Importance of the Humane Society;" and, by his steady perseverance, and personal endeavours, he lived to see most of his objects realized, as conducive to the restoration of suspended animation.

About the same period, appeared his "Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain; with Observations on the General Bills of Mortality."

These useful and interesting publications gradually raised the reputation of the Author to the notice of many learned, as well as benevolent, characters.

In the same year, he was elected Physician to the Surrey Dispensary; and about the same time, commenced his Medical Lectures on Suspended Animation; and was the first, and perhaps the only, person that ever introduced the subject as a part of medical education; which he elucidated under the following heads:

I. To instruct the younger part of the Faculty how to preserve human life in every critical circumstance, wherein the vital powers are liable to be suspended; and to urge the importance of the enquiry, on every principle of Christianity, national policy, and humanity.

II. To consider the sundry derangements which suspend the action of the principal vital organ, the brain, the heart, or the lungs; together with the various means for restoring their respective functions.

III. An inquiry (so far as relates to the present subject) into the effects of the animal, vegetable, and mineral poisons; their deleterious power in suddenly destroying the vital functions; and the most approved methods of preventing or correcting their baneful effects, when received into the human body.

IV. The modes of recovering persons from syncope, inebriation, trance, drowning, suffocation by the cord, or noxious vapours, intense cold, or lightning.

V. Important reflections on still-born children, and the most efficacious modes of restoring vital action.

VI. The various symptoms of apparent death, which sometimes supervene in acute diseases, but which might frequently be surmounted by suitable measures, speedily adopted and vigorously pursued; and lastly, the usual signs of death considered, and those which are *certain* distinguished from those which are more equivocal, &c.

These Lectures were closed by a proposal of bestowing prize-medals, suggested by the ardour of his mind, and founded by his munificence; and in October 1782, the gold medal was awarded, by four respectable Physicians, to Dr. Richard Pearson, of Birmingham, and the silver medal to a writer whose paper was signed *Humanitas*. Since that period similar prize-medals, bestowed by the Medical Society, have given rise to the invaluable works of Pearson, Goodwin, Coleman, Kite, and Fothergill.

In 1782, Dr. Hawes removed to Eastcheap; and (having been elected Physician to the London Dispensary in 1785) to Bury Street, in 1786; and to Spital Square in 1791.

In 1793, when the manufactories of cottons had so far superseded those of silks, as to occasion temporary want, and even beggary, among the artisans in Spitalfields, Dr. Hawes singly stood forward; and, principally by his activity, 1200 families were snatched from ruin. His public address on that occasion is worth preserving:

SPITAL-FIELDS WEAVERS.

We have been requested to insert the following Letter, written by Dr. Hawes *to a popular Clergyman; being convinced, that the humane tendency of it will excite the compassion of such as possess the ability of relieving the miserable. Distress in this Country needs but complain, and Relief makes an immediate appearance. The same generous minds who so lately gave the wretched Emigrant protection—who laudably made provision for the Widow and Orphan of the brave Warrior, and are yet employed in yielding ease and comfort to those who still survive to protect our liberties and property, will not suffer a numerous body of useful Artisans, through the caprice of Fashion, to perish for want of the necessaries of life.*

"REV. SIR,

"Permit me to address you on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed Weavers.

"Believe, Sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries; miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; but human wretchedness, absolutely produced by the want of employment.

"My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness of the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions, of these much-to-be-pitied of our fellow-creatures. Whole families, *without fire, without raiment*, and *without food*; and, to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five, in many families, languishing on the bed of sickness.

"I am sure, Sir, you will believe me when I declare, that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon: and, therefore, shall conclude, with my most earnest wishes, that, by your pleading in their behalf, other Divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; as I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the *premature death*

death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands. I am, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

"W. HAWES, Physician to the London Dispensary.

"*Spital Square, Nov.* 16, 1793."

In 1796, Dr. Hawes favoured the Publick with his great work, intituled, "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784," which was dedicated to the King, by Royal permission.

For a considerable part of this Article we are indebted to the European Magazine for June 1802, in which a good portrait was given of Dr. Hawes; with a character of him, warm from the heart of one who tenderly esteemed him, and who thus feelingly anticipated the chasm occasioned by his passage to the grave: "The Writer of these lines hardly dares to indulge a hope, that upon some contemporary who may survive him, the spirit that actuated the archetype may descend. At this time [1802] he is about 65 years of age; possessing his usual flow of spirits among his friends, and society in general; but, with all his usual cheerfulness, if a subject be casually started in his company that excites pity and demands succour, he is instantly metamorphosed into another being—his eyes sparkle—his whole body appears in motion—he rises from his chair—runs up to the individual who represented the case of human woe—draws him to the corner of the room—and instantly opens his purse, with a request to convey his mite to the object of distress; or take his address, for future investigation and subsequent aid. In the street, the Writer who directs the pen of anecdotes over these pages hath often seen him hasten up to a poor object, press something into the cold hand of misery, and as hastily pass out of sight, like a shadow; to prevent his being known by the receiver, or thanked by his gratitude: it has, however, been occasionally noticed, and been found to constitute an amplitude of succour, that must have surprised, as well as gratified, the supplicant—surprise, heightened by ignorance of the donor, and gratitude, augmented by the degree of unexpected liberality. Surprise and gratitude must be still more elevated, were it known, that this benefactor is the father and grandfather of a large progeny; in the circle of which, however, he is happy in their affection, and, like an antient Patriarch, can rejoice in their esteem. I am not aiming at regular biography, but cursory characteristic anecdote; which I mention and claim as an apology for introducing age before infancy. In youth, liberality is predominant, if not proverbial; but it is avarice that most generally accompanies old age; and happy, and indeed great, must be that mind that can triumph over this worst imbecility of advancing years, and, like Dr. Hawes, open the heart, whenever want appeals to its tender auricles; which in him have a portal, and through which the warm blood of humane affections is preserved in a constant pulsation, and a warm stream of beneficent action.

"Absorbed as he has been in promoting and extending Humane Societies over the Globe, the avenues of his active beneficence are not dried up or contracted by them; for his hand is in his purse whenever the appeals of Misery touch his heart, or the importance and wants of philanthropic Institutions are presented; his time is no less in unison than his activity of mind, in devoting both to private committees and public meetings in the promotion of private and public Charities.

"The numerous instances of his promoting the public good, naturally raised the reputation of so distinguished and beneficent a character, both at home and abroad, and occasioned his name to be enrolled as an Associate or Honorary Member in several Literary Societies; a NAME that will be enrolled among the great characters who have been the benefactors of mankind; and the mind that has influenced that *name* will ascend to be enrolled among congenial spirits, bearing this passport engraven on the wings that shall enable it to mount upwards: "*The sick and the prisoner he visited, the poor he fed, widows and the fatherless he consoled and comforted, and the apparently dead he raised to life:*" but that the period of departure from works here, to rewards hereafter, may long be protracted, is the wish of all those who have experienced the undeviating friendship, the cheerful society, and the rational conviviality, of the living HAWES!"

Such was, in 1802, the lively and the faithful portraiture of a good and worthy man; who, on the 5th of December 1808, having just entered on the 73d year of his age, completed a well-spent life. His heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness; he was totally without guile; and self never entered into his contemplation.

There was a simplicity in his manners, the result of an innocent and unsuspecting heart. Without possessing, or affecting to possess, any very superior literary talents, he contrived to furnish to the publick an acceptable work in his "Annual Reports."

His practice had been considerable; and his medical knowledge was respectable. In the Resuscitative Art he was eminently skilled.

He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Humane Society; and of many

many others, at Edinburgh, Manchester, Bath, &c. &c. and a vice-president of the London Electrical Dispensary.

The Royal Humane Society is a shining and an eminent proof of his philanthropy; an Institution which has been found highly useful, and to establish which he employed many years of his life.

The moment in which one of the regular Anniversaries of the Society were at an end, he began to meditate plans for the success of the ensuing year. The nomination of succeeding Stewards, the augmentation of the list of regular Subscribers, and the obtaining of Churches and Preachers for the benefit of his favourite Institution, were never out of his sight; and the Writer of this Article is confident that the not being able to obtain for that purpose the grant of the churches of two or three opulent parishes, which he had long been anxiously soliciting (particularly that of *Islington*, where a very large proportion of the Society's rewards is unavoidably applied) was a circumstance that gave him more uneasiness, and preyed more upon his mind, than can easily be imagined. So much indeed did the Humane Society engross his attention, that his own immediate interests appeared to him to be subordinate considerations. He was always ready to afford both his pecuniary and his professional assistance to distress. And his name ought to be recorded among those who added to the character of the Nation, by the establishment of an Institution founded on the most benevolent principles, and which has been a source of renewed happiness to many who might otherwise have sunk into wretchedness, arising from the untimely loss of their nearest relatives.

He died in peace with every one, and never had an enemy. His remains were deposited, on the 15th, in the new burial-ground at Islington, attended (in three mourning coaches) by his three sons, his grandson, his son-in-law Mr. Gurney; two other relations, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Townsend; and five of his oldest friends, Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Nichols, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. Milward, and Mr. Jennings. Mr. Addington, to whose medical skill and friendship, both in his last illness and on preceding occasions, he was much indebted, was prevented attending by a professional engagement.—The mournful train was augmented by an handsome testimony of regard and respect from twenty-nine other friends, Managers and Directors of the Royal Humane Society; who volunteered their attendance, and joined the procession at their own expence. These were, Rev. Dr. Fly; Rev. Mr. Pridden; Rev. Mr. Postan; Deputy S. Goodbehere, Esq.; Messrs. Angel, D. Beaumont, Booth, Braine, S. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlaine, Cramont, T. Cranage, J. Cranage, Evans, Flower, Kanmacher, Lane, Leach, Newby, J. B. Nichols, Norris, Ogborn, Peacock, Phené, Powell, Robinson, Ross, Sharp, and Terrey. The Rev. Mr. Sanders was prevented from attending by domestic affliction.

Farewell, departed Spirit! Thy name and thy works will be recollected with gratitude on earth; and thy prayers and thine alms have happily preceded thy departure to the Throne of Grace!

P. 849, a. We are desired, from authority, to contradict the circumstance relative to the Buckinghamshire Militia, which was inadvertently copied from a contemporary print.

P. 953. Capt. Caulfield died at Hampton-court; and his dying there was the cause of an action being brought against the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison for an escape, which was tried on the 6th instant. Mr. Chambers had recovered against Capt. Caulfield 2000*l.* damages for criminal conversation with his wife; and upon this he was taken in execution, and kept within the rules of the King's Bench. Mr. Chambers, hearing that he was frequently seen out of the rules, and lived chiefly with Mrs. Chambers in Bryanstone-street and at Hampton-court, sent his attorney to demand a sight of the prisoner; which was done; and a time being appointed, he waited at Melina-place from six till seven in the evening, but the prisoner did not appear. An action was then commenced; and the defendant pleaded that the prisoner had voluntarily returned, and was since dead. It was proved, however, that he did not die within the rules of the King's Bench, but at Hampton-court; and that he was removed in a shell to his lodgings in Melina-place; and by some means the Coroner was imposed upon to believe that he died there. Against this evidence the Attorney-general said he could make no defence. Verdict for the plaintiff, 2000*l.*

P. 1038. The account of the Duchess of Roxburgh's *accouchement*, which appeared in all the Papers, is a gross fabrication.

P. 1045. Mrs. White, of Newington-house, Oxfordshire, was in the 49th year of her age, and left three sons and two daughters to lament their loss; one son and one daughter having died in their infancy. She had, from a cancerous complaint in her breast, been nearly two years and a half under the most painful sufferings.

Births.

LATELY, at Riddell, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, a daughter.

In Thayer-street, the Duchess de Castries, a son.

The lady of Sir J. Louis, bart. R. N. a son.

Viscountess Arbuthnot, a son.

In

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of the Rev. Robert Stevens, a son.

In Bedford-square, the wife of William Curtis, esq. a daughter.

In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Heneage, a daughter.

Aug. 15. At St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, Lady Craustoun, a daughter.

Nov. 22. At Ashford, Kent, the wife of Brigadier-gen. De Rottenburgh, a daugh.

23. Mrs. Moody, of Ferry-hill, Yorkshire, four daughters; the first lived nearly an hour; the second three quarters of an hour; the third an half; and the fourth nearly a quarter. The mother is in a fair way of recovery.

24. At Cottles-house, Somerset, the wife of Benjamin Hobhouse, esq. M. P. for Hindon, a daughter.

27. At Cams-hall, the wife of John Delmé, esq. a daughter.

28. At the Earl of Mexborough's, in Dover-street, Viscountess Pollington, a daughter; which died in three days.

Dec. . . . At Dublin, the lady of Right Hon. Jn.-Ormsby Vandeleur, a son and heir.

Dec. 1. The lady of Lieut.-col. the Hon. E. Plunket, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, a son.

2. At Champion-hill, Surrey, the wife of Daniel Willink, esq. of Amsterdam, a son.

3. At Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of Capt. Rye, R.N. a son; which died on the 6th instant.

5. At the Union Fire-office, Cornhill, the wife of Mr. C. P. Galabin, a daughter.

6. The wife of Joseph Timperon, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a daughter.

7. At Scotter parsonage, co. Lincoln, the wife of Rev. Henry-John Wollaston, a dau.

At the Admiralty, Lady Mulgrave, a son.

8. The wife of Wm. Tailford, of Bramley, Yorkshire, weaver, three daughters.

9. In Stratford-place, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daughter.

At the Viscountess Strangford's, at Clifton, the Hon. Mrs. Eld, a son.

10. The wife of Caleb Whitefoord, esq. of Great Argyle-street, a son.

At the house of Sir Edward Dering, bart. in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Henry Hoare, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Richard Wilson, esq. captain in the Queen's Royal Reg. of Foot, a son.

11. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Foley, a son and heir.

12. At Conan-house, Scotland, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, bart. a son.

15. At Field-gate, Kenilworth, the lady of Sir James Lake, bart. a son.

17. At Chichester, Lady Strong, wife of William Holmes, esq. a son.

19. The wife of Thomas Whately, esq. of Grafton-street, Piccadilly, a daughter.

The wife of William Sims, esq. of Mile-End, a daughter.

21. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Anne Ashley Cooper, a son.

23. The wife of George Todd, esq. of Bellesize, Hampstead, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. AT North Yarmouth, Capt. Bradby, of his Majesty's ship Calypso, son of Admiral B. to Catherine, second daughter of Admiral Douglas, commander in chief at Yarmouth.

At Weston-on-Avon, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Jn. Lancaster, of Hinckley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Jn. Adkins, of Milcote, co. Gloucester.

26. At Guernsey, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the Royal Navy, and nephew to Lord Abingdon, to Miss Catherine-Jane Saunders, who, as Miss Fisher, the young Roscia, is well known as an actress at the Plymouth and other provincial theatres.

28. William Roberts, esq. banker, of Dundee, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Jn. Baxter, esq. of Idevies, in Forfarshire.

29. At Betshanger, William-Fuller Boteler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of the city of Canterbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late James-Leigh Joynes, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend.

30. Richard Sharpe, esq. of Wing, Rutland, to Mrs. Sherwin, widow of the Rev. Roby S. vicar of Ashwell.

In the Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, esq. of Exeter college, Oxford, to Marina-Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascelles, esq. of the Marsh-gate, near Richmond.

Dec. 1. At Carlisle, William Priestley, esq. of Halifax, co. York, to Miss Elizabeth Paley, daughter of the late eminent Dr. P. archdeacon of Carlisle, and subdean of Lincoln.

Charles-Andrew Caldwell, esq. only son of Admiral C. to Charlotte-Anne, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir William Abdy, barts.

Thomas Baskerfield, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Daniel Burr, esq. of Ramsey, Essex.

3. Lieut.-col. Gascoigne, in the East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-square.

5. David Morgan, esq. to Maria, second daughter of Robert Morris, esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

Rev. Joshua Hird, rector of Monxton, to Miss Sophia Lockton, of Clanville, Hants.

6. Rev. Mr. Goodenough, to Miss Markham, daugh. of the late Archbishop of York.

7. Joshua Hobson, of Great St. Helen's, merchant, to Miss Jane Pulsford, of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of George Jourdan, esq. of New Millman-street, Bedford-row.

8. Mr. Eyton, son of General E. to Miss Campbell, daughter of Lady C. of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

Richard-

Richard-Fiennes Wykeham, esq. of the King's Own Stafford Regiment, to Mrs. Grallan, of Highgate.

Richard Cranch, esq. of Old Broad-str. to Miss Maria Cranch, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Finsbury-square.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, to Isabella, daughter of John Taylor, esq. of Preston-pans.

10. William Hornidge, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of W. M. Sellon, esq. of Harlesden-green.

William-Franklin Bonnell, esq. of Digby, in Nova Scotia, to Miss Anna Collins, dau. of H. C. esq. of Norton-st. Mary-la-Bonne.

12. Rev. Tho. Manners, to Miss Jones, both formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

13. At Swanbourne, Bucks, James Hamilton, esq. to Miss Harriet Wynne.

Vickris Pryor, esq. of Baldock, Herts, to Miss Peacock, of Kennington-lane, Surrey.

17. Henry Woodthorpe, jun. esq. of Guildhall, to the only daughter of T. Smith, esq. of Shoreditch.

20. George-Wigley Perrott, esq. of Craycombe-house, co. Worcester, and captain in the 3d (King's Own) Dragoons, to Miss Yates, only daughter of Joseph Y. esq. of Peel-hall, co. Lancaster, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Yates.

22. Mr. Thurlborn, of Holborn-hill, silkmercer, to Miss Dunn, of Sunderland.

23. Samuel Welchman, esq. of Stamford-street, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Edw. Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

26. At Wanstead-house, Essex, his Serene Highness the Prince de Condé, to her S. Highn. the Princess-dowager de Monaco.

DEATHS.

Feb. 2. AT St. Thome, in India, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, W. Todd, esq. senior surgeon of the Forces at Hyderabad, and son of the late Andrew T. esq. of Feall.

April 28. At Mymunsing, on the Burrampooter, in Bengal, in his 25th year, Henry-Townley Roberdeau, esq. register of that Zillah. He was the eldest son of Mr. R. of Bath (formerly of London), and nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier; a young gentleman whose happy progress in life promised a ripening continuance of meritorious success. Endued with superior talents and distinguished abilities, he had, during nine years residence in India, in the Company's Civil Service, obtained the most marked and flattering notice, as well for the steady and zealous discharge of official duty, as for the display of brilliant literary attainments; all which qualifications were still surpassed by his urbanity and suavity of manners, and by his undeviating filial affection and fraternal kindness. Beloved, admired, respected, and caressed by all who knew him, or who had the happiness of his intercourse, he was, by a fatal fever (after an uninterrupted state of nine years perfect health), in ten days snatched from "the blandishments of life," when on the very eve of receiving an increased and very considerable promotion, which would have speedily facilitated his return to his native country, with a fortune equally ample and honourably obtained.

"As the swoln column of ascending smoke,
So solid swells thy glory, pigmy man!"

YOUNG.

This melancholy event has left to his two brothers (both also of the Bengal Establishment) his bright example; and to his afflicted relatives in England, the indelible memorial of his many virtues, with the most poignant sorrow for his untimely loss. In one day was thus destroyed every prospect so justifiably flattering; but while

"The father weeps his child upon the bier,
The Christian yields an angel to his God."

We have, in the course of our annual volumes, forwarded to public notice several of the above lamented young gentleman's juvenile flights of poetic fancy; and we have now the pleasure to announce that we shall be enabled to present our Readers with several of more cultivated consideration. He has, we hear, also left a posthumous volume, very original and excellent, containing Essays and Sketches, in verse and prose, upon local Indian subjects, illustrated by views and drawings taken by himself.

April 29. At Muttew, in the East Indies, Major-general Dickens, commander on that station.

May . . . . At Cumbrun, in the East Indies, Robert Maggison, esq. writer on the Madras Establishment.

May . . . . . On-board the Hind sloop of war, the son of Mr. Felix M'Carthy, a midshipman of much promise.

May . . . . Mr. Drury, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Modeste. While proceeding from Diamond harbour to the Presidency (Madras), the boat in which he was, from a sudden gust of wind, upset, and he with several others perished.

Aug. 13. Mr. John Campbell, Indian agent for the Upper Missisippi. He was killed in a duel by Mr. R. Crawfurd, a British agent in that territory.

Aug. 30. At Dominica, in his 29th year, John Laing, esq. acting provost-marshal of that island, and a captain of the Royal St. George's Militia. He has left a widow and four infant children.

Sept. . . . On the island of Marigalante, John Brown, esq. a native of Belfast, and some years a merchant in Dublin. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured, and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it

was

was taken by the English Forces. The French Force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the English. Unhappily, his joy on his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce; and, on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in his heart from a black centinel in their service.

Sept. 5. Mr. Thompson, of Plymouth, Mr. Foster, of Saltash, and his apprentice; who were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, off Salcombe, and their bodies picked up off Penzance.

Sept. 19. This day the vault of the Court Room, in the North wing of the capitol, at Washington, in New England, fell down. Several workmen, under the direction of Mr. John Lenthall, the clerk of the works, were under the vault, lowering down that part of the centre which still stood under it, just before it fell. A loud crack gave notice of their danger, and all of them escaped out of the windows, or under the adjoining vaults, excepting Mr. Lenthall, who, to judge from the place in which his body was found, wanted only a single step to have secured his retreat also; but, being under that part of the arch, the centre of which had been removed on the 17th, he was suddenly buried under many tons of bricks, and must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life. Mr. Lenthall was born at Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, in England, and brought up to the business of a carpenter. In his youth he was much employed in the mines, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the manner of working them, and of all the machinery used in that part of England. He was not less acquainted with the cotton works; and, joining an insatiable desire of knowledge to a strong memory and sound judgment, his acquaintance with arts and sciences not immediately connected with his trade was very extensive, and by no means slight. He was also a superior draughtsman; and of his own particular business a perfect master. Although of very moderate stature, his personal strength and activity were unequaled; and the command he acquired of all those who were placed under him was achieved by his own superior ability. The full utility of so many and such extraordinary qualifications of mind and body, so seldom united in the same man, was somewhat abated by a reserved exterior, and a rigid adherence to his own principles and opinions, which nothing could bend; and on a slight acquaintance his character was not conciliating. In the execution of his public duty, and especially in the controul of public expenditure, he was so inflexibly just as to be often thought harsh; but, when acting in his individual character, the benevolence of his heart could not be mistaken; and he was, by all those who had known him long, as much loved as respected. He had resided for the last 15 or 16 years in America, and was one of the early inhabitants of Washington, in which he had invested the earnings of many laborious years. Since the year 1803 he has been clerk or immediate superintendant of the public works; and had in that situation acquired a reputation for talents and virtues unanimously conceded to few. His loss to the publick it will not be easy to repair. In private life Mr. Lenthall was a faithful and affectionate husband, and a fond father. He has left a most amiable widow and three small children; of the loss they have suffered more can be felt than expressed. He was about 45 years of age.

Oct. 23. At his house at Kempsay, near Worcester, John Snow, esq. late on the Civil Establishment of the E. India Company on the coast of Coromandel.

Oct. 28. At Tortola, in his 28th year, Pickering Lettsom, esq. youngest son of Dr. L. After being educated in the Temple, he had settled at Tortola, where his talents in the Law had secured him very general respect, and opened to him the fairest prospects of future eminence. But his gleam of sun-shine was soon overspread by a dark sky. He had been married (see p. 1038) to a widow, young, rich, and handsome, little more than a month, when all sublunary objects terminated. The Friend by whom the melancholy reverse was communicated adds, "It will be a consolation to know that every possible endeavour was made to save him. The most skilful medical aid, united with the fondest attention on the part of Mrs. L. and all around him, failed in their effect; and, as life forsook him, his quivering hand pressed mine; and he departed without a groan, a struggle, or a sigh. In him I have lost a sincere friend; Mrs. L. an affectionate husband; and the World an honest man." He was buried near his name-sake, the late Major Pickering.

Nov. .... At Wickwar, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Jos. Williams, formerly of Jesus college, Oxford.

At Gainsborough Miss M. Buxton, the eldest daughter of Capt. John B. of the Hope London trader, who has been some time a prisoner of war in France.

At Lichfield, Lieut. Balland, of the French Voltigeurs, a prisoner of war, on parole in that city, who was shot in a duel. No evidence appearing before the Coroner as to the other parties concerned, a verdict was returned of "Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Jean

Jean Paix, a French prisoner of war on-board the Bristol prison-ship, lying at Gillingham. He was suddenly seized with a violent indisposition, and was ordered to be taken below to the surgeon, by two of his fellow-prisoners. While they were carrying him, the man, whether from agony or what other cause is not known, bit one of them in the side; which so enraged him that he instantly struck the sick man a violent blow on the stomach and on the head. The next morning the man died; and it was said that his death was occasioned by the blows he had received. In consequence of this report, it was judged expedient to have an inquest, which was accordingly held before J. Prall, esq. On examination it appeared, by the surgeon's evidence, that his death was caused by his sudden illness aforesaid.

At Haloughton, co. Leicester, at a very advanced age, and much regretted, John Owsley, esq. lord of the manor of Blaston, in that neighbourhood, and patron of the perpetual donative of Blaston chapel; to which he presented, so far back as 1762, a Mr. Morgan, during the minority of his own son, whom he presented to it in 1768, and who is the present incumbent. The mother, Mrs. Anne Owsley, died Sept. 11, 1795, aged 75. See vol. LXV. p. 796.

At Ewhurst, in Sussex, a young man named Eldridge. His brains were blown out by the accidental going-off of a gun, with which he had been shooting rooks. The accident was occasioned by a practice too common, that of dropping the butt-end of his fowling-piece on the ground, with the muzzle pointing towards his body; the jar of which shook down the cock, and caused the fatal explosion.

Suddenly, in the Edgeware-road, Mr. Edwards, who a few days before had taken the Waterman's Arms public-house in Wapping-street, for which he had paid 1000 guineas. No reason can be assigned for his committing the rash act.

At St. Andrew's work-house, in Little Gray's-Inn-lane, by poisoning herself, Charlotte-Maria Perryman, a good-looking woman, about 30 years old.

On-board the packet, as she was returning to the Continent, Mademoiselle Presle, the first comic dancer at the Opera last season. She went to Ireland last Summer with Madame Catalani and the rest of the Operatical troop, but was too ill to perform once at the Dublin theatre. Her illness was a rapid decline, which carried her off in her 18th year.

Nov. 2. At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, aged 51, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Seth Ellis, of Great Hale.

4. Mr. William Smith, several years a respectable farmer and grazier in Deeping Fen, and lately agent at Spalding in Lincolnshire for Lord Carrington. His wife died also on the 14th.

5. At the manse of Muirhouse, in the 82d year of his age, and 45th of his pastoral care, the Rev. Alexander Imlach, minister of the parish of Muirhouse, in the presbytery of Dundee.

6. At Kingnfie, in Scotland, Mrs. Margaret Macpherson, wife of Col. Duncan M.

8. At Gibraltar, in consequence of the wound which he received in a duel with Major Ash, of the 48th Foot, Mr. John Brugnier, purser of the St. Juan.

At the manse of Lethnot, in Scotland, of a lingering and painful illness, in the 63d year of his age, and 32d of his ministry, the Rev. John Taylor.

At Clifton, of a decline, in her 27th year, Miss Harriet Manners, grand-dau. of the late Lord Robert Sutton.

At Speen, Berks, Miss Calcraft, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. C.

Aged 78, Mr. Francis Baxter, of St. Martin's at Stamford.

In St. Peter per Mountergate, Norwich, Mr. Bryan. While at breakfast, he suddenly felt a pain seize his wrist, which proceeded to his shoulder, thence to the lower part of his body, and occasioned his immediate death. His son, 12 years of age, distracted at the sudden loss of his parent, was instantly seized with convulsion fits, and remained in that state till the next evening, when he expired; leaving a frantic widow and mother to bewail their sudden departure.

Suddenly, at his brother's house at Hackney, Mr. Wm. Beaumont, of Withcote, co. Leicester. He was a man just and punctual in all his dealings; well tried through a series of years and a great variety of concerns; and an exemplary pattern of domestic life.

9. Aged 17, Miss Parker, only daughter of Mr. John P. miller, of Cabourn, near Castor, co. Lincoln.

10. Aged 74, Mrs. Grace Coles, of Alfred-place, St. George's, Southwark.

Mr. Gamble, of Barrowden, Rutland.

At North Luffenham, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Wilson, more than 47 years a schoolmaster there.

11. Aged 30, Mrs. Daltry, wife of Mr. D. spirit-merchant, of Hull.

After a short illness, in her 25th year, Mrs. Goodlake, wife of Thomas G. esq. of Bonham, near Wantage, Berks, and only child of William-Yarnton Mills, esq. of Wadley-house, in the same county.

At Tunbridge, in his 21st year, Mr. Thomas Hankins, surgeon, third son of the late Mr. H. also a surgeon there.

In Burlington-street, Mrs. Pollard, relict of Dr. P. of Barbados.

12. At his house, near Bridlington-quay, in his 49th year, Mr. John Robinson, late of George-street, Hull.

At Tetbury, co. Gloucester, Mr. Wm. Byron, draper, formerly of Lincoln.

At

At Bristol, Mr. Miller, of the firm of Miller and Sweet, nurserymen, &c.; leaving a wife and 11 children.

At Carlisle, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Spooner, tanner. He had transacted business in the market as usual, and appeared to enjoy as good health and spirits as he had done for some years. About 5 o'clock in the evening he returned home; soon after dropped down, and expired almost immediately.

At Edinburgh, James Fraser, esq. principal secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

13. At Corringham, near Gainsborough, aged 65, Mr. William Cottam, farmer.

At Southover, William Newton, esq. colonel of the South Lewes Volunteers.

14. Aged 77, the Rev. Peter Hawker, rector of Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, and father of the Rev. Peter H. rector of Wootton and Otterden, Kent.

At Hull, aged 81, Mr. William Fridlington, many years a pensioner of the Trinity-house there. He was cousin to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of Clea, near Grimsby, co. Lincoln, who died in January last (see p. 171); at whose decease he inherited a fifth share of the considerable property of which she died possessed, notwithstanding the penurious manner in which she had long lived.

At Grimsby, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Walker, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Society there, being the first who introduced Mr. Wesley to that place.

Suddenly, from an attack of gout in his stomach, aged 40, Thomas Millington, esq. of South-row, Blackheath.

In Middlesex hospital, Mrs. Edwards, who met her death by accident. She was a respectable woman, 70 years of age, formerly kept a public-house in St. James's parish, and for some years held a situation in St. James's chapel, Tottenham-Court-road: she resided in a small house at the back of the chapel, and this afternoon, while sitting in her arm-chair, her garments took fire. A girl, who waited on her, first discovered her sitting in the chair, with her cloathing completely burnt off her back, and the bed-furniture and other parts of the room also on fire. The poor woman, who was too feeble to help herself, was removed to the hospital; but Death relieved her of her excruciating torments in a few hours.

Sarah Challinor, servant at a mercery warehouse in Oxford-street. Some time after the family had gone to bed, she went down stairs, and was found in the morning with her throat cut. It is supposed a state of pregnancy had deranged her intellects. Verdict, Insanity.

15. Thomas Smith, esq. of Parson's-town, in Ireland.

At Bath, Mrs. Henry Drummond, widow of the Rev. Henry D. of Fawley, Hants.

In convulsions, the infant son of Dr. Arnold, of Stamford.

At his father's house at Tick-hill, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, aged 26, the Rev. William Crowther, M. A. late of Sidney college, Cambridge.

Mr. William Furrance, a respectable cooper, of Old-street. His death was occasioned by falling from a stack of timber into a liquor-back the preceding day.

16. After three months illness, at Falkirk, the wife of Capt. Faleoner, niece of the late Sir John Gordon, bart. of Embo.

Christopher King, of Beverley. In the neighbourhood of Pately-bridge, part of the roof of a lead-mine unexpectedly gave way, and falling upon him, crushed him to death. When the melancholy intelligence was communicated to his mother-in-law, it produced so severe a shock as to cause her death the same day.

Mrs. Knight, wife of John K. esq. of Honey-hall, co. Somerset.

At North Ormsby, aged 72, Mrs. Ansell.

Mrs. Cocher, relict of Mr. J. C. formerly a linen-draper at Cambridge.

At Hinton St. George, in his 13th year, after five days illness, the Hon. Frederick Poulett, youngest son of Earl P.

17. At Bidford, co. Warwick, as a man named Careless and his son were driving a load of rags to Harvington mills, from the darkness of the night they missed the road, and, oversetting the cart, were both killed on the spot. They were found, the next morning, by some people going to work, the shafts lying upon the man, and the boy with his head under a pack. The youth had struggled hard for his life, the earth being kicked from beneath his feet; but, unfortunately, he was unable to extricate himself from his situation.

At Mount-Riddell, in her 19th year, Miss Mary-Milles Riddell, second daughter of the late Thomas-Milles R. esq.

18. At her house, in Frederick-street, Edinburgh, Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie-hall.

At Wrington, Moses Corbet, esq.

Mrs. Stokes, of Yate, Gloucestershire.

In London, Mrs. Ebsworth, wife of Mr. Thomas E. Spanish wool-broker, formerly of Bristol.

19. Aged 68, Mr. Zachary Pollard, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Mr. Jeremiah Nicholson, sen. bricklayer, of Southwell, Notts.

Mrs. Stephen Peacock, of Camberwell, Surrey, and daughter of Mr. Willingham Franklin, of Mavis-Enderby, co. Lincoln; leaving five small children; of two of which she had been delivered only a few days.

20. Mrs. Pyne, wife of Mr. Thomas P. of Holborn-hill.

Jemima, wife of Mr. Thomas Abram, of Hull, late of Thirsk.

Mr. Pettifer, of the Three Cranes inn at Leicester.

21. Aged 81, Mr. Malmsbury, of Pilsgate, near Stamford.

At Hereford, in his 83d year, the Rev. Williams Allen, D.D. one of the prebendaries of that cathedral. He for many years held the livings of Clifford, Hampton-Bishop, and Sutton St. Nicholas, co. Hereford, and Lysswen, co. Brecon; and was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor. In his character were happily blended the accomplishments of the Scholar, the manners of the Gentleman, and all the virtues which attach respect to the sound and orthodox Divine, rendering him eminently useful in his profession, and a truly-valuable member of Society.

22. At his house in Edinburgh, the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, of the Old Scots Episcopal Church, the last of the Nonjuring Clergy in Scotland.

At Dawlish, Devon, Miss Gardiner, dau. of the late Col. G. of Bellevue, Southampt.

At Gravesend, Kent, of a paralytic fit, Thomas-Nairn Nash, esq.

At his brother's house, Adelphi terrace, Strand, aged about 70, Charles Minier, esq. of Oakfield-lodge, Croydon, Surrey.

In her 45th year, Miss Priscilla Baldwin, of Fleet-street.

23. In Lansdown crescent, Bath, Mrs. Graves, relict of Rear-admiral G.

At Bristol, in her 22d year, Maria, dau. of Evan Baillie, esq. M. P. for that city.

At Louth, Mr. Simon Waters, many years keeper of the White Hart inn at Spilsby, co. Lincoln.

At his house on Smallberry-green, Middlesex, Thomas Murthwaite, esq. lately a pawnbroker in London.

At Edinburgh, aged 83, Gilbert Meason, esq. of Mordun.

At Taybank, near Perth, John Stewart, esq. surgeon-general of the Army in the W. Indies during part of the American war.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's Troops at Madras. He has left 3000*l.* for founding a new bursary in the United College of St. Andrew's, vesting the patronage thereof in Lord Reay.

At Mr. Pitters', in King-street, Covent-garden, Mr. George Smith, son of Mr. Reuben S. wine-merchant.

25. At Hyde-park-corner, aged 55, Mr. Colemard, upwards of 30 years steward to John Craufurd, esq.

In King-street, Covent-garden, of apoplexy, David Davies, esq.

Aged 73, Mr. Benjamin Shepherd, an eminent farmer near Easingwold.

Suddenly, aged 65, Mr. G. Hobson, of Middleham, surgeon. He left his house, apparently in the most perfect health, to visit a patient at the distance of a few miles only: immediately on his arrival there, he complained of uneasiness at his stomach; and, after taking a little refreshment, his head became affected; he instantly sunk down in a chair, and died without a groan or sigh.

Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Mr. Joseph S. pastor of the Independent Congregation of Dissenters at Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, much respected, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. S. an innkeeper there.

A child, about seven years of age, son of Mr. Kirkman, of Louth, fell into a vessel full of boiling water, and was scalded so dreadfully as to cause his death.

At Ballyhennessy, co. Kerry, Ireland, of a wound he received in the execution of his duty as a yeoman officer, Thomas Elliott, esq. lieutenant of the Feal Cavalry.

26. Jane, wife of Montagu Grover, esq. of Boveney, Bucks.

At Laycock, Wilts, Mr. Richard Spencer, late a mason at Bristol.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, vicar of Horkstow.

At Wootton, near Barton, Mr. T. Marris.

At Islington, aged 62, Mrs. Anne Holmes, widow of the late Mr. Robert H. [See vol. LXIII. p. 678.]

27. Rachel Alderman, housekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Tutté, one of the prebendaries of Peterborough cathedral. She was found dead in her room, suspended by her garters from the bed-post.

Mr. Gething, of Chepstow, many years captain and one of the proprietors of the sloop which weekly trades from Bristol to Chepstow, &c.

Aged 22, —— Allnick, musical-instrument-maker. Returning from Battersea, this evening, with two other young men of the same profession, and all in a state of intoxication, he, for a trifling wager, undertook to jump into the water near Battersea bridge; and having done so, was unfortunately drowned.

Richard Foster, coachman to Mrs. Stuart, of Cadogan-place. He was thrown from his box in Dean-street, North Audley-square, and killed on the spot.

Buried, at Compton, in Berkshire, aged 65, John Loader. On Saturday the 5th, he was returning from Wantage market, which he had many years attended with a cart; and being very much intoxicated, it is supposed he gave his horse a wrong direction, and turned him out of the high road into a field adjoining to the village of Childrey, in which was an old rubble-pit; the night being dark, and the horse nearly blind, both horse and cart fell into the pit, and the unfortunate man was found, in a state of insensibility, by a person who had followed the cart at a little distance. He was immediately conveyed to a public-house in the village, where he languished in great pain, and perfectly sensible, till the

the moment he expired; was very grateful for the attentions paid him; prepared himself with the greatest earnestness and devotion for his approaching end; and desired that these circumstances might be made public, as a warning to those addicted to the destructive vice of intemperance.

28. In Thornhaugh-street, John Gibson, esq. late of Calcutta.

Suddenly, at Blankney, aged 66, Mr. J. Brown, house-steward to C. Chaplin, esq. M. P. for Lincolnshire.

At Sleaford, aged 38, Mr. John Simpson.

At the Shakspeare tavern, in Birmingham, of which he had been 25 years master, Mr. Charles Wilday.

At his seat at Hawkstone, in Shropshire, in his 76th year, Sir Richard Hill, bart. For several years he was one of the representatives for that county. At the last general election, from a very debilitated state of health, he thought proper to decline. His beautiful seat at Hawkstone has attracted the attention of visitors of the first rank, who were always treated with the greatest hospitality and politeness. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title and estates by his second brother, now Sir John Hill, who has thirteen children and several grandchildren. General Rowland Hill, who commanded the 90th Regiment in Egypt with such signal bravery and success, and has now the command of a Brigade in Spain, is the second son of the same family. The Rev. Rowland Hill, well known as an indefatigable preacher, is the sixth son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, and brother to the last and present Baronets.

29. At his seat at Newmarket, Thomas Panton, esq. brother to the late Duchess of Ancaster, and uncle to the Countess of Cholmondeley and Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby (Lady Gwydir), to whom an estate of 3000*l.* a year and 40,000*l.* in money descend, in equal proportions. He married Miss Gubbins a few years ago, who is handsomely provided for by a jointure, out of the family estate, of 1200*l.* a year. Mr. P. was a celebrated frequenter of the turf; and died in his 77th year.

At his seat near Winchester, of dropsy of the chest, in his 75th year, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, bart.; one of the Heroes of the first of June 1794, under Lord Howe. His distinguished services, at that ever-memorable period, contributed greatly to the signal defeat of the French Fleet. In that action, this gallant Officer, then Rear-admiral of the White, and Commander of the Bellerophon, lost his leg; yet, although disabled by this misfortune from more active service, his health was unimpaired; and he retained the full vigour of a mind of no common ability, which left him the power of still rendering himself useful to his Sovereign and his Country. In the month of March 1799, he was appointed Port Admiral at Plymouth. In this post he was not less distinguished for his talents, than for hospitality, generosity, and beneficence; nor was his life more marked by traits of true heroism, than by the warmth and steadiness of his friendship, and his unbounded benevolence. Like the Hero of Agincourt, he could face danger with undaunted resolution; like him, too, "——— he had a tear for pity,
And a hand open as day to melting charity."
The recollection of these virtues will long live in the memory of his numerous relations and friends, and in the hearts of the many who have been benefited by the active exertions of his friendship.

In a hackney-coach, by cutting her throat with a pen-knife, Miss Camell, a young lady residing in Tichfield-street, under the protection of an officer of dragoons, now in Spain.

This day the remains of a young woman, named Elizabeth Collins, who had been ten years in the service of Lady Hawkesbury, were removed from his Lordship's house in Coombe-wood to Kingston churchyard. Her Ladyship gave directions for the funeral to be conducted in the most respectable manner. The corpse was conveyed in a hearse, followed by a mourning-coach with six servants, and her Ladyship's carriage with six others; the whole of them dressed in white silk scarfs and white gloves.

30. Aged 78, the Rev. John Farrer, vicar of Stanwick, Cumberland, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Witton-le-Wear and Hamsterly, co. Durham.

Mr. John Hilton, many years judge of the course at Newmarket, Epsom, and Bilbury, and publisher of the Race Lists at the former place. He was greatly esteemed by all ranks on the turf, being a man of inoffensive manners and strict integrity. He was also general overseer and collector of the taxes at Newmarket.

At Park-house, Maidstone, the residence of Stewart Erskine, esq. his brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Reed, of the 33d Regiment of Foot; an officer of merit, and greatly esteemed. He had lately returned from the East Indies on leave, after an absence of 17 years, the greater part of which he served in the field.

Mr. W. Bennett, a respectable farmer, of Wick, near Berkeley; who, with two of his sons, whilst out in one of the adjoining fields, during a thunder-storm, in November 1807, were struck down by lightning, and one of the youths and a cow were killed on the spot. Although the two survivors sustained but a momentary shock, neither of them has enjoyed such a good state of health as before the accident.

At his father's house at Dursley, aged 30, Mr. John L. Church.

On-board

On-board the Guildford prison-ship, in consequence of having drank three pints of rum on-board the Milbank transport, at Portsmouth, Paul Carr, a private belonging to the Durham Militia.

At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, aged 81, Richard Sykes, esq. only surviving brother of Sir Francis S. bart. late M. P. for Wallingford, Berks.

At Greenock, in an affray, Donald M'Intyre, late hostler at the Tontine inn there, an obliging, inoffensive man; leaving a wife and three children.

Dec. . . . . . At Ballynahymore, co. Tipperary, Ambrose Mandeville, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Glassnevin, near Dublin, Lieut.-gen. Barber; whose sister, Mrs. Barber, survived him only a few days.

In Ireland, at his seat at Belmont, on the Slaney, near Wexford, John Lyster, esq. a respectable magistrate for that county. He was a gentleman of considerable endowments; and, as an amateur comedian, had probably no rival, particularly in the character of Falstaff, which he was performing at the Kilkenny theatre in November last, when he was attacked with the disorder which at length terminated his existence.

Mr. Folds, of Kellington. Returning from Pontefract, his horse and he fell into a drain, and were both drowned.

At Knaresborough, aged 82, Mrs. Broadbelt, wife of Mr. B. printer there. She has bequeathed 10*l.* a year for ever to the Charity-school in Knaresborough, and 15*l.* a year for ever to that at Hartwith, near Ripley, co. York.

At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Lieut.-col. S. of the Royal Artillery, at present on Foreign service.

After a short illness, and only 10 weeks from her bridal-day, Mrs. Woodroffe, wife of Mr. W. of Chippenham.

At Whaplode, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer and grazier, well known as one of the warmest votaries to Bacchus. For many years his constant answer to those who congratulated him on attaining so great an age was, "Aye, and yet when I die you will all say that I killed myself by hard drinking!"

Dec. 1. At Southwell, Notts, Miss C. Hodgkinson, daughter of G. H. esq.

Suddenly, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of George N. esq. purser of the Royal Navy. The preceding evening she had attended the Marine Ball with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health and spirits.

At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, while on a journey into Yorkshire, after two or three days illness, aged 24, Frances, second daughter of Edward Maxwell, esq. of Chichester.

Philip-Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of Gwernhay, Denbighshire.

Aged 51, Richard-Harding Newman, esq. of Nelmes, near Hornchurch, Essex.

2. At Grove-house, near Knutsford, the widow of John Antrobus, esq.

At Clayton, near Brighthelmstone, a lad named Penfold. Being in the upper floor of the mill belonging to that place, performing his ordinary business, the cogs of the wheel caught his round frock, dragged him into the machinery, and crushed him to death.

Aged 19, William Walker, a waggoner's mate. He was instantly killed by the falling-in of a large quantity of chalk in a lime-pit where he was at work, in the old Dover road, near Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Wall, of Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer, formerly of Bristol.

At Blackburn, aged 80, Richard Carradice, of Ribchester bridge, who, 77 years ago, lost his sight by the small-pox. In 1798, when in his 70th year, he walked from Blackburn to Porchester in Hampshire, upwards of 200 miles, to visit his son, and pushed a hand-cart before him all the way.

Aged 87, Mrs. Graves, of Downing-street, Westminster.

Frances-Mary, wife of Mr. James Jones, jun. of Basinghall-street, merchant. She was daughter of Robert Lovett, esq. late commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and niece of Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart. of Luscombe, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Monypenny, wife of David M. esq. of Pitmilly, advocate.

3. A poor woman, named Pepperell, widow of the under-gardener of the late Bishop Douglas. She was found drowned in the canal in the Bishop's garden, supposed to have been gathering sticks near it, and to have slipped in, and, being very old and feeble, was unable to get out.

At Bath, Mrs. Charnock, wife of John C. esq. of Barbados.

At Bedgebury, in Kent, Anna-Maria Baroness Forrester in her own right; a title to which she succeeded in 1784, on the decease of Caroline her mother (who was the wife of George Cockburn, esq. by whom she was left a widow, with an only daughter). The title devolves to the Hon. James-Walter Grimston, eldest son of Ld. Viscount Grimston, and M. P. for St. Alban's; whose mother, Harriet, was aunt to the last Baroness.

4. At his seat, Wardour castle, Wilts, in his 69th year, Henry Arundel, eighth Lord Arundel of Wardour, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his brother, James-Everard Arundel, esq. now Lord Arundel, of Irnham park, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Atlee, wife of Mr. A. distiller, of Upper Thames-street.

At

At his apartments in the Borough of Southwark, *suddenly*, aged about 24, Mr. Richard Jones, pupil of Mr. Astley Cooper, surgeon and lecturer of St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals.

At the Admiralty, in her 10th year, the Hon. Henrietta-Sophia Phipps, eldest daughter of Lord Mulgrave. She was seized with a brain-fever a week before her dissolution, and never afterwards recovered the use of her mental faculties. Her mother being in the last stage of pregnancy, the domesticks were enjoined not to give the least intimation of her decease. Her Ladyship was, however, safely delivered of a son on the 7th; and after she had been thought sufficiently recovered, his Lordship undertook to make the melancholy communication of their daughter's death, which she received with becoming fortitude and resignation.

In Baker-street North, aged 61, Mr. Jas. Cooper, late of Tichborne-str. pastry-cook.

5. In her 70th year, Mrs. Johnson, of Ely-place, Holborn.

By poisoning herself, in consequence of pregnancy, ——— Heather, a female servant in Oxford-street.

At Camberwell, Surr. John Brasier, esq.

At Rossington, near Doncaster, aged 17, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Stovin, D. D. rector of that place.

Mary-Sophia, wife of Thomas Vardon, esq. of Battersea-rise, Surrey.

At his house at Chrisilton, in Cheshire, the Rev. Thomas Mostyn, only brother of the late Sir Roger M. bart. and uncle to Sir Thomas M. bart. M. P. for Flintshire.

6. At Limehouse, in his 78th year, Charles Rich, esq.

Aged 83, Benjamin North, of Leeds, one of the people called Quakers.

Suddenly, at Plymouth, Mr. Nicholas Norman, late gunner of the Unicorn.

At Kiton-Lindsey, in a very advanced age, supposed about 100, Mrs. Letitia Bullock, the last of the once considerable family of Osgodby, of Osgodby, co. Linc.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. Thomas Moss, B.A. perpetual curate of Brierly-hill chapel, Staffordshire. He was the author of the beautiful and pathetic little poem intituled "The Beggar's Petition" (see vol. LX. p. 972, and LXI. p. 852), published, with some others, in one small volume. The presentation of the chapel is in the gift of Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of King's Swinford.

At Redruth, Cornwall, in his 71st year, after an illness of three weeks, Capt. Paul Penrose, who was considered one of the best miners. He held an agency under the first Cornish Freeman Copper Company for near 40 years; and was toller to Lord Arundel for near 30 years; inspecting captain at Polgooth for 20 years; with many other agencies. He was also steward to Edward Collins, esq.; had been employed to explore Wales and Ireland for minerals; and his judgment and integrity had made him a sort of oracle in mining concerns.

7. At Highgate, Mr. William Jones Sadler, of the house of Sadler and Jackson, warehousemen, St. Paul's church-yard.

8. At Brighthelmstone, aged 8 years, the fourth son of Stephen Thornton, esq.

Suddenly, Mrs. Dod, wife of Vice-admiral D. of Bedford circus, Exeter.

At Pontefract, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Oxley, sen. surgeon and apothecary.

Aged 77, Edward Gale, esq. of Assembly-row, Laytonstone, Essex.

On Muswell-hill, aged 68, Mrs. Norris, wife of Thomas N. esq.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, Mr. William-Richard Badcock, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Stately, Capt. Cumberland, eldest son of the late William B. esq. by Sophia, daughter of Richard Cumberland, esq. He was in the 17th year of his age, and the sixth of his service in the Navy.

9. Interred, with military honours, at St. Anne's, Soho, the whole Corps attending, in compliance with his wish, Mr. G. Applegarth, late a member of the Royal Westminster Volunteers.

Mrs. Eleanor-Everitt Cooper, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, of Fitzroy-street, and daughter of the late Peter Mestaer, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

10. Aged 78, Mrs. Thompson, wife of William T. esq. banker, of Leeds.

At Bath, Charles Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.

At St. Alban's, in his 68th year, Robert Hodgson, esq.

At Peckham, Surrey, the wife of William Hubbard, esq.

11. Mrs. Yorke, wife of Whittle Y. esq. one of the aldermen of Leeds.

At Bath, aged 40, after being many years afflicted with the gout, Burrell Neale, esq.

At Kennington, Surrey, in his 66th year, Erasmus Madox, esq.

On Camberwell terrace, aged 64, Mr. Nathaniel Basnett, many years in the service of the East India Company.

Suddenly, at the house of Mrs. Pearkes, Charlotte-street, where he was spending the evening, Mr. Clowes. There was a party of about twelve persons; and, after the supper-cloth had been drawn, Mr. C. (who resided in Portland-road) fell down and expired, while taking a glass of wine. The deceased was a young gentleman, in the 24th year of his age, of independent fortune, and a suitor to a young lady who was present at the awful visitation.

12. At Brighthelmstone, aged 8 years, Frederica-Anna, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Ryder.

At Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, John Prince, esq. late of Arundel-street, Strand.

13. At

13. At Harehatch, near Reading, aged 81, Mrs. May. She has left 15,000*l.* to charitable purposes, among which are 3000*l.* to the Radcliffe Infirmary; and the remainder of her fortune, which is very considerable, to numerous relations.

At Teddington, Middlesex, in his 66th year, Frederick-Christian Rynhart de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim.

At Westthorpe, Notts, aged 30, the wife of the Rev. William Claye.

At his house in Great Denmark-street, Dublin, Theobald M'Kenna, esq. He was a political writer of much celebrity, and enjoyed from Government a pension of 200*l. per annum* for past services; but the most fortunate circumstance of his life was his union with Mrs. M'Dermott, relict of the late Francis M'D. esq. a Roman Catholic merchant of the first respectability, and who left his widow a considerable jointure, and large fortunes to his children, who resided with her. This lady is sister to James Laffan, esq. of Kilkenny, and aunt to the Countess of Shrewsbury.

14. Hugo Meynell, esq. (descended from a family of long standing in the counties of Leicester and Derby, and, by his maternal grandmother, from the families of Pointz and Littleton, of North Okendon in Essex). He was born in June 1735; high sheriff for Derbyshire in 1758; M. P. for Lichfield 1761—1768; for Lymington 1774; and for Stafford 1778. He was master of the Royal stag-hounds 1770—1772. He married, first, in June 1754, Anne daughter of John Gell, esq.; by whom he had one son, Godfrey, born Oct. 4, 1755. Mrs. Meynell died at Hopton, Derbyshire, in June 1757; and in June 1758 he married, secondly, Anne daughter of Thomas Boothby Skrimsher, esq. of Tooley park; by whom he had two sons: Hugo, born 1759, and died May 17, 1800 (see vol. LXX. p. 493); and Charles, born 1768, now master of the Royal Tennis-court. — Mr. Meynell, who had long been considered as the first fox-hunter in the kingdom, purchased a good house at Quorn, in Leicestershire, for a hunting-seat, which he afterwards greatly improved; and which, after a possession of nearly 50 years, on the illness of his eldest son, was sold, in 1800, to the Earl of Sefton.

15. Mrs. Barrington, wife of John B. esq. of Dogett's Rochford, Essex.

At Richmond, Surrey, Geo. Warden, esq.

16. At High Wycombe, suddenly, of a paralytic stroke, Charles Ward, esq. alderman, and twice mayor of that borough.

At Woodford, Essex, in his 73d year, William Robinson, esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Surrey-place, Joseph Lindley, esq.

17. In Upper Wimpole-street, Lieut.-col. Boyce, late of the 16th Light Dragoons.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mark Sprot, esq. eminent for his strength of mind and judgment, and unaffected friendship.

At Spalding, in Lincolnshire, in her 76th year, Mrs. Gresham Dinham, widow of the Rev. John D. many years minister thereof.

18. Mrs. Butcher, wife of John B. esq. of London-bridge.

At Darn-hall, in Cheshire, aged 79, Thomas Corbett, esq.

19. In Bennet-street, aged 65, Rev. Dr. Ackland, rector of Christ church, Surrey, and chaplain to the Fishmongers Company.

20. At Market-Harborough, Mr. George Stableford, timber-merch. and ironmonger.

21. At Ham-house, Hereford, the infant son of Major Mosey, of the Hereford Militia.

22. At her house in Southampton, the dowager Lady Shelley.

At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, Mr. Samuel Shelley, of the first eminence as a miniature-painter.

23. Rev. John Brand, M. A. rector of St. George's in the Borough of Southwark, and vicar of Wickham, near Twayte, Suffolk; a man eminent for his talents and learning, and particularly distinguished as a profound mathematician. He was deeply read in Theology and History; and there are few topicks in Divinity and Politicks, that have of late years much excited the public attention, on which his pen has not been ably employed. In the course of last year, his living in the Borough, which had till then been of very small value, was, in consequence of a Parochial Act, considerably increased. But Death has soon deprived his family of this advantage; and his loss, we are sorry to understand, is deplored by eight orphans, wholly unprovided for.

24. In King-street, Cheapside, aged 71, George Slack, esq.

25. Mrs. Revell, of Round-oak, Englefield-green, Middlesex.

In Long-Acre chapel, while sitting in the pew adjoining the pulpit, in apparent perfect health, Mrs. Baldie, of Meard's-court, Wardour-street, Soho.

26. At Old Swan, near London-bridge, in his 68th year, Francis Garratt, an esq. eminent tea-dealer; and, for the last ten years, one of the representatives in the Common Council for the ward of Bridge.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 22, to December 27, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 953	1858		Males - 903	1800		2 and 5	258	50 and 60	156
Females 905			Females 897		Between	5 and 10	88	60 and 70	138
						10 and 20	71	70 and 80	109
Whereof have died under 2 years old				502		20 and 30	100	80 and 90	40
						30 and 40	150	90 and 100	5
						40 and 50	182	102 1	105 0

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 10d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 17, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	92	11	60	8	43	8	40	9	71	7
Surrey	97	8	54	6	45	8	42	10	60	0
Hertford	85	11	49	0	44	2	35	0	57	9
Bedford	86	5	49	6	41	8	37	8	65	5
Huntingd.	86	7	00	0	42	2	31	11	51	0
Northam.	82	8	48	6	41	6	36	6	00	0
Rutland	92	9	00	0	47	0	34	6	64	6
Leicester	90	11	48	0	44	8	35	11	66	10
Nottingham	96	6	61	0	49	2	34	6	67	8
Derby	93	8	00	0	50	6	36	8	70	4
Stafford	95	6	00	0	50	4	40	3	78	3
Salop	88	6	61	8	47	0	33	1	00	0
Hereford	91	7	48	0	45	1	37	7	62	0
Worcester	93	7	00	0	46	1	41	11	68	9
Warwick	92	10	00	0	50	2	38	5	75	6
Wilts	82	6	00	0	45	0	42	4	81	8
Berks	95	4	00	0	45	10	40	2	64	9
Oxford	90	2	00	0	41	11	36	0	60	10
Bucks	88	6	00	0	42	2	38	6	57	6
Brecon	97	6	70	4	48	9	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	97	6	00	0	43	2	33	6	00	0
Radnor	91	1	00	0	40	2	32	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

90	2	58	5	45	0	33	7	65	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

81	10	52	1	38	0	29	1	53	3

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	88	8	54	0	42	6	38	0	57	9
Kent	90	9	59	0	44	6	38	0	62	3
Sussex	86	4	00	0	48	0	39	0	00	0
Suffolk	83	9	51	4	40	6	34	7	55	6
Cambridg.	81	7	53	4	39	1	27	9	56	7
Norfolk	83	5	57	0	38	8	33	7	51	9
Lincoln	86	4	64	6	44	5	31	8	64	2
York	91	6	73	7	43	10	32	11	71	7
Durham	99	1	00	0	55	6	32	9	00	0
Northum.	86	3	69	4	45	8	31	1	00	0
Cumberl.	95	3	66	8	45	3	30	10	00	0
Westmor	101	2	70	0	42	0	32	1	00	0
Lancaster	90	8	00	0	43	1	32	6	69	0
Chester	83	3	00	0	48	10	30	7	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	42	8	27	4	00	0
Denbigh	97	8	00	0	48	4	33	2	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	46	0	25	0	00	0
Carnarvon	89	0	00	0	43	0	26	8	00	0
Merionet.	98	0	00	0	46	6	25	6	00	0
Cardigan	83	8	00	0	40	0	32	6	00	0
Pembroke	75	1	00	0	42	2	24	0	00	0
Carmarth.	85	9	00	0	48	8	25	8	00	0
Glamorg.	90	10	00	0	50	4	26	0	00	0
Gloucest.	98	8	00	0	48	5	37	2	74	0
Somerset	90	6	00	0	45	10	31	7	72	1
Monmo.	94	8	00	0	51	9	00	0	00	0
Devon	86	6	00	0	39	5	31	2	00	0
Cornwall	84	0	00	0	39	7	26	5	00	0
Dorset	86	2	00	0	45	9	40	6	76	0
Hants	86	1	00	0	49	0	36	7	55	3

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
89	6	60	1	44	2	32	1	64	8	73	10	47	1		

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 24:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s.—Pollard 32s. to 35s.

Return of FLOUR, December 10 to December 16, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 16,249 Sacks. Average 84s. 6¾d.—1s. 11d. per Sack higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, December 12 to December 17, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5,536 Quarters. Average 95s. 1¼d.—4s. 10¾d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 17, 51s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending December 21, is 49s. 8d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, December 22:

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 8s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 8s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 24:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 10s. 0d.	to	6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	6l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d.	to	2l. 2s. 0d.	Average	1l. 19s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.	to	6l. 12s. 0d.	Average	5l. 18s. 6d.
Clover	6l. 10s. 0d.	to	7l. 15s. 0d.	Average	7l. 2s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d.	to	2l. 2s. 0d.	Average	1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, December 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts 2000.	Sheep and Lambs 11,000.

COALS, December 23: Newcastle 44s. 0d. to 55s. 3d. Sunderland 51s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 108s. Mottled 118s. Curd 122s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 8d. Clare Market 5s. 8½d. Whitechapel 5s. 9½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	236	65 5/8	66 1/4 a 1/8	81 3/4	99 7/8	——	18	181 1/2	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	——	——	——	1 dis.	95 3/8	64 1/4	21 15 0	full money
30	——	65 3/4	66 1/4 a 3/8	81 7/8	99 7/8	——	——	shut	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	——	——	——	1 dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
1	235 3/4	65 7/8	66 1/4 a 65 7/8	81 3/4	99 5/8	——	18 1/16	shut	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 8 pr	——	——	66 1/8	1 1/2 a 1/4 dis.	95 3/8	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
2	235 1/2	65 3/4	65 7/8 a 66 3/8	81 1/2	99 3/4	——	17 15/16	shut	6 a 8 pr	6 a 8 pr.	——	65 1/4	65 3/4	1 1/4 a 1 dis.	——	64 3/8	21 15 0	Ditto.
3	——	66	66 7/8 a 67	81 7/8	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	7 a 8 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	shut	——	——	1 dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
4	Sunday																	
5	——	65 5/8	66 1/8 a 5/8	82	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	8 a 10 pr.	7 a 8 pr.	shut	——	——	1 dis.	——	64 3/4	21 15 0	Ditto.
6	236	65 7/8	67 a 66 3/4	82	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	10 a 8 pr.	7 a 8 pr	shut	65 3/4	shut	——	95 3/8	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
7	236	66	66 7/8 a 67	82 1/8	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	7 a 9 pr.	8 a 7 pr	shut	65 7/8	shut	3/4 dis.	——	65	21 15 0	Ditto.
8	234 3/4	65 3/4	67 1/8 a 66 3/4	81 7/8	shut	——	18	shut	6 a 6 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	shut	65 5/8	shut	1 dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
9	——	65 5/8	66 5/8 a 3/4	81 7/8	shut	——	18	shut	6 a 7 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 dis.	——	64 3/8	21 15 0	Ditto.
10	——	65 3/4	66 3/4	81 7/8	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	6 a 8 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 dis.	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
11	Sunday																	
12	——	65 7/8	66 3/4 a 7/8	81 7/8	shut	——	18	shut	7 a 8 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	shut	——	shut	——	——	——	21 15 0	Ditto.
13	235 1/2	65 3/4	66 7/8 a 3/4	81 7/8	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	8 a 6 pr.	7 a 6 pr.	shut	65 3/4	shut	1 dis.	——	——	22 19 0	2 pr. Ct. dis.
14	235	65 7/8	66 3/4 a 7/8	81 7/8	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	7 a 6 pr.	7 a 5 pr.	shut	65 3/4	shut	1 dis.	——	64 1/2	22 19 0	Ditto.
15	——	66 1/8	66 7/8 a 67 1/4	82 1/8	shut	——	18 1/8	shut	5 a 4 pr.	5 a 3 pr.	shut	66 1/8	shut	3/4 dis.	——	——	22 19 0	Ditto.
16	236	66	66 3/4 a 67 1/2	82	shut	——	18	shut	4 a 6 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	65 5/8	shut	1 1/4 a 1 dis.	——	64 5/8	22 19 0	Ditto.
17	——	65 3/4	66 7/8 a 3/4	81 3/4	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	5 a 4 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 dis.	——	——	22 19 0	Ditto.
18	Sunday																	
19	——	65 3/4	66 3/4 a 7/8	81 3/4	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/4 dis.	——	——	22 19 0	Ditto.
20	——	65 5/8	66 7/8 a 3/4	81 5/8	shut	——	18	shut	4 a 5 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	——	——	64 1/2	30 10 0	Ditto.
21	holiday																	
22	235	65 5/8	66 7/8 a 3/4	81 3/4	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	3 a 5 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	——	——	——	30 10 0	Ditto.
23	——	65 3/4	66 3/4	8 5/8	shut	——	18	shut	3 a 5 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	65 5/8	shut	1 1/4 dis.	——	64 5/8	30 10 0	Ditto.
24	——	65 5/8	66 5/8 a 3/4	81 5/8	shut	——	18	shut	4 a 5 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 1/2 dis.	——	——	30 10 0	Ditto.
25	Sunday																	
26	holiday																	
27	holiday																	
28	235 1/2	65 3/4	66 3/4 a 5/8	81 3/4	shut	——	18 1/16	shut	3 a 5 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 1/4 dis.	——	——	55 0 0	Ditto.
29	235	65 5/8	66 1/2 a 5/8	8 5/8	shut	——	——	shut	4 a 5 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	——	shut	1 1/2 dis.	——	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.

From the 2d of December, 3 per Cent. Consols sold as above, with the Dividend for opening.

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LLANDIS FARN ABBEY.

W. Hutchinson del. 1775.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1808.

Embellished with a Perspective View of the Ruins of LINDISFARNE ABBEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

I SEND you a view of the ruins of an antient Abbey in Lindisfarne, or the Holy Island; for the history of which it may be sufficient to refer to Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, 1789, vol. II. p. 744; or to Hutchinson's History of Durham, vol. III. p. 363.

Yours, &c. M. G.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE TO THE WHITE SEA.

(Continued from p. 997.)

"WULFSTAN said, that he went from Heathum to Truso in seven days and nights, and that the ship was running under sail all the way. Weonodland was on his right, and Langland, Læland, Falster, and Scania, on his left, all which land is subject to Denmark. "Then on our left WE[a] had the land of the Burgundians *(Bornholm)*, who have a king to themselves. Then, after the land of the Burgundians, we had on our left the lands that have been called from the earliest times Blekingey, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland; all which territory is subject to the Swedes; and Weonodland was all the way on our right, as far as Weissel-mouth *(Wisselmunde)*. The Weissel[b] *(Vistula)* is a very large river, and near it lie Witland[c] and Weonodland. Witland belongs to the people of Eastland; and out of Weonodland flows the river Weissel, which empties itself afterwards into Estmere. This lake, called Estmere, is about fifteen miles broad. Then runs the Ilfing east [of the Weissel] into Estmere, from that lake on the banks of which stands Truso. These two rivers come out together into Estmere; the Ilfing east from Eastland, and the Weissel, south from Weonodland. Then the Weissel deprives the Ilfing of its name, and, flowing from the west part of the lake, at length empties itself northward into the sea; whence this point is called the Weissel-mouth. This country called Eastland[d] is very extensive, and there are in it many towns, and in every town is a king. There is a great quantity of honey and fish; and even the king and the richest men drink mare's milk[e], whilst the poor and the slaves drink mead. There is a vast deal of war and contention amongst the

[a] It seems very clear from this expression of *we*, that when King Alfred came to that part of the history of Orosius, which describes the geography of the North, he consulted Ohthere and Wulfstan, who had lived in the Northern parts of Europe, which the antients were so little acquainted with; and that he took down this account from their own mouths. For the same reason, it is not improbable that there may be some mistakes in the King's relation, as, though these Northern travellers spoke a language bearing an affinity to the Anglo-Saxon, yet it was certainly a dialect with material variations. For proof of this, let a chapter of the *Speculum Regale*, written in the old Islandic, or Norwegian, be compared with the Anglo-Saxon. This very curious work was published at Soroe, in 1768. *D. B.*

[b] I have adopted the modern name of this river, *Weissel*, in preference to the *Vistula* of the antient geographers, or the *Wesel* of Mr. Barrington; though, perhaps, King Alfred's orthography *(Wisle)* is the best, as it approaches nearest to the Vistula of the antients, and the modern Wisla of the Poles. Poland is also called Wisland by King Alfred, p. 60. *J. I.*

[c] Mr. Barrington translates it *Willand*; but he has printed *Witland* twice in the Saxon, as I find it in the MSS. It is now probably Witepski in Lithuania, to the East of Wilno. *J. I.*

[d] Now generally called Estonia; I have, therefore, called the inhabitants Estonians. *J. I.*

[e] See the same custom reported of the Scythians by Herodotus, and of the Tartars and other rude nations by modern travellers; particularly in Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages, &c. vol. I. p. 97. fol. Lond. 1598. Mr. Barrington seems to have overlooked the word *myran* in the original. Vid. not. in locum. "Lac equinum bibunt," Lat. Vers. *J. I.*

different tribes of this nation[f]. There is no ale brewed amongst the Estonians, but they have mead in profusion[g].

—"There is also this custom with the Estonians[h], that when any one dies, the corpse continues *unburnt*, with the relations and friends, for at least a month; sometimes two; and the bodies of kings and illustrious men, according to their respective wealth, lie sometimes even for half a year before the corpse is burned, and the body continues above ground in the house; during which time drinking and sports are prolonged, till the day on which the body is consumed[i]. Then, when it is carried to the funeral pile, the substance of the deceased, which remains after these drinking festivities and sports, is divided into five or six heaps; sometimes into more; according to the proportion of what he happens to be worth. These heaps are so disposed, that the largest heap shall be about one mile from the town; and so gradually the smaller at lesser intervals, till all the wealth is divided, so that the least heap shall be nearest the town where the corpse lies.

"Then all those are to be summoned together who have the fleetest horses in the land, for a wager of skill, within the distance of five or six miles from these heaps[k]; and they all ride a race toward the substance of the deceased. Then comes the man that has the winning horse toward the first and largest heap, and so each after other, till the whole is seized upon. He procures, however, the least heap, who takes that which is nearest the town; and then every one rides away with his share, and keeps the whole of it. On account of this custom, fleet horses in that country are wonderfully dear. When the

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[f] Gewinn, Sax. "Multum *vini* est etiam inter eos" — according to the Latin translation; (Ælfredi Magni Vita, p. 208,) and, as the royal Geographer is here enumerating the *liquors* which the Estonians used, it appears at first sight more natural that he should mention *wine* than *war*. But the word *win* is generally used for *wine*, without the prefix *ge*; and perhaps the only *wine* of these people was *mead*; meddi, Br. μεθυ, Gr. The other fact, respecting the want of ale, and the art of brewing, though it may appear trifling now, was considered remarkable and important enough to be noticed in the days of Alfred; and, indeed, ale or beer was afterwards a considerable article of commerce between the Flemings and the Estonians. See a Poem written in the reign of Henry the Sixth, *On the Policy of keeping the Sea*, c. 5. printed in Hakluyt, vol. I. p. 192. Sigismund of Herberstein, says of the *Russians* in his time: "Their common drinke is *mead*; the poorer sort use water, and a third drinke called *quasse*, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a little branne meashed with it." Hackluyt, vol. I. p. 496. Cur moriatur homo cui *quassia*? *J. I.*

[g] Here Wulfstan's voyage ends in Hakluyt. *D. B.* Vid. Voyages, &c. vol. I. p. 6. ed. 1598. Somner printed the remainder of it in his Saxon Dictionary, except the last sentence. Vid. voc. Gedrync, Som. Dictionar. Sax. Lat. Angl. Ox. 1659. *J. I.*

[h] The following curious particulars, relating to the manners of the Estonians, in the ninth century, the preservation of which we owe to the diligent pen of King Alfred, form a valuable supplement to the short sketches of aboriginal manners delineated by Cæsar and Tacitus. They also tend to illustrate the history of some obscure antiquities in our own island. Perhaps the veil of mystery which has so long enveloped the remains of Stonehenge, Abury, &c. is here removed. See note [l], p. 1139, &c.

[i] This ceremony was so important among the Northern nations, that they regulated their chronology, not on the Newtonian system of eclipses, but by the *burning* of some particular hero or heroine. A person's age was also tolerably well ascertained, not by parochial registers, but by his having been present at the *burning* of some great man. Queen Mary attempted to introduce a worse chronology into this country, *not many centuries ago*, attended with circumstances of much greater atrocity, ignorance, and barbarism. *J. I.*

[k] More than equivalent to *three two-mile heats* in the present day! If any custom can be ennobled by antiquity, the friends of the *turf* may here find an argument of their favourite diversion. Equestrian exercises, and all the public games of competition, were antiently connected with rites and ceremonies of the most serious and important nature. See Homer, and his faithful copyist Virgil. Jornandes (c. xlix.) gives an interesting description of the funeral of Attila, which was celebrated with all that strange mixture of grief and festivity, of pomp and cruelty, of funeral solemnity and tumultuous joy, which characterizes such a ceremony in a rude state of society. *J. I.*

wealth

wealth of the deceased has been thus exhausted, then they carry out his corpse from the house, and burn it, together with his weapons and cloaths[l]; and generally they spend his whole substance by the long continuance of the body within the house[m]; together with what they lay in heaps along the road, which the strangers run for, and take away.

"It is also an established custom with the Estonians, that the dead bodies of every tribe or family shall be *burned;* and if any man findeth a single bone unconsumed, they[n] shall be fined[o] to a considerable amount. These Estonians also have the power of producing artificial cold; and it is thus the dead bodies continue so long above ground without putrefying[p], on which they produce this artificial cold; and, though a man should set two vessels full of ale or of water, they contrive that either shall be completely frozen over; and this equally the same in the summer[q] as in the winter."

Now will we speak about those parts of Europe that lie to the South of the river Danube; and first of all, concerning Greece. The sea which flows along the Eastern side of Constantinople (a Grecian city) is called Propontis. To the North of this Grecian city, an arm of the sea shoots up Westward from the Euxine; and to the West by North the mouths of the river Danube empty themselves South East into the Euxine[r]. To the

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[l] This custom of the Estonians will forcibly recal to the mind of the classical antiquary the following passage in Cæsar's Commentaries (de Bello Gallico, lib. vi. c. 19.) "Funera sunt pro cultu Gallorum magnifica et sumptuosa; *omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia;* ac paullo supra hanc memoriam servi, et clientes, quos ab iis dilectos esse constabat, justis funeribus confecti (al. *confectis)* unà cremabantur." The custom of *burning* the dead, νεκροκαυστια, or *cremation*, was almost universal among rude nations from the age of Homer to that of Alfred. See the HEATHEN BURIAL-PLACE, as it is called in a Charter of King Athelstan, with its Hippodrome, &c. on Salisbury plain, vulgarly called STONEHENGE, a corruption of STONE-RIDGE. *J. I.*

[m] That is, by the consequential expenees. *D. B.*

[n] i. e. the relations of the deceased; or, perhaps, the whole tribe; as King Alfred made a whole hundred in England pay for any public outrage, or notorious violation of the laws. *J. I.*

[o] "hi hit sceolan miclum gebetan," Sax. literally, "they shall it mickle boot." Mr. Barrington, supposing, perhaps, that the word gebetan here was the same with our present verb *to beat*, and that *beating* implies *anger*, translates the passage feebly and erroneously thus: "It is a cause of *anger!*" *Boot* is still understood, both as a noun and as a verb; to give to *boot*, &c. "Alas! what *boots* it with incessant care," &c. Milton's Lycidas. Mr. Barrington, one might suppose, had his eye on a passage in Tacitus, where, speaking of these same Estonians, he says, "rarus ferri, frequens *fustium* usus!" (Tac. Germ. c. 45.) *J. I.*

[p] *Phineas* Fletcher, who was ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to Russia, gives an account of the same practice continuing in some parts of Moscovy. "In winter time, when all is covered with snow, so many as die are piled up in a hovel in the suburbs, like billets in a wood-stack; they are as hard with the frost as a very stone, till the spring-tide come and resolve the frost, what time every man taketh his dead friend, and committeth him to the ground." See a note to one of Fletcher's Eclogues, p. 10, printed at Edinburgh, in 1771, 12mo. See also a poem written at Moscow, by G. Turbervillc, in the first volume of Hakluyt, p. 386, where the same circumstance is dwelt upon, and the reason given, that the ground cannot be dug. Bodies, however, are now buried at Moscow during the winter. *D. B.*—As the *poem* of G. Turberville, to which Mr. Barrington refers, in Hakluyt, is addressed to so great a poet as Spenser, those readers who happen not to have a copy of Hakluyt's Voyages, may be amused, perhaps, with the following specimen of it:

"Perhaps thou musest mueh, how this may stand with reason,
That bodies dead can uncorrupt abide so long a season!
Take this for certaine trothe; as soone as heate is gone,
The force of colde the body binds as hard as any stone,
Without offence at all to any living thing;
And so they lye in perfect state, till next returne of springe." *J. I.*

[q] Mr. Walker, of Oxford, has recently published a treatise on the means of producing artificial cold, &c. *J. I.*

[r] *Into the South-east part of the Euxine*, according to Mr. Barrington's translation; for the correction of which I refer the reader to the original, and to the first map of Europe that he happens to lay his hand on. Three lines below, for *East* read *West.* J. I.

South

South and West of these mouths are the Mœsians, a tribe of Greeks; to the West of the city are the Thracians, and to the West also are the Macedonians. To the South of this city, towards the Southern part of that arm of the sea which is called the Egean, Athens and Corinth are situated. And to the West by South of Corinth is the land of Achaia, near the Mediterranean. To the West of Achaia, along the Mediterranean, is Dalmatia, on the North side of the sea; to the North of Dalmatia are the boundaries of Bulgaria and Istria. To the South of Istria is that part of the Mediterranean which is called the Adriatic; to the West are the Alps, and to the North that desert which is between the Carinthians and the Bulgarians.

Italy, which is of great length West by North, and also East by South, is surrounded by the Mediterranean on every side but towards the West-North. At that end of it lie the Alps, which begin Westward from the Mediterranean, in the Narbonense country, and end Eastward in Dalmatia, near the [Adriatic] seas.

With respect to the territory called Gallia Belgica, to the East of it is the river Rhine, to the South the Alps, to the West by South the sea called the British Ocean, and to the North, on the other side of the arm of the Ocean, is Britannia. The land to the West of the river Loire is Æquitania: to the South of Æquitania is some part of the Narbonense; to the West by South is the territory of Spain; and to the South the Ocean. To the South of the Narbonense is the Mediterranean, where the Rone empties itself into the sea, having Provençe both on the East and West. Over the Pyrenean wastes is Ispania citerior[t]; to the West of which, by North, is Equitania, and the province of Gascony to the North. Provençe has to the North of it the Alps; to the South of it is the Mediterranean; to the North-east of it are the Burgundians, and the people of Gascony to the West.

Spain is triangular; and entirely guarded on the outside by the sea, either by the great Ocean or by the Mediterranean, and also well guarded within over the land. One of the angles lies South-west against the island of Gades; the second Eastward against the Narbonense territory, and the third North-west against Braganza, a town of Gallicia. And against Scotland (i. e. Ireland), over the arm of the sea, in a strait line with the mouth of the Shannon, is Ispania ulterior[t]. To the West of it is the Ocean, and to the South and East of it, Northward of the Mediterranean, is Ispania citerior[t]; to the North of which are the lands of Equitania; to the North-east is the weald of the Pyrenees, to the East the Narbonense, and to the South the Mediterranean.

With regard to the island Britannia, it is of considerable length to the North-east; being eight hundred miles long, and only two hundred miles broad. To the South of it, on the other side of the arm of the sea, is Gallia Belgica; to the West, on the other side of an arm of the sea, is the island Ibernia, and to the Northward the Orkney isles. Igbernia, which we call Scotland, is surrounded on every side with the Ocean; and hence, because the rays of the setting sun strike on it with less interruption than on other countries[w], the weather is milder there than it is in Britain. Thence, to the West-north of Ibernia, is that utmost land called Thila, which is known to a few men only, on account of its exceeding great distance[x].

Thus have we now sufficiently described all the land-marks of Europe, according to their respective situations.

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[s] "To the East of the sea opposite to Gallia Belgica," according to Mr. Barrington, who was misled by an improper punctuation in the original. *J. I.*

[t] It must be recollected, that Orosius is supposed to speak, and not Ælfred. *D. B.*—The Royal Geographer, indeed, appears to have deserted Orosius entirely, as an insufficient guide, till he came to those territories which are situated to the South of the Danube. This, therefore, is the only part of his description, which can be strictly considered as a *translation*. J. I.

[w] Literally, "for that the sun *goeth nigher on settle*," &c. Though King Alfred of course delivered his thoughts in the popular language of his time, it may perhaps be difficult to find a more philosophical reason for a well-known fact, which Orosius indeed had *recorded*, but did not *explain*. In spite of philosophy, we still talk of the *rising* and the *setting* sun. *J. I.*

[x] The words of Orosius are: "Deinde insula Thule, (*l. Thile.*) quæ per infinitum

à ceteris

Mr. Urban, *Guernsey, Dec.* 14.

In compliance with the enquiry of Academicus, and of D. H. I send what little account I have been able to obtain respecting the families of *Mears*, *Mercer*, and *Wood*. The former, whose name has been variously spelt, though within the three last centuries it has been confined by the heads of the family to *Mears* and *Meares*, is descended from a remarkably antient house in Scotland, and one of its representatives is supposed to have relinquished a Scotch earldom, which is hinted at by Mr. Wallace, in his treatise on the Peerage of Scotland, who frequently cites instances of such relinquishment. This family first appeared in England in the year 1266, which is 542 years from the present time, and 200 after the Conquest. In 1298 we find Roger de la Mar, Succentor, and in 1327 William de la Mar, Treasurer, of York Cathedral. The family divided at the time of the Stuarts (to whose interests they were greatly attached) becoming Kings of England, into three branches, one of which seated itself in Cheshire, another in Carmarthenshire, in which county the present representative, John Meares, esq. who is also of Dorking, Surrey, and Park-lane, Middlesex, enjoyed a considerable hereditary estate, purchased by his ancestor in the time of Charles I. This representative is married to the daughter of Gen. Read, of Crowood, Wilts, and sister of Sir Nelson Rycroft's Lady, and was a short time since named in the Morning Papers among the new creation of Baronets expected shortly to take place. The third branch seated itself, in 1603, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, from whence proceeded the Rev. John Mears, of Colraine, a man highly distinguished for his attachment to the Presbyterian party when the dissentions between that sect and the Roman Catholicks were at their zenith. See King's State of the Protestants. He declined a mitre, rather than relinquish any of his tenets. His only surviving issue by Jane Stuart, of the Royal House then lately seated on the English Throne, were Charles and Elizabeth, which latter married the Rev. John Browne, lineally descended from Viscount Montagu, and brother of Mary, who married the Hon. Mr. Malone, of Lord Sunderlin's family, and had Croasdella. Charles, who carried on the descent, had by his wife Sarah, the daughter of Chevalier D'Or, of an antient house in France, Charles-John, and a daughter. The male line of this branch became extinct in 1799, on the decease of Charles-John, who was a captain in the Army, and fell before Seringapatam.

There may, perhaps, be many other families of this name; but they are not descended or in any degree allied to the three branches abovenamed. It is to be observed that this family has confined the spelling of its name to de la Mar and de la Mare, which spelling evinces its antiquity: they assumed the letter *s* when surnames were first used in Britain, in the eleventh century, since which time they have confined the name to Mears or Meares; the *e* is peculiar to the Carmarthenshire branch; they bear no relationship to the families of Meeres, Mecares, or Mayer.—For the armorial ensigns see Gwillim: the grant is an antient one.

The family of *Mercer* deduces its origin from an illustrious French ancestry. Thomas Mercer died Canon of York Cathedral 1546, having been appointed Succentor 1520. Though the Mercers may be traced to a very

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à ceteris separata, circium versus medio sita oceano, vix paucis nota habetur." Oros. Haverc. p. 28. "Pro *Thule* ed. pr. et MSS. Flor. *Tile*. Aug. *Thile*," &c. Havercamp. Yet he prints *Thule*. Our Royal Translator appears to have read *Thila*, or *Thile*; which agrees better with the etymology of the word, though the Greeks wrote Θουλη, and the Romans after them *Thule*. The epithet *ytemeste*, which is the real meaning of Thile, is added by King Alfred, corresponding with the epithet *ultima* in Virgil (Georg. I. 30.), Venantius Fortunatus (Vit. S. Martini, III. 494.), &c. See Ol. Rudbek. Atlant. c. v. & xix. Though Professor Rudbek, like other system-builders, would make all the learning of antiquity converge, as to a centre, to his favourite Sveonia, and though it is evident that the Thule of Pliny, Procopius, and some others, must have been the great peninsula of Sweden and Norway, yet it is equally manifest, from the accurate descriptions of Alfred and Orosius, that by Thule *they* understood the modern Island. Vid. M. de Bougainville, sur les Voyag. de Pythéas, &c. See also a paper by M. D'Anville on the Thule of the Antients, in the Memoires de l'Academie des Inscr. & Bell. Lett.

remote

remote antiquity, it is out of my power to give any earlier account of them; and your enquiring Correspondent must be indebted for it, together with the arms, to some other writer. The marriages of the present existing branches are highly respectable. Jane, daughter and heiress of William Mercer, esq. of Aldie, Perthshire, married, 1787, Lord Keith, and dying in 1789, left Margaret Mercer, on whom the English Barony of Keith is in remainder. James Mercer, esq. of Surry Bank, Aberdeenshire, married, 1743, Catharine Douglas, only sister of Sylvester, present and first Lord Glenbervie. The family of Mercer has been most conspicuous in Ireland; in which country, among other numerous great alliances, Miss Elizabeth Mercer, daugher of Richard Mercer, esq. married, in 1766, Hugh present Viscount Carleton.

The *Woods* are of antiquity more than ordinary, and have been known in North Britain upwards of 1000 years. They have had the honour of Baronetage thrice conferred upon their representatives. One is extinct; the other two are vested in the persons of Sir Francis Wood, of Bowling Hall, Yorkshire, and Sir Mark, of Gatton, co. Surrey, and Monmouthshire, besides a fourth shortly to be made in the person of James Wood, esq. merchant and banker in Gloucester. Sir Mark is, I am informed by him, entitled to bear supporters to his arms, in consequence of Sir A. Wood, of Largo, Fifeshire, having had them granted to him by James the First of Scotland. I know not his arms, neither those of the Woods of Gloucestershire or South Wales. S.

Description of Ludlow Church.

(Continued from p. 1088.)

THE North and South Chapel, on each side the Chancel, correspond in size, &c. with each other; and may be considered as a continuation of the North and South Ailes, beyond the cross Aile, being respectively of the same breadth. They are separated from the adjoining parts by wood screens and wainscot; and each contains a table and seats, adapted for holding Courts and Visitations, purposes to which they are usually applied.

The Chancel is spacious and elegant, being 27 yards long, and nearly 8 yards broad. Its entrance is under a handsome organ, and ascended by a few steps, through iron folding-gates painted green; and, as you proceed, on each side, are 14 stalls, adorned with divers carved figures. Approaching the Altar is a balustrade, or railing, across the Chancel; and the space enclosed thereby is ascended by two steps: two or three yards further is another wooden balustrade or railing, inclosing the Altar, which space is ascended by three steps.

The Altar is a strong wooden table, of no remarkble workmanship.

The Altar-piece is a neat wainscot, consisting of six large and small pannels, having two fluted columns in the middle, two panuels distant from each other, and a fluted pilaster at each end supporting an entablature; the middle part of which, over the columns, is heightened by a round pediment. The height of the whole is 13 feet.

The whole of this Church is remarkably well enlightened by numerous windows, some of which are of considerable size; and those in the North Chapel and the Chancel are chiefly of painted glass: the East window, over the Altar-piece, has upwards of 50 compartments, and the paintings thereon are said to represent the history of St. Lawrence, to whom the Church is dedicated.

Monumental Inscriptions are numerous in the different parts of this Church; particularly those on slabs. The following are all that I selected:

1.

At the West end of the North Aile is a modern mural marble monument, inscribed,

"Near to this place lieth the body
of Benjamin Karver,
late of Ludlow, in the county of Salop,
Gentleman;
son of John Karver of Upton,
in ye parish of Little Hereford,
and county of Hereford, Esquire.
He was elected one of ye Com'on Council
of the Corporation of Ludlow,
the 2d day of August, 1692;
and on ye 14th day of August, 1717,
one of ye Aldermen of ye said Corporation;
and oftentimes was elected
and served as one of his Majesties Bayliffs
and Justices of the Peace
for the said town of Ludlow.

He

He departed this life
the 28th day of July,
1737;
ætatis suæ 72o."

2.

In the South Chapel, on a slab on the floor:

"In memory of
Mary, the wife of
Edward Baldwyn, Esq.
She died June the 1st,
1769,
aged 48 years.
Edward Baldwyn, Esq.
died May 7, 1772,
aged 63."

3.

Against the East wall of the same Chapel, on a plain monument of marble:

"Near this place
are deposited the remains of
Mr. James Wilde, bookseller,
one of the Aldermen of this
antient Corporation:
He died 7th July 1769, ætat. 73.
As also Frances, his wife,
who died 7th August 1754, ætat. 61.
Likewise their son, the Rev. Mr. Francis Wilde,
Rector of Knucking in this county,
who died July 1761.

4.

In the North Chapel, called by some St. John's Chancel, on the South side, adjoining the wainscot which separates it from the high Chancel, is a handsome altar-tomb, to the memory of Sir John Brydgeman, inclosed by iron palisades. On the top lie two effigies, as large as life; the male in robes, the female with a book in her right hand.

A tablet of black marble, ornamented with festoons of fruit and foliage, and three coats of arms; together with a cornice, all of white marble, is placed on the tomb, against the wainscot, and is thus inscribed in gilt letters:

"Sacrum Memoriæ
D'ni Joh'is Brydgeman, militis, servientis
ad legem
et capitalis justiciarij Cestriæ.
Qui maximo omnium bonoru' mœrore (cum 70 annos vixisset) 5to Febr. anno 1637,
piè placidèq. anima' Deo reddidit.
Francisca vxor mœstissima posuit."

5.

On the North pillar, upon entering into the high Chancel out of the Nave, on a marble monument:

"Neare to this place
lieth the body of the Honble
Alice Burrard, relict of John
Burrard, late of Lymington, in
the county of Southampton,
Esq. daughter of the Right
Honble Richard Lord Herbert,
Baron of Cherbury, in the
kingdom of England; and of
Castle Islands, in the kingdom of
Ireland, by Dame Mary, his
wife. She departed this life
the first day of December,
Anno D'ni 1703,
ætatis suæ 56."

6.

The following are all in the high Chancel; on the North wall of which is a monument to the memory of E. Wattes and his wife; it is a square niche, framed of stone; within which are a male and female figure, kneeling on cushions, with a pedestal or desk between them, sloping on each side at the top. On the top of the niche are two coats of arms; and underneath the whole on a long and narrow marble, divided in the middle, is inscribed,

"THIS MONVMENT WAS ERECTED BY EDWARD WATTES, ESQVIER, ONE OF HIS MAties COVNCELL IN ORDINARY IN THE PRINCIPALITY AND MARCHES OF WALES, IN HIS LIEF-TIME, ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 70; IN MEMORIAL OF HIMSELFE AND OF MARTHA, HIS LATE WIEFE, DECEASED; WHO WAS DAVGHTER TO SIR CHARLES FOXE, KNIGHT, AND DAME ISABELL HIS WIEFE. SHE DEPARTED THIS LIEFE THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1629. THEY HAD ISSVE BETWEENE THEM, THREE SONNES, CHARLES, EDWARD, AND TIMOTHE; AND FOVRE DAVGHTERS, MARGARET, ISSABEL, MARGARET, AND ANNE, OF ALL WICH ONLY TWO ARE NOW LIVINGE, MARGARET THE YOVNGER, WHO IS MARRIED TO EDWARD CORBET OF LONGNOR, IN THE COVNTY OF SALOP, ESQVIER; AND ANNE, WHO IS MARRIED TO EDWARD FOXE OF LVDFORD, IN THE COVNTIE OF HEREFORD, ESQR."

7.

Next to the above, on the same wall, on a white marble tablet:

"Beneath lyeth Ann, relict of John Price, D. D. He was of the antient family of the Prices of Gogerthan in Cardiganshire, by the male side; by the female of the antient and noble line of the Agards of Forston in Darbyshire. His grand, and her great grandmother, were two of the co-heiresses of that family. She was his wife 42 years. He departed, May 11th, 1722, and lies buried at Westbury, in com. Salop, of which he was Rector. She was 2d daughter of Henry Sprott, Esq. of Ashmore Brooke, in com. Stafford, by Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Tho. Lockier of the Marsh in com.

com. Salop, Gent. She dyed 28 November, 1748, leaving no issue, aged 91.

"She was a true daughter and exact observer of the orthodox doctrine of the Church of England; which her learned husband, with the utmost industry and zeal, studied and promoted.

Farewell, Reader; and, like her, revere the God that judgeth right."

8.

On the same wall, on a black marble tablet, in gilt letters:

" O quisquis ades,
reverere manes inclytos
Edvardi Vavghan, equitis herois,
hæredis ex traduce,
proin patris magn' ad instar,
per omnigenæ literaturæ, sive academicæ,
sive forensis,
spatia,
hu'c acerrimè vel a puero contendit;
ut principi et patriæ
egregiè inserviret.
Quod feliciter assecutus est,
utriq. gratus et amabilis,
et spectatissimus civis
in ipsâ temporum vertigine;
ut scias hic condi quem antiqui dixere
virum cubicum
et divinum.
Talis tantusque, flentibus etiam inimicis,
commorientibus pænè amicis,
ipso solo lætè et lubentè,
receptus est
in beatorum patriam.
anno { D'ni MDCLXXXIV.
Ætatis suæ 48°.
Conjugi parentique desideratissimo
vidua cum liberis,
perpet'im lugens,
hoc mortale monumentum
P.
Ipse sibi immortale epitaphium.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 21.

I HAVE long been in the habit of taking in your very respectable monthly Publication; and it has not only been the source of considerable entertainment to me, but, in one or two instances, I and my friends have received very great advantages from the perusal and application of the advice of some of your Medical Correspondents. I have only to mention one case, that of an asthma; a remedy for which was published in one of your Magazines a few years back; by which a gentleman, to whom I presented it, received very considerable benefit and relief, in that truly distressing complaint. You will therefore, I hope, allow me, without apology, to state the case of an unfortunate young girl, the daughter of a lady who is left in very confined circumstances, and who has a large family. This unhappy female is about 14 years of age, well grown, and of rather elegant form; she has been afflicted for these last two years with severe fits of the epileptic kind; frequently being seized with them in a most violent manner two or three times in a day, and left in an exhausted state. Her poor mother has been at a very great expence in procuring medical advice; so much so, that she has, in a great measure, impaired her little fortune.

Should this meet the eye of any of your friends who have been restored from a like unhappy situation, and they will point out the remedy; or should it take the notice of any of your benevolent Medical Friends, who may be in the habit of treating similar cases with success; it may prove the means of restoring happiness to a truly disconsolate parent, and will confer a lasting obligation on, Yours, &c. A. Langham.

Mr. Urban, *Northbourn, near Deal, Dec.* 9.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to inform the publick, that the "Ode to Humanity," appended to the second volume of Mrs. Carter's Letters, was not written by Mrs. Vesey, to whom it is there ascribed by mistake, but by Langhorne. No other manuscript anonymous Poem having been found among Mrs. Carter's papers, which could possibly be Mrs. Vesey's Ode; and the hand-writing of this being very similar to that Lady's, I was induced to suppose this to be the poem in question; and was not undeceived till I met with it lately in Mr. Park's new edition of Langhorne.

Yours, &c. Montagu Pennington.

P. S. I shall consider myself as much obliged to any person who will communicate to me a copy of this Ode by Mrs. Vesey, which, perhaps, may still be in the hands of some of her friends. M. P.

*** Ralph Markland (p. 1104,) was of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1678; M. A. 1682.—Jeremiah Markland, his son, of Peter-house, B. A. 1713; M. A. 1717.—Q. who was *Matthew* Markland of St. John's, B. A. 1729?———Or any *Dates of Admission* of *either?*

Mr.

Illustrations of Horace.
Book II. Epistle I.
To Augustus.

[*In conclusion from our last.*]

—— *lex — malo quæ nollet carmine quemquam*
Describi, vertere modum, formidine fustis
Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti.]

THE laws of the twelve tables, as we are informed by St. Augustine, in the second book *de civitate Dei*, sentenced the delinquent to death: *Si quis occentassit sive carmen condidissit, quod infamiam faxit flagitiumve alteri, capital esto.* Probably this punishment was thought too severe, and in the sequel was commuted, as to persons of inferior condition, for that of the cudgel. Accordingly, it was that instrument which laid the first foundation (as Horace jocosely here gives us to understand) to the refinement of the Roman literature. In process of time, however, this punishment likewise fell into desuetude; the law remained, but was so rarely enforced, that Horace, on being reminded of it by one of his friends, in order to deter him from writing satires,

Si mala *condiderit in quem quis* carmina, *his est*
Judiciumque —

only pursues his joke, with the ambiguity of the term *mala carmina*, by answering him *esto si quis mala* — namely, the meaning of the law is not, that he shall incur the penalty who indites scurrilous, but who makes wretched verses.

Græcia capta, &c.] About the middle of the sixth century of the republic, after T. Quinctius Flaminius had conquered king Philip of Macedon, who had the sovereignty of all Greece.

Sed turpem putat inscitus metuitque lituram.] The Greeks are to be regarded as the actual inventors of whatever relates to the fine arts, the arts of the Muses, the real *artes humanitatis*. Their own genius, their own delicate sensation unfolded and formed the ideas, unknown to all other nations, of the beautiful aud becoming; which they shortly after, step by step, carried to perfection. The Romans were in all those arts no more than translators and servile imitators of the Greeks. Their eloquence, their poetry, their philosophy, were not indigenous, but fruits transplanted from the Grecian soil; fruits of the conquests, whereby they first became the protectors, and at length the lords of Greece. Amongst these the arts of oratory and dramatic poetry found the Roman soil best suited to them. The Romans, who, at the time when the theatre of the Athenians was in its zenith, were still satisfied with an extremely rude species of farce, of which Livy relates the origin and progress in the opening to the seventh book of his history*, were only beginning, at the commencement of their sixth century, to compose pieces which had for their subject one single action or dramatic fable. The first who attempted one of these pieces in their then very unpliant and unpolished language, was — a Greek slave; and, although the new comedy — with all its imperfection — met with great applause; yet more than a century elapsed, before the dramatic poetry could work its way out of the contempt that still attached to it from their first comedians the Tuscan histriones. Almost all their dramatic poets were only emancipated slaves; and, therefore, formed a class of people from whom no rival of an Æschylus and Sophocles was to be expected. Nevertheless, says Horace, "they were by no means defective in dispositions for tragedy. That drama was suited to the national genius of the Romans — and after its rapid progress in the sixth century, it might have been imagined that at least they would have come up to their models, the Greeks. The Roman possesses ardour and affection for the grand, he breathes the tragical spirit, and is successful in enterprize; but what will for ever prevent him, with all these adequate dispositions, from attaining the object, is, that he is too impatient for elaboration, and reckons erasures disgraceful" — A species of pride, utterly incompatible with correctness, with the true sublime of poetry, as with all the rest of the fine arts; for it is entirely a fortunate accident, if the

* See Dacier's dissertation on satire (in the iid. volume of *Memoir. de Litterat.*) where an extremely clear and perspicuous light is diffused over the rather obscure narration of the Roman historian.

genius,

genius, without it, hits the line, which (according to the expression of Aristotle) runs between the hyperbole of the *too much* and the ellipsis of the *too little*, the line *quam ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum*. Raphael Mengs said of an excellent head which he had drawn, and with which he himself was satisfied: this I drew rather with bread than with the crayon. In this sense it is, that Horace would have the poet to write with *litura*. — The aversion of the Roman authors from this mode of proceeding, was, in his opinion, the principal reason why they had so little to shew of what was excellent. The greatest beauties will atone for no defects in the eyes of a real artist *; — to be without fault, is therefore the true perfection. *Virtus est vitio caruisse.* No artist, no poet will ever produce any thing good (unless, indeed, by inspiration) till he has made himself master of this secret. May not this likewise with us be the reason, that instead of always proceeding, we are running retrograde? At least it certainly is one, why, of a thousand tolerable productions of our Parnassus, so few would stand the judgment of a poetical Roscius.

Quo pacto partes tutetur, &c.] Of the Greeks Juvenal says: *Natio comœda est*, it is a comedian nation; the Greek is born a comedian. The true reason of it is, not only that the Athenians were born with an uncommon sensibility to all possible impressions, and with an equally great facility in imitating every mode of character, and especially with a peculiar promptitude in seizing the ridiculous, and in placing whatever was strange or offensive to them in a ludicrous point of view; but certainly likewise that every species of ridicule was familiarized with them. Hence their comic poets never felt any want of matter, nor their comedians of originals to copy. The Romans were too serious, too pensive, too methodical, and for seven centuries, had had too many and too great affairs to mind and to execute, to afford in their manners and characters much matter for comedy, at least of the finer sort. To Aristophanes, the extensive political projects of the Athenians were an inexhaustible source of the ridiculous — because between their plans and their means, the most preposterous contrast always prevailed: whereas the Romans had, from the very first, one great fixed object, and proceeded always forward with an equal manly progress, slow, but without ever making a retrograde motion. What could even Aristophanes himself have found ridiculous in such a political career? Thus it was with their manners. Simple, austere, patient of toil, frugal, tenacious of their laws and customs, generous and magnanimous — such was, till after the demolition of Carthage, the predominant Roman character. What Aristophanes — I will not say, what Menander — could have derided such manners? Where would his fine comic talent have found a subject? — And when these manners, by a natural consequence of the prodigious magnitude of the body politic, began in the seventh century with such incredible celerity to degenerate — they became not ridiculous, but abominable. — It is true, the Romans (even in their most flourishing period) like most people who are habitually conversant with grave and lofty matters — were fond of diverting plays, and fain to laugh with all their might: but to that end they must have farces; and Plautus, who well knew what they wanted, gave them farces. The polite comic would have been an unintelligible language in Rome — as it still is with numbers amongst us. The poet was obliged to strain his imagination, to exaggerate, to draw caricatures for diverting his Roman audience. — From that point of view, however, it is not the intention of Horace, at present, to contemplate the subject. — Careless about the reasons that led Plautus to paint his characters with so coarse a pencil, he estimates his performances according to their real value as works of ingenuity; tacitly compares his caricatures with the caricatures of an Aristophanes, his moral forms with the moral forms of a Menander — and thence discovers, what was undeniable, that they could not sustain the comparison.

The

* The reader may recollect what was mentioned before concerning Roscius, who was satisfied with none of his pupils; not as though they did not frequently perform very well; but because he could not pardon even the minutest defect.

The learned interpreters, who have not been able to decide, whether Horace in this passage designed to commend or to censure Plautus; and, to the honour of our poet, rather, in open defiance of the laws of sound criticism, and of the whole context, incline to believe the former than the latter (which they cannot reconcile with Horace's good taste and discernment) — should certainly — if it were possible for them — have taken into consideration, that the question here does not turn solely on the faulty side of that poet; and that a man of such a quick nose, and such an attic palate as Horace — a limner, whose pencil, when employed on manners and follies, traces such strong outlines, and yet is so gentle in colouring, gives the finest combinations, with so much delicacy, has the art of painting with so light a wash the intermingling shades of the good and bad, — in short, that a poet, who is himself so expert a moral painter, so just in his ideas, so correct in his expression, in his diction so pure and unaffectedly ornamental, as our bard — must be more offended than they at the coarse touches, the clumsy jokes, the vulgar old-fashioned dialect, and the incorrect style of a Plautus. To take this in evil part of Horace, is just as if we should require of a Dominichino, or an Angelica Kauffmann, that they should be delighted with the drunken Dutch sailors of an Ostade, or the fat nymphs of a Jacob Jordans.

I shall only observe by the way, that this whole epistle, and particularly this passage "on the difficulty of excelling in comedy," is as exactly suitable to us, as if the epistle were addressed to the *Augustissimus* of our days. Who does not imagine himself able to write a play? Nothing is thought easier: and it is thought so, precisely for the same reason alledged by Horace, why it was then thought so at Rome; and the self-deception arises from exactly the same principle, which Horace suggests to the bunglers in his time. Every body allows, that Horace is in the right; and yet we are still continually hearing comedies, against which he would have stopped his ears; and we — to whom every thing is good (for it must be really very good, and none but a wag would make us believe it bad;) we clap it till our hands tingle! — I say this only — for the sake of saying it. For to require of the public at large, that it should be consistent, would not be more reasonable, than to require of Horace that he should be pleased with every thing that pleases the public.

To conclude, the judgment of Quintilian * respecting the Roman comedy perfectly coincides with his. "In comedy," says he, "we come limping at a vast distance behind the Greeks, although Ælius Stolo was of opinion, that if the Muses were to speak Latin, it would be in the language of Plautus; and although the plays of Terence (which really are the most elegant that we possess in this department) were even attributed to Scipio Africanus. We have scarcely attained to a faint shadow of those graces which were peculiar to the Athenians alone, &c."

Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis, &c.] The best way is at once to confess, that we know nothing of this Dossennus but what Horace here says of him. To all appearance he was a well-known comic writer, whose pieces, like those of Plautus, were still in the possession of the Roman stage. Those, who chuse rather to make of him a parasite from one of Plautus's plays, allow themselves in a curious manner of expounding the antient poets, and convert a tart irony into a tame jest. I am therefore surprised at finding Baxter among them — who is apt to see in Horace an irony, where in truth there is none to be seen.

— *Valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.*] Though Horace might have made this declaration in the name of the comedy-writers of his time: I believe, however, he had a reason that more nearly touched himself, for inveighing so sharply against the inconveniences attached to their profession! He has evinced in his satires so many talents for a comic poet, that his friends and patrons, and perhaps Augustus himself, might have many times expressed their surprise that he had not made some attempts in that department also, wherein he probably would have surpassed all that had gone before him. He tells us, therefore, pretty plainly, that he

* Instit. Orator. lib x. cap. 1.

has

has both too much and too little vanity for making any such attempts; too much for sacrificing his peace of mind and philosophical indolence to the dubious fame which he might thence acquire; too little, for being indifferent and supine to the capricious humour of the Roman publick, in case he should once venture upon so perilous a career. This last point furnishes him with an opportunity for a humorous, but not therefore more gentle, sarcasm on the wretched theatrical police, and the still more wretched taste of the publick. What man of any worth, says he, would work for the play-house of a people who in the midst of a good piece suddenly raise a tumult, and run away to see a sword-match, or the dancing bears? — Something of a similar nature had already happened to Terence above a hundred years before. His Hecyra was scarcely begun, when a hubbub arose among the spectators, on the subject of some rope-dancer that was to be seen: the amphitheatre was deserted in a moment, as all the world ran to the rope-dancers. Shortly after, the piece was given again. The first act went on very well. Unfortunately, in the second, tidings were brought that the gladiators were going to fight (*datum itrigladiatores*). All at once a general uproar ensued, the people began shouting, screaming, pressing upon one another to be in time for the best places, and the players were obliged to retire. In one of Cicero's letters *, where he gives an account to his philosophical friend Marius, of the magnificent entertainments during several days, wherewith the great Pompey marked the opening of his amphitheatre, may be seen several remarks in corroboration of what Horace here advances concerning the prevailing taste of the Roman people — although in fact, the worst that can be said of it is, that the Romans in that particular were not better than any other people in the world. But not only the populace, says Horace, the higher orders likewise are infected with this passion for plays, in which the eyes alone are entertained. They go to the amphitheatre to see, not to hear; what the poet has executed in a comedy, is to them only by-work: the decorateur and play-house-tailor are, in reality, the principal characters. Even the actor is nothing more; a dumb man might as well make his entrance as he; for if he is applauded, it is not what he says, but the elegance, or the queer outlandish cut of his dress, that wins the universal approbation. Long, showy processions, strange exotic animals, a camelo-pardel, a white elephant — these are the comedies, at which our childish publick are most agreeably entertained. And we are amazed, that our tragic drama is in the wane; that our comedy is no better! that no man of talents, who has any regard for his reputation, will work for our theatre! — What is most remarkable in the whole of this passage is, that Mæcenas, and Augustus himself, were so violently smitten with it; and it seems to me as if Horace could not well have more clearly insinuated, that he alone was to blame, if the correcter taste, and the genuine art of the Muses (*ars musica*, as Terence, by way of eminence, calls the dramatical art of poetry) should entirely go to decay. We need only compare the 43d chapter of Suetonius's Augustus with this passage, for perceiving, that it was Augustus who, partly because he himself was a particular admirer of the comedy for the eyes, partly from popularity, and the political design of rendering his government agreeable to the nation by an exuberant complaisance to their prevailing taste — that it was Augustus, I say, who by every species of novel, curious and striking spectacles, absolutely prevented the Romans from recovering their senses. *Spectaculorum* & assiduitate & varietate *atque* magnificentia omnes antecessit, says Suetonius; and adds, that Augustus had even somewhere said, that he had already four times in his own name, and on the part of other, either absent, or not sufficiently opulent magistrates, three and twenty times given public shows (of that sort, namely, which had been continued for several days successively). He gave plays on the great market-place, in the theatre of Marcellus, in the different amphitheatres, which had been built under him, in the

* Ad familiar. lib. vii. cap. 2. written in the year 693.

the Circus, and in the *Septis Juliis* *, which last was particularly used for the great hunts or chaces of wild beasts, which, after the gladiators, was the darling spectacle of the sanguinary Romans. He gave them Grecian sword-plays, races of all kinds, and even sea-fights, in a pond of enormous size, dug for the nonce beside the Tibur, and surrounded by a plantation of trees. He was not, however, satisfied with entertaining the people only on the proper play-days with spectacles; but whenever any thing rare, or never before seen, was brought to Rome, (of which he took care there should be no want) he gave public exhibitions, now in one part of the town, now in others; for instance, a rhinoceros, an extraordinary huge and fierce tiger, a snake full 50 ells in length, a dwarf not quite two feet in height, and weighing only 17 pounds, &c. At the same time he provided that there was no defect of dramatic representations; and, indeed, in all kinds of tragedies, comedies, and farces, and *per omnium linguarum histriones*, that is, by Latin, Greek and Oscian actors; — but, as scenical representations were given only for the sake of variation and complement; and the principal view being to divert the populace by buffooneries and ridiculous tricks; the interests of the dramatic Muse, and the theatrical art, were little consulted. Indeed, a more material reason why both must of necessity fall into decay, seems to have been this: that the two great actors Æsopus and Roscius had left no scholars, or successors, worthy of such masters. Those Romans, who by them had been accustomed to what was most perfect and elegant in that department, could not reconcile themselves again to mediocrity; and as now the famous pantomimes, Pylades and Bathyllus (Mæcenas's minion) had fully entered, and with just as much beauty of form, just as great talents, just as much enthusiasm for their art, displayed in one of the new kind of comedies, all the graces of dancing and gesticulation, and represented to the captivated admirers, both male and female (the latter naturally decided the fortune of this new comedy) the same image of perfection, of which the old people, who had seen a Roscius and Æsopus, were continually talking with rapture; so nothing was more conceivable, than that Melpomene and Thalia must give place to Terpsichore; and the Roman publick prefer seeing tragic and comic subjects drawn from the fabulous and heroic ages of Greece, danced by a Bathyllus or Pylades, to hearing them declaimed by indifferent imitators of Roscius. So natural, under all these circumstances, was the declension of taste; and no less apparent is it, that Augustus, mediately at least, was so accessory thereto; that we may always reckon the tacit reprehension of Horace, loud enough for being admitted as a fresh evidence in behalf of the frank and generous disposition, which we have already learnt from so many other proofs to attribute to him.

Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello Fabellam surdo.] In allusion to the Greek proverb: ονω τις ελεγε μυθον, ὁ δε τα ὠτα εκινει: — one told the ass a tale— and what said the ass to it? — he shook his ears.

Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur.] Seneca, who lived half a century later than our poet, gives in one of his letters a similar description of this rustling noise which accompanied the Roman plays, — for the purpose of complimenting himself on the strength of his mind, which would not suffer itself to be disturbed in its reflections by it. *Ecce* Circensium *obstrepit clamor: subita aliqua & universa voce feriuntur aures meæ, nec cogitationem excutiunt, nec interrumpunt quidem. Fremitum patientissime fero: multæ voces & in unum confusæ* pro fluctu *mihi sunt aut* vento sylvam verberante, &c. Epist. 83.

Ut magus, & modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.] Baxter has here had the misfortune to imagine in an evil hour, that all the other expositors of Horace have not understood this passage; and, that he alone had the nose to smell the irony, which lurks in this commendation of the dramatic art. In short, that sagacious critic sup-

* These *septa* formed a large square or place in the Campus Martius, round which Lepidus had carried a magnificent gallery. Agrippa ornamented it with paintings and bas-reliefs: and in honour of Augustus, named it *Septa Julia*. Dio. lib. liii.

supposes Horace to have meant nothing else than that "he envied a Latin comic writer, no more than he did a rope-dancer, who for the purpose of amusing the silly *plebecula*, was foolish enough to risque his own neck;" — but all he has to adduce in support of his supposed irony, are the words above quoted from Quintilian: *In comœdia maximè claudicamus*, which is here nothing to his purpose. For it is manifest that Horace is here speaking not so much of comedy as of tragedy, to which alone the *inaniter angit, irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet*, and even the *modò me Thebis, modò ponit Athenis* have a plain and unforced appropriation. Besides, the insipidity of meaning nothing more by this last line, than to say, "he lays the scene now at Thebes (as Plautus in the Amphitryo), now at Athens, the most usual theatre of the old comedy," — is not at all in his manner. It appears evident to me, that he here has Æschylus and Sophocles in view; and that the signification of the words, *ille per extentum*, &c. whether abstractedly, or in combination with the whole, can be no other than this: lest thou shouldst suppose, that I scorn the dramatic art simply because I am sensible of my own incapacity to excel in it, I declare, that, in my mind, nothing is more difficult than an art which casts us into every passion at will — is able so strongly to interest us in an old fabulous story, said to have happened two thousand years ago, at Athens or Thebes, that our thoughts are entirely engrossed by it, as though it were a matter that immediately concerned ourselves, that we are in a manner contemporaries and countrymen of the acting persons, and take as lively an interest in their fates and fortunes, are as anxiously agitated between hopes and fears about the catastrophe, as if our own destinies were to be decided by it, &c. He that can do this, is doubtless master of a great and difficult art; it is as easy to fall and break one's neck in it, as in walking upon a rope; and its effects are as amazing as illusions of magic; we know that we are deceived, and yet are deceived, &c. This is what Horace says, and what every one, except Baxter (who turns this beautiful sense into a shallow, forced, and withal quite unsuitable irony), has discovered in his words.

Gratus Alexandro regi magno fuit ille Chœrilus.] *Le nom de* Chœrilus *a été malheureux en poésie*, says M. Dacier; of three or four poets of that name, there was not one whose fame and whose works survived him. They were, therefore, the more fortunate during their life-time. One of them, who was born at Samos, and contemporary with Herodotus, wrote an heroic poem on the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes, which the victors took in such good part, that they ordered him to be paid a *stater*, (about sixteen shillings and four-pence) for every line, out of the public treasury. Another Chœrilus attended the Spartan general Lysander in his campaigns, and was paid by him for — making a fable of his history *. The Chœrilus mentioned in this place, had the honour to serve Alexander the Great in the same post; and for very bad verses was very royally rewarded in weighty philip-d'ors, if we may give credit to Horace. As the grammarian Acron relates the affair, our Chœriluses would have less reason to envy their Grecian brother. Alexander, says Acron, agreed with his poet laureat, to give him a philip-d'or for every good verse in his Alexandrias, and for every bad one a slap on the face. Chœrilus, who, like all of his stamp, had a good opinion of himself, fancied he heard the golden philips chinking in his purse, set briskly to work: twenty or thirty thousand verses, thought he (and it was entirely in his own choice how many thousand verses he would make) will yield a pretty round sum! Having finished his task, there were found, here and there amongst the rest, some tolerable lines, for which he received his philip-d'ors in hard cash; but the bad ones, and, therefore, likewise the slaps on the face, were so numerous, that poor Chœrilus, before they came to the last Canto, gave up the ghost, *Se non è vero è ben trovato.* The story may be allowed to pass, without trenching on the credibility of our

* Plutarch, in the Life of Lysander.

poet

poet as to his relation. For, that Alexander, when he visited the tomb of Achilles, pronounced that hero happy in having found a Homer, shews, indeed, that Alexander wished likewise for a Homer, on account of the exploits which he then intended to perform: not, however, that he had sufficient judgment to decide whether Chœrilus, who had, for a couple of years, been offering himself as a Homer, was really the man he sought, or not. Besides, the children of men, great and small, are so fond of hearing themselves praised, that even bad verses grow continually better by the hearing, if we find ourselves celebrated in them — as every day's experience shews.

Bœotum in crasso jurares in aëre natum.] Here, methinks, our poet may have come to a wrong conclusion. Alexander would be painted only by an Appelles, be cast in brass only by a Lysippus, as he would be celebrated in verse only by a Homer. It was lucky for him, that Lysippus and Appelles were exactly his contemporaries: had they come into the world a hundred years sooner, it might have fared with his cabinet-painter, and his statue-founder, as it did with his body-poet. For, how could his majesty help it, if Chœrilus was not a Homer? That by this opinion I do the great Alexander no wrong, I can prove from the testimony of an unquestionable connoisseur in performances of art, from Appelles's own words. Alexander used frequently to visit him while at work; and, according to custom, talked with him on matters relative to his art, with the same confidence and positiveness, as he could have informed one of his generals of the causes that led to the gaining or the losing of a battle. The painter of the graces was doubtless a person whom we must give credit for so much politeness, as to teach him how to behave with the utmost propriety on such occasions; but he was an artist: and one day, when the great king pretended to be absolutely too knowing, he could no longer contain himself. "I beseech your majesty not to talk so loud," said Appelles in a low voice — "do you see what faces the lads yonder, braying the colours, are making to stifle their laughter? *Plin.* lib. xxxv. cap. 10.

Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poetæ.] Horace, as we have seen, kept himself always, as much as possible, at an awful distance from Augustus. Virgil and Varius were not so delicate, neither had they his reasons. Varius chanted the exploits of Augustus, that is, what the successes of his commanders and the corruption of the Romans had achieved for him — directly in an appropriate heroic poem: Virgil proceeded more artfully, but his Æneis after all had no other object in view, than to serve as an elegant vehicle for the grand compliment which he puts into the mouth of old father Anchyses:

—*Hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli*
Progenies, magnum cæli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est *tibi quem promittit sæpius audis,*
Augustus Cæsar, *divi genus,* aurea condet
Sæcula qui rursus Latio, *&c.*

These two poets had, therefore, merited the particular attachment of Augustus: and Horace, who never envied them on that account, who was uniformly their friend, seized this opportunity the rather, because, at the same time that he was rendering justice to them, he could thereby pay a compliment to Augustus, without any breach of his sincerity. Virgil and Varius are almost always associated by our poet: and although the few and short fragments, which Macrobius, in the 6th book of his Saturnalia, has by chance preserved to us, from a poem of this Varius, can give us not much more than a faint conception of the elegance of his diction and versification: they, nevertheless, suffice to make us lament the loss of his works. Quintilian, indeed, makes no mention of him among the epic poets of the Augustan age: yet he speaks of his Thyestes, as a work that may be matched against the best tragedies of the Greeks.

Si quantum cuperem, possem quoque.] Horace, in his excuses, uniformly holds the same language; mendacem oportet esse memorem: but the turn he here takes for convincing Augustus in right earnest, that it is inability alone which prevents him from clapping his mouth

to

to the trumpet of Calliope, and sounding the immortal strain,

——— *Tuis*
Auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem,
Et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam,

even in heroic verse — this turn, I say, is so ingenious, that he could now be pretty sure of not being hereafter again attacked on that head. "I should certainly, from a just regard to myself and my own reputation, prefer so grand and copious a theme, to such low, creeping sermones, if I had but powers adequate to the arduous task, &c." This reason must satisfy Augustus. It of course lowered considerably his good opinion of our poet's genius and talents; but Horace probably thought the independence he thereby acquired, though at the expence of his vanity, not too dearly purchased at that price.

——— *ac neque ficto*
In pejus vultu proponi ærcus usquam.] We may reasonably infer from this passage, that it was the practice, even at that time, to take wretched portraits of celebrated persons, and vend them about the streets to vulgar customers as strong likenesses: at least it appears that a great number of the heads of the famous old Romans, with which we are even still, in our days, obliged to be content, are of those *in pejus fictis*, which Horace here desires to be excused from having drawn of him, though he was not able to escape his destiny.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

*** Erratum in our last, p. 1081, first col. Begin a fresh paragraph at *Scribendi*, and shove up the line *Sub natrice*, &c. to the end of the preceding.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Dec.* 14.

THE events of the last week seem to hasten the predictions of the *prophetical Faber* more, perhaps, than he himself had any notion of at the time of publishing his book. I allude to the too probable subjugation of Spain. But, let us not indulge in melancholy, or desponding speculations. We have it read in our ears every Sunday, *that God is a jealous God, visiting the sins of the fathers on the children, to the third and fourth generation* (and doubtless more distant *generations.*) Let us, at the same time, cast our thoughts back to the atrocities of Spain in the discovery of South America, and we may conceive to ourselves that this is the day of recompence.

Let us next, *as Protestants*, consider the downfall of the *Romish Religion*, as rapidly advancing; a circumstance that, to our fathers, must have seemed very remote. The Pope has exchanged a palace for a prison; and his "soul is (as he has forcibly expressed it) among lions." The hierarchy, likewise, of France, is in a manner *abolished*, as it is stripped of all its worldly magnificence and opulence. The churches and monasteries of Portugal are at their last gasp, being deprived of their treasures, and having had their sanctuaries violated; and Spain is now undergoing similar oppressions: her Cardinals and Bishops being driven from their houses, or forced to take up arms; and the ferocious institutes of St. Dominic, which are *alone in force in that country*, are on the eve of being for ever abolished. Your readers need hardly be admonished that I am speaking of the Inquisition.

Among other "signs of the times," I may mention the auspicious presages of a Coalition of Sects from the unexampled success of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose aim is to distribute the Scriptures in all languages *without any comments.*

If we advert to the æra in which the Gospel was first promulgated, we may see symptoms at present of a similar æra approaching, when the world, harassed and subjugated by continued and wide-spreading wars, may be obliged to accept a long repose.

Let not, however, any thing observed above, with respect to the Roman Catholic Religion, have the effect of hardening our hearts towards our suffering brethren of a different persuasion; but let the glorious example set by the City of London animate our hearts, when the opportunity, which will undoubtedly be afforded us, shall occur. Our Charities will continue to have the same effect as they are already known to have produced; and we shall, in the language of Scripture, by such blessed deeds, "heap coals of fire on their head." L. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

THE footways on the public roads are a great accommodation to passengers of every description, to the tired soldier as to the tattered seaman. How great is the misfortune then, when these ways are torn up by horsemen, and even by carriages, which is too frequently found on our roads remote from the Capital! Among the many increased expences incident to modern times, from the dearness of every thing, compared to times past, the increase of the fares of carriages is not the least; and with persons of a small and limited income they amount almost to a prohibition of such indulgences, so that we meet persons on foot who were wont to be bowed to in the stage-coach.

Local Acts of Parliament for the Highways round London, and other cities and towns, prohibit horsemen from riding on footways under a penalty of, I think, 40 shillings. They are defended from the trespass of the carriages by posts; but in more remote roads, where they are not, or are rarely fixed, the carriages often, and the horsemen more frequently, make free, when they please, with such foot-ways.

In an abridgement of the Statutes, by John Cay, up to 70 years ago (the only book of the kind near me) is, in the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, mention of the horse causey *, close by the cart-way, which causey shall not be under three feet wide. And in the 7th of the same reign, there is a Clause for securing the *horse* and *foot*-causey from the annoyances of carts, under a penalty of 20 shillings. I would ask, was this a joint way for foot and horse passengers, or were they *two* separate roads? I fear *not*. The width of three feet only was no great surface to permit such horsemen to pass each other on the road. Near the city of Chester, a few years ago, were the different roads thither for ten miles or more paved on this kind of causey, though probably in most parts three times the width of the Statute. The road from Calais to Paris was lately, as we read, furnished with this kind of old-fashioned causey. It is observed by a learned traveller, that the public roads of England, and their accommodations, are as far before those of France, as the latter are before those of Spain and Portugal; and that France is 100 years behind England in that point; and Spain, probably, twice as much. The public papers inform us that in the two latter kingdoms, where so many brave Britons are doing honour to themselves and to their country, the roads are as narrow, and as impassable, as roads can well be; like, perhaps, what our own were before the Turnpike Acts took place for the widening and improvement of the Highways, which were so vehemently opposed, although capable of the very best effects, as is since found, by forwarding commercial intercourse.

To return to our foot-ways. Cities, Corporations, and Townships, if they have no Act of Parliament for them, may protect their footways from injuries, if they please, by fines levied by the Magistrates, as I humbly suppose. But is there a general Act of Parliament to preserve them in distant places? I have been taught to think horsemen, so intruding, were subject to a penalty. A very well-informed gentleman near me, says there is none such existing; for, says he, foot-passengers, as they pay nothing towards the roads, can claim no privileges on them; and what is done by the Road Surveyor in such roads for their accommodation is a voluntary, and not a compulsive act. If it is so, would it were otherwise! The other day I met a weary seaman, poorly clad, and almost bare-foot, dragging his limbs along in the mire. The honest fellow had good humour in his countenance. I stopped. "My eyes, my noble master," says Jack, "here I am, pitching and heaving, fore and aft. Can your honour start a quid for a brother-seaman?" "Yes, my good fellow, I think I can; take it, box and all, it may help you into port; and here is something for a glass of grog before you turn in." I slipped

* The word Causey is often, though corruptly, spelt *Causeway*; it is derived from the French word *Chaussée*, meaning *levée, digne pour retenir l'eau d'un étang,—d'un reviere,*—a bank, a way raised above the rest of the ground. Dr. Johnson quotes many eminent writers who use the word in the corrupt spelling; to which may be added Bishop Burnet, and others.

slipped off, when he gave me three hearty cheers, and went on singing *King George and old England for ever.*

If the foot-ways were guarded with good oak posts, and furnished with an arm or transum at the top, they would be the best secured from horsemen, until an Act of Parliament for their preservation shall be issued by the humanity of our good Legislators, for the happiness of the Community, as well as of Yours, &c. A Walker.

Mr. Urban, 137, *St. Martin's-lane, Nov.* 11.

THERE is a disease affecting the hair of children, seemingly imported from the East and West Indies, that has, of late, become very prevalent, and baffles every means used for its extirpation. It usually makes its appearance in a small round spot, that appears bare and scurfy, and that generally increases in size, while others break out in other parts of the head. Some call it a ringworm, while others affirm that it is nothing but a scald head. But does not a scald head generally, or indeed always, turn to sores, which it would appear never happens in the above disease?

Among the various remedies proposed for it, the most common is sulphur and tar; but this is a nasty application, and so tedious, that it may be used for months without effecting a cure. Gunpowder, Scotch snuff, infusions of tobacco, vinegar, and mushroom juice, have *all* been tried, with different success; but nothing, as yet, appears to have been discovered, which can be depended on as a certain cure.

The *mutres familiæ*, and many respectable people connected with academies about London, have had, of late, a good deal of trouble with this disorder, and are much alarmed. From what I know of it, I am sometimes led to think it extremely infectious. At any rate, Bishops, I know, having put their hands on certain young people's heads for confirmation, are very careful in wiping their hands immediately after, and in washing them well, as soon as they can.

If, therefore, any of your medical readers could make it convenient to turn their attention to this matter, and have the goodness to give some information as to the predisposing cause, as well as the best method of preventing its spreading in large families, and of treating it, he will be entitled to the thanks of the publick at large, and will oblige many of your readers, as well as, Sir,

Yours, &c. James Hall.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 31.

YOUR Old Correspondent, p. 1088, highly flatters my ardent zeal for the protection of our Antiquities, when he supposes the True Englishman, p. 966, to be my representative. Indeed I glory in that proud name at any rate; and that I have, with a friend of mine, been watching and prying into the Confessor's Chapel, in regard to the late proceedings concerning the Addison monument. For my own part, I have no enmity to Mr. Gafere, jun. the Abbey Mason; yet, when he does away our Antiquities, I must put in my protest, as a faithful guardian is in duty bound so to do.

I had hoped, An Old Correspondent would, after my hint, p. 600, have come upon the stage of controversy like a man, with his face unmasked, and subscribed to his opinions his real signature, as doth

Yours, &c. J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 28.

I SHALL be much obliged to you, if you will insert in your publication the following statement of the admissions, &c. at the Magdalen Hospital. This excellent institution has now been established for fifty years, the day of its opening for the admission of unfortunate seduced females being the 10th August, 1758; from which time, previously to 1807, the admissions, as appears from the printed annual account, were 3775; in 1807, 90; total 3865. Discharged in the same period, 3699. In 1807, those discharged were as follows: reconciled to friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious occupations, 64 (six more than in 1806); lunatic, troubled with fits, or incurable disorders, 1; discharged at their own request, 13; for improper behaviour, 8. Remaining in the House, January 7, 1808, 80. It is remarked in the account, that the women, when discharged from the House, are for the most part UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

In

In the *Edinburgh Magdalen Asylum*, the number of young women in the House on the 31st December, 1807, 25. The amount of the work carried on in the Asylum in that year is stated as follows, which appears to be strongly characteristic of Scottish industry:

	£.	s.	d.
Washing.....	188	19	0
Calendering.....	48	8	4
Sewing.....	153	18	4½
Mop Yarn.....	3	8	6
Spinning.....	1	11	0½
Glazing.....	1	18	5
Quilting.....	3	13	0
	401	16	8

This Asylum, in consequence of the erection of a new house, and furnishing it, had incurred a debt of twelve hundred pounds, which it is hoped they have been able to pay off by the donations and annual subscriptions since received.

Whilst we rejoice at the opportunities offered by these and other Asylums for the same purpose, to those who have been led astray, of reforming their lives, we cannot but lament the slight exertion on the part of the Legislative and Executive Government, to protect innocent females from the artful contrivances of libertines. Why are not adultery, and seduction under promise of marriage, or by any artifice whatever, made *crimes punishable by indictment?*

Shall a child of fourteen or fifteen years of age fall a sacrifice to such arts, and the perpetrator feel himself secure from any legal punishment?

We are aware that parents may bring an action in some cases against the seducer of their child, and recover what are termed *damages*. But the fear of such an action probably has very little effect in preventing the evil, as numerous cases, no doubt, occur, where there is no great chance of such an action being brought. We cannot but believe, were the history of the unfortunate persons herein mentioned laid before the benevolent and considerate members of the Legislature, that they would turn their attention to the subject, and consider of some means for stopping one of the greatest moral evils existing in this country.—FEMALE SEDUCTION.

A Subscriber to the Magdalen.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

BE kind enough to insert in your Magazine a few remarks of a Stranger, who has been lounging about the town of *Birmingham* during the late Music Meeting; I presume from the *urbanity* of your manners you make a point of being courteous to strangers; in short, there is a Divine command, "Be ye courteous to strangers;" and without this requisite, it is impossible to be a gentleman.

In visiting the celebration of the Musical Festival, my eyes were highly gratified with the beauty and fashion of its attendants; my ears pleased by the harmony; and my heart made glad at the sums produced towards that Samaritan and laudable Institution for the benefit of the poor, needy, and afflicted. In the next place, rambling to some of the Manufactories, I enjoyed another festival, both of sight and sound. How were my eyes pleased in beholding the nodding, ponderous Engine-beam, impelled into gigantic action by the liquid, fulminating power of Steam; each gust forcing the close-packed piston up and down its iron walls, driving myriads of wheels by its movement, the whirling of which on their axis (to me as an admirer of mechanicks) produced sounds truly musical in my ears! Long live the memory of the most noble and ingenious Marquis of Worcester! who first gave his countrymen this invention, the real worth and value of which to man is incalculable; for by this power alone can we perforate the deep recesses of the earth, and bring up the various metallic ores above-ground for the use of man, which, previous to their introduction, were covered by deluging streams, and bid defiance to the miner's art. The power of Steam-engines is now so well understood and regulated, that they are employed in almost every species of art, and can be so applied as to produce as fine a cotton thread as ere Asiatic fingers spun.

As it is by the means of our machinery we rival and undersell our opponents in foreign markets, how much are we indebted to this greatest of human inventions, for the facility it gives us in our arts and manufactures! Some of the wheels employed in the various machines, from their rapid

rapid movement through the air, produce sounds like the humming of bees. Advancing farther, my ears were assailed by harsh and grating sounds from the friction of adamantine steel on the quick-revolving stony spire, or grindstone, passing beneath them, each throwing out bright coruscations of their own latent fire! Conceive, when I tell you that I am a lover of peace, the horror I felt on discovering that these were forming, grinding, and sharpening the steel into instruments of war for the destruction of the human species. I turned my eyes aside, reflecting that in the early part of life I had seen enough of the clattering of swords and spears, and the bellowing of cannon. How truly piteous is the case, thought I, that men will not pursue the arts of peace, and live in harmony, and cease to destroy each other! It is, however, a solace to my mind, that the day will come, when these very implements of war may be turned into implements of husbandry, the swords into scythes, and the spears into pruning-hooks; and the terrific mortar and cannon, which belch out fire and destruction with thundering sounds among the sons of men, may be recast, and turned into cylinders for civil purposes in the arts of peace*. Another reflection occurred to my mind—is it right to employ this ingenious invention, so well calculated for the arts of peace, to making instruments of war? I conceive it is, if they are to defend us against our enemies, or to put down and keep in subjection those turbulent spirits who delight in blood, carnage, and war, and destroy the peace of mankind. In short, Sir, I was most highly delighted with the various combinations of ingenuity and mechanism in the town of Birmingham for the numerous manufactories; the farther pursuit of which I shall leave to some other opportunity, with only now observing, that although they have great acquirements, they have great wants; and I think their good sense will not let a Stranger give them offence, by pointing some of them out. One is, that they have no effectual means of stopping the terrific devouring flames which might assail either their dwellings or manufactories. The scanty portion that might be collected from individual pumps might aid and assist in a fire of small magnitude; but what would that do in a blaze of a whole street, or a range of manufactories, on fire at once, which may occur on a windy day? We have seen instances of that, and lately too, of a whole town being nearly consumed for want of water; witness Chudleigh in Devonshire. My opinion is, that no town like Birmingham, with its extensive population and valuable manufactories (the destruction of which would be both a national and commercial loss), ought to be without every street and avenue supplied with fire-plugs; but if the premeditated water-works are carried into effect, they will, of course, remedy this serious evil.

As I am a lover of improvements, they will permit me to remark another want in their town; they have no convenience, like other towns, of covered Markets. Why is the laborious husbandman to stand in the streets, and offer for sale the produce of the earth in the open streets, without any shelter from the inclemency of the weather, for his goods, as well as his person; adding to the general inconvenience of passengers and carriages passing through them? You may reply, "He stands there for his own convenience, to sell his goods." Let me add, he stands there much more for their convenience; for, were they obliged to go to him at his own home, serious and inconvenient it would be to them indeed; and oftentimes, in winter, through dirty roads and pelting rain, it would make them wish for a better convenience, to see them in their own town.

Equally inconvenient is the town, for want of a proper appropriate place for a Cattle-market. How truly disagreeable it is, both to ladies and gentlemen, to pass through herds of cattle, publicly exposed in the streets for sale: nay,

* It is worthy of remark, that the first idea of the Marquis of Worcester of his invention in the steam engine, was caught from placing a cannon upright, putting in a little water, wadding, and shot, and in that situation, applying caloric, or fire, round its breech, rarefying the water, which, of course, forced out the wadding and shot; seeing which, the utility of a piston and rod, for mechanical purposes, for which the world is so highly obliged to him, then occurred to his philosophic mind.

nay, it is much more than disagreeable, it is disgraceful. Supposing all the finances organized, and the Act of Parliament obtained, for erecting a Market, without which it would be impossible and imprudent to proceed; in what place, and in what manner, would be most proper to erect it? In what place to be erected, I will not take upon me to describe, not having sufficient local information of the town for that purpose: but I will hazard my individual opinion in what manner they ought to be erected, and that with as much brevity as possible; because I hope in a more serious way, at some future period, to go into detail, and explain my ideas on this subject more fully, should I ever again visit Birmingham at a leisure period. In case the erection should be determined on, I should of course recommend every species of articles for sale, of the different specific qualities, to be kept by themselves, *viz.* butchers' meat in one department; butter and poultry in another; fruit and vegetables in a third; corn, hay, and horse provender in a fourth; and the fifth, the largest department of all, to be appropriated for the sale of living cattle; the oxen employing one division, the sheep another, the pigs and horses the remainder. The whole construction of the Market, and its various departments, in all its erections above ground, I would recommend to be wholly of iron. This, I will avow, will be cheaper in the end, than any other material: but there is another reason; as I love symmetry and unison, there will be something so congenial between the materials and manufacturers staple, both metallic ores, that will be pleasing both to strangers and visitants; for, what can be more picturesque and beautiful than light Gothic iron-work, when cast from elegant designs? It leaves the sand of the mould with a peculiar sharpness, not easily to be imitated, even in stone. I therefore recommend, that this order should prevail through the whole, even from the rail for confining a beast for sale, to the elegant Tabernacle-cut spire of the Market-house; and chemical analysis has shewn us how to cover it over, that it shall not materially oxydate or decay. I should like to see Birmingham produce something worthy of herself in these much-wanted improvements in the Markets. Is not Birmingham justly celebrated through Europe for her ingenuity, and productions in the various metallic arts? Let her erect some public structure in her own way, that will impress foreigners visiting her busy town, to what perfection they can carry their out-door art in a public erection in iron, as well as the finer-polished trinket, made of the purest metal, gold, to be worn, or laid up in the cabinet.

I must confess, I am so great an admirer of Iron, that I recommend it to be used by my friends, in every situation where it can be with propriety; and I know the day is fast approaching when it will be used tenfold in this Island to what it is at present; and we ought to thank Providence it is so excellent a substitute for the forest timber in this country, that is felled beneath the axe, and cannot now be replaced, as the situations are wanted for the purposes of agriculture, from the multiplied inhabitants of our Island. And is it not, therefore, a truly happy circumstance, that Iron can be introduced in such numerous cases, where timber was previously used; and *lessening our dependence upon a foreign supply, and encouraging the working of our own mines?* Indeed I have no doubt in my own mind, however the idea may be smiled at, that our gallant ships, which cross the deep, will, in the course of time, principally be constructed of this metal; and that the improving science of Chemistry will find out some menstruum to anoint or over-lay iron with, that will prevent the aciduous salts of the sea corroding it. Boats made of this metal have already been wrought on the Canal at Birmingham. Although they may not be so suitable for vessels of this nature in a confined navigation, where they so often come in contact with other vessels made of softer materials, this will not be the case where they will navigate with room. My opinion is, from their *durability* and the *increasing price of timber*, they will, in the course of time be generally adopted.

A Stranger.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Tunstall, Dec.* 24.

AS you have made honourable mention of what I have written upon the subject of the Man of Sin, I trust I shall be permitted, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, to make some remarks upon Mr. Faber's attack upon the opinion which I have espoused; in which I am sorry to observe, that he appears to have lost his temper, and to have forgot that I have an equal claim to think for myself with him.

I am, Sir, compelled to make these remarks, because it appears to me, that my opinion is necessarily and essentially connected with *the whole Gospel History*. That history, it cannot be denied, is an history of the great controversy concerning *the coming of Christ*, or concerning *the true nature of his character as the Messiah*. It is scarcely possible to read a single page of that history, without being fully convinced of this fact. It is equally evident, that our Lord himself rested the main proof of *his coming as the Messiah* upon *the Destruction of Jerusalem*. These being facts which cannot be disputed, and *the coming of Christ* being the subject treated of by the Apostle Paul, in his second Epistle to the Thessalonians, ch. ii.; I think myself entitled, upon every principle of sound reasoning, to assert, that I have *the whole Gospel History* in favour of the meaning which I have affixed to that phrase. Jerusalem, it is generally allowed, was not destroyed when St. Paul wrote that Epistle; and nothing could have been more natural than for an Apostle to write upon this subject, to those with whom he was connected in the bonds of the Christian Faith. That he did so in some of his Epistles, is on all hands allowed; and the comparison which I have made between St. Paul's language and that of our Lord, as detailed by three of the Evangelists, is, in my humble opinion, a full proof that he did so in this instance. Here I might rest the whole merits of the controversy —but more of this hereafter.

Mr. Faber says, I have mistaken his meaning upon the subject of *the Apostacy*. Be it so—and be it also allowed that he is right in asserting, that *a religious Apostacy* may be simply *a departure from the purity of the Faith* in a greater or a smaller extent. These are matters which do not appear to me to invalidate my position, that the word *Apostacy* was not alone sufficient, in any instance where it is made use of in the New Testament, to ascertain with precision the genuine meaning of the Writer, without some addition. In the chapter under consideration, there is no addition. I cannot, therefore, but think my conclusion *a fair one*; that, as there was in this instance no addition, the Apostle's meaning must be determined by the meaning of the phrase, *the coming of Christ*; that being the subject treated of.

In my explication of *the characteristic features of the Man of Sin*, I have followed the commonly received opinion, with respect to his *opposing and exalting himself above all that is called a God, or that is worshipped*. As to the rest of the description, the history of the Acts of the Apostles affords a striking explication of this part of his character; and *his sitting in the Temple of God*, seems to me peculiarly to distinguish him from all other spiritual tyrants or secular governments.

Mr. Faber appears to have charged me, somewhat intemperately, with having tortured St. Paul's language, to use his own expression, into the right explanation; and to have called upon his Readers to compare together Bp. Newton's *unconstrained ease*, and my *painful laboriousness*, in explaining this part of the Prophecy. But, whatever may be the result of such a comparison, concerning which I feel not the least degree of anxiety, I must observe, that when I cannot contribute to explain Scripture without *torturing* it, I will cease to explain it at all. I have invariably been the determined opponent of all double meanings and secondary senses, in Bp. Newton, and in others of no less note, which, of all others, deserve the name of *torturing*.

An instance which Bp. Newton has given of his *torturing* Scripture, is, I believe, so gross, as is altogether unexampled in modern times; and as it appears to me to have led him so strenuously to support the application of St. Paul's Man of Sin to the Papacy, I shall beg leave to mention it. Speaking of Matt. xxiv.

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34, and its connexion with the preceding part of the chapter, he says, "It is to me a wonder, how any man can refer part of the foregoing discourse to the destruction of Jerusalem, and part to the end of the world, or any other distant event, when it is said so positively here in the conclusion: 'All these things shall be fulfilled in this generation.' It seems as if our Saviour had been aware of some such misapplication of his words, by adding yet greater force and emphasis to his affirmation: 'Heaven and Earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away'." And yet, with an inconsistency that is truly astonishing, he hesitates not to assert, that our Saviour had a farther view and meaning in it; namely, as typical of the end of the world. "In like manner, that text, 'Of that day and hour knoweth no man,' &c. the consistence and connexion of the discourse," the Bishop says, "obliges us to understand it as spoken of the time of the destruction of Jerusalem; but, in a higher sense, it may be true also of the time of the end of the world and the general judgment." If this is not torturing Scripture, I know not what is; and I have adduced it because the chapter so *tortured* has an immediate relation to *the coming of Christ*, *i. e.* as Bp. Newton himself acknowleges, to *the destruction of Jerusalem*. And yet it appears, that Bp. Newton is Mr. Faber's oracle, upon whom he has bestowed the unqualified praise of treating his subject with the most *unconstrained ease*; and has asserted, that, upon comparing my exposition with his, he is even more firmly persuaded than ever he was, that his Lordship's view of the subject was perfectly accurate.

But, notwithstanding Mr. Faber's confidence in the accuracy of Bp. Newton's system, a very few words will be sufficient to shew, that *the very foundation* of his system is essentially defective. His Lordship has not produced any evidence which deserves the name of evidence, that *the coming of Christ*, as connected with the revelation of the Man of Sin, is *his second coming*. On the contrary, he is obliged to have recourse to the context to prove that this is the Apostle's meaning. But is not this a mode of reasoning, not only entirely unsatisfactory, but a decisive proof of the deficiency of other evidence? If this be the fact, *the unconstrained ease* with which the Bishop has raised his superstructure will add nothing to the stability of the building. But how stands the case with respect to the evidence of the meaning of the phrase, *the coming of Christ*, which I have adopted? If there is any part of the evidence which I have adduced, with respect to the meaning of this celebrated chapter, more luminous than another, it is upon this very point. This I assert, without fear of contradiction. In short, I am most firmly of the opinion, that *the coming of Christ*, mentioned by St. Paul, is so closely connected with *the Gospel History*, and more particularly with our Lord's prediction of *the destruction of Jerusalem*, that they must stand or fall together. Upon this ground, I hesitate not to rest the merits of the controversy concerning the genuine meaning of the rest of the chapter.

In Mr. Faber's observations upon what I have said upon 2 Thess. ii. 9, he appears to use the language of one triumphing over *a fallen adversary*; but, I trust, he would have checked his triumph a little, if he had seriously reflected, that the proofs of this part of the character of *the Man of Sin*, as applied to *the Jewish nation*, are drawn from our Lord's own declaration, that such *would* be the case; and from Josephus's assertion, that *it was* actually the case. That St. Paul's language here is equally applicable to *the Papacy*, I never thought of denying; nor yet, that many other parts of the Apostle's description, are extremely applicable to *the Church of Rome*. In no instance that I am aware of, have I treated the advocates for the application of St. Paul's Man of Sin to that Church with disrespect; and I cannot but think, that, upon that account, if upon no other, Mr. Faber would have done himself no discredit, if he had shewn less asperity in his attack upon me.

I cannot conclude without adding, that what I have said of Mr. Faber, I assert equally of Bp. Newton, that he has not produced *a shadow of proof* that St. Paul's prophecy of

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the Man of Sin and *the Apocalypse* are connected together. The term *apostacy*; is not to be found in the Apocalypse; the phrase, *the Man of Sin*, is equally unknown there; nor does it appear, that any of the other expressions descriptive of his character; *his opposing and exalting himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped*; or his *sitting in the temple of God*; have any place in it. I have elsewhere said, and I repeat it, that I do not understand that book. Many very learned and good men have differed about its authenticity; sufficiently so, I think, not to be too positive about it, one way or the other, much less to treat each other with harshness and severity; and, though I do not entertain a doubt that my opinion of St. Paul's Man of Sin is *the true one*, that is no reason for my entertaining the worse opinion of those who do not, or cannot see it in the same light.

N. NISBETT.

Mr. URBAN, *East Barnet, Herts, Dec. 4.*

THE Toleration Act of 1 William and Mary, however suitable it might have been to the moderate and decent manners of those times, is now become productive of serious mischief. It places the Clergy of the Establishment in a very unequal competition with Sectaries; since it enables an ignorant mechanick, however ill qualified to discharge the sacred functions, without any examination as to ability—without any security as to his doctrine, except a declaration that he is a Christian, and believes the Scriptures, to establish himself, upon payment of 6*d.* wherever an overflowing population and extraordinary ignorance promise a harvest in return for his pernicious labours; while a Clergyman of the Establishment, though he be ever so well inclined to labour in the vineyard, cannot open his lips, or perform any function of his sacred office, without the special permission of the Diocesan and the Incumbent, or without incurring some ecclesiastical censure. The 1st of William and Mary, c. 18, taken with the practice which has been founded upon, may fairly be reduced to the following abstract: "Forasmuch as some ease to scrupulous consciences in the exercise of Religion may be an effectual means to unite their Majesties' Protestant subjects in interest and affection (that being the intention of the Act); be it therefore enacted, that any cobler, pastry-cook, chimney-sweeper, or other qualified person, who shall register his oath of allegiance and supremacy, and his declaration of belief in the Scriptures, at the Quarter-sessions, shall be duly qualified, upon payment of 6*d.* to teach and preach any sort of doctrine that may be most agreeable to his ideas of Religion, or most likely to attract a congregation; provided the doors of the meeting be left open, for the benefit of all comers. And, in order to encourage such worthy persons to take upon them the holy office for which they are so eminently qualified, every such teacher and preacher shall be exempted from the following services, which men in inferior stations are always very anxious to escape: They shall henceforth be exempt from serving in the militia of this kingdom; from serving on any jury; and from bearing the office of churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office."

These surely are singular means of *uniting* his Majesty's Protestant subjects in interest and affection; and, if the Act did not inform us that such was its object, we might be really led to suppose, that the intention was to *disunite* his Majesty's Protestant subjects into as many separate communities as possible, distinct in interest, and divided in affection. If then the Legislature really wish to secure the adherence of the people to the Established Church, it seems advisable that it should limit the number of Dissenting Teachers to the number of the existing congregations; thus, persons dissenting, from the conviction of their own minds, would not be precluded from the comforts of spiritual attendance, while less opportunities would be left for proselytism, and *the abuse of toleration*, by those who first take upon themselves the office of Ministers, and then go about collecting adherents by every means that can be devised "*ad captandum vulgus.*" They should likewise oblige every one wishing to take upon himself the office of a teacher (with

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exception of the Ministers of the Established Religion of Scotland officiating in England) to undergo some examination before a competent tribunal, as to their *knowledge* of the Scriptures, before they are allowed to register their *belief* in them; and a certificate of their acquaintance with them, and with the nature of the doctrines which they intend to inculcate, should be required before they are allowed to practise. This would secure the common people from the miserable delusions with which they are often overwhelmed. And further, it would be advisable, that every Dissenting Minister should be confined to his own flock, at least as rigidly as those of the Church of England; whereby men would become more responsible for their adherence to the doctrines upon profession of which they obtained permission to preach; and would lose the vantage-ground gained against the Established Church, by gratifying the taste of the vulgar for novelty and vanity. Lastly, if all temporal inducements arising from exemption from such troublesome offices as are not incompatible with their spiritual avocations were to be withdrawn, we should be no longer guilty of bribing them to interfere with our religious interests, and to undermine the foundations of our Establishments*.

Architectural Innovation.

No. CXXIX.

Chipping Ongar Castle, Essex.

1808.

THE earth-works only remain; (except a small portion of wall, which will be spoken of in its proper place.) They are very extensive and perfect in plan: and, if an opinion may be entertained, the buildings on them, constituting the Castle, must have been on the most magnificent scale. The ground on which the works are raised lies rather level, though on the North and East there is a gentle rise. The spot, upon the whole, seems to have been chosen for the convenience of receiving into the main foss, from various higher sources, a constant supply of water, which necessarily would run into the secondary fosses, and thence, at no great distance, empty itself into a small stream, or river, which runs from North to South across the country. By these means, the water in the fosses would always be preserved clean, and in a transparent state.

The lofty mound, where once stood the Keep, is situated on the South-east point of the works; form circular, as is the first or principal foss surrounding it. From the North-east point of the first foss, a secondary foss takes a circuitous direction of great extent, to the South-west of ditto. inclosing within it an area for an irregular three-quarter circular court. It is on the Western point of this outer work that a small portion of wall is visible. At the West point of the first foss is an old house; the decorations may be conjectured to be of Elizabeth's reign; and it seems to have been made out of some great square tower, or gateway, entering into the Castle; as its commanding situation, and near affinity to the most defensive part of the walls, readily warrants such a conclusion. At the North and at the West points, other fosses occur; the former sweeps widely, and the latter directly into the small stream West of the works before described. The fosses are still filled with water.

I profess myself but little studied in military works of this kind; yet let me observe, that these before us are certainly of a very regular and well-conceived plan, both for the security as well as the splendid conveniences of those who were once resident on the noble confine.

On the West aspect of the works stands the Town of Chipping Ongar, in one line of street, of a clean and orderly appearance. The people are hospitable to strangers, and well disposed to give every assistance needful to those who wish to study their neighbouring Antiquity, the remains of the Castle. On the Southern extremity of a field South of the Castle are three wells within a few feet of each other, of which at this day no Ongar-man can give any account, when, or for what purpose, they were made. No use is made of them.

Chipping Ongar Church.

So few of its original features are

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* See Letter on the Education of the Lower Orders, by John Wayland, jun. esq.

in view, either externally or internally, that I shall be very concise in my notes; as I intend neither to give praise for the plastering over the uprights, to the annihilation of every antient particular; take pains to stigmatize its foundation, in calling the edifice by the Wrenéan nickname, a "Gothic building;" or tell of the "handsome pewing," or of the "handsome chandeliers," in the manner of your Correspondent in p. 1088; who, however, I am inclined to believe, means well to our Antiquities. I shall not commend the mean paltry wood upright now placing in the windows in lieu of the appropriate stone mullions just knocked out; but I must be particular in observing, that I was in the nick of time to view the South doorway of the Church, before it was banished from sight by the laths and plaster ready to be daubed over it. Its form is plain jambs and a plain semi-circular head: each of these parts worked with tiles; Roman tiles, probably. Let me go farther, and say, that this decoration, with the walls of the building, may be of the most remote date; for though, as soon as our Roman friends had deserted our shores, we hailed and received Christianity among us, yet we did not so hastily turn from the mode of building which they left behind them. Upon this presumption, alluding principally to the doorway in question, I gazed at it as an Architectural curiosity of great interest, and of the highest regard. It may be enquired, "Are the inhabitants wholly lost to the historic documents of their country, or so blind and indifferent to this excellent relick, as to suffer a mean and despicable expedient to do away its features, perhaps for ever?" I answer, "All this is undertaken upon the weak pretence of *beautifying* and *improving* the Church. Some unemployed inhabitants might want jobs, or might even be churchwardens themselves; and thus, I presume, the business is explained."

In a line due West from the Castle, at nearly a mile in distance, is

GREENSTEAD CHURCH,

Indisputably one of the earliest pieces of Architecture in the kingdom, if we except Stonehenge, and are inclined to credit tradition on this account, which, I own, my bias falls in with, as I found here the same sensations, though in a less degree, as were excited whenever I visited the above stupendous circle; a circle where we look back, as it were, into Time; but conjecture can fathom no beginning, though it is possible many may speculate as to the precise hour of its ending!

Greenstead church, usually called "the wooden church," is evidently done upon the Stonehenge principle; and, whatsoever may be its origin, (in regard to what is left of its uprights, as of a late period some brick and wood additions have been attached) it is certainly a remnant of great Architectural importance, well deserving a particular and professional description; not alone as having been once the sacred repository of a Royal Martyr, but upon the score of its being so precious an example of the simple and primitive practice of Carpentry among us. It is a work so sagaciously conceived, and so judiciously put together, that we are not to wonder it has stood the wear of ages. As such, therefore, let us weigh well its merits, and give that praise to a far-distant specimen of Art, which, I trust, we shall find on investigation it well deserves. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCI.

THE conclusion of a year is generally attended with some slight retrospect, and with some resolutions, however feeble, that the new year shall be the commencement of a new life of wisdom and virtue. How far such retrospects and such resolutions are serious and effectual, has generally been left to the determination of the individulals who enter upon them. We have had, however, of late, a species of Projectors who start from their studies and their manufactories about this time, to lay down new plans by which wisdom shall be promoted in a degree hitherto unknown, and ignorance banished from Great Britain and her Islands, to take refuge in those dark regions over which Projectors have as yet thrown no rays of light.

Among these schemes, I perceive three or four Newspapers, which are to report the transactions of nations and of individuals, with a perspicuity and accuracy never yet attempted, or never brought to that perfection at which

which they are now arrived. If credit may be given to the assertions of this race of Projectors, *intelligence* is a thing from which the publick has hitherto been kept by a combination of Newspaper writers, whose business was to diffuse it; and such, they would make us believe, is the scarcity of information, that the people of Great Britain must soon have perished through lack of knowledge, if these gentlemen had not stept forth to bestow upon them, at least the elements of political history, if not a perfect and complete detail of what is passing in every quarter of the Globe. For this valuable and most important purpose, the Cabinets of Europe are enjoined to give up their papers, their councils, and their determinations; Generals and Admirals are commanded to exhibit their orders, their plans, and deliberations; contending Sovereigns, whose object and interest it is to preserve a most sacred silence as to their designs upon one another, are ordered to communicate to editors and paragraph-writers, with unreserved frankness, and a minuteness of detail equally honourable to the Statesman and to the gossip. And should these sources fail, or, what is more likely, should they be insufficient to fill the columns of a daily paper, individuals are invited to exhibit the arcana of domestic history; the hopes and expectations of celibacy, and the intrigues and vexations of marriage; and if such invitations shall be slighted, they are threatened with a system of inspection from which no secrets shall be able to escape.

When these new vehicles of information are added to the number already established, it becomes a question whether it would be sufficient to supply materials adequate to so extensive a demand? News, indeed, may now be compared to food. Whatever we may eat to-day, however plentiful in quantity, or excellent in quality, we are equally ready on the morrow for a fresh banquet, and not very well pleased if the yesterday's provision be hashed up for our entertainment; which, however, very frequently happens. Nor are we long out of bed before our first meal of intelligence is served up, and devoured with an eagerness proportioned to the long fast which sleep had occasioned. There is one respect, indeed, in which our *food* differs a little from our *curiosity*. Previous excesses will sometimes unfit a man for the solid enjoyment of the breakfast table, but few are known to rise so much disordered with the excesses of the evening, as to have no appetite for the morning papers. On the contrary it has been found, that the more eagerly curiosity takes in its gratifications, the more ready it is for fresh supplies; nor is there an hour in the day, a situation in business, or a posture in sickness or in health, which prevents a hungry Quidnunc from making a comfortable meal upon a wet Newspaper, or a gossiping News-monger; or enjoying the luxury of a messenger just arrived, especially if the contents of his dispatches are not known. And here, by the way, I may observe, that *certainty* in intelligence is one of the most unpalatable of all ingredients; while a wide scope for conjecture, and a due portion of ignorance, as to all the particulars of where, when, who, &c. form those luxurious dishes which we enjoy with unceasing relish—

> "As if increase of appetite had grown
> By what it fed on."

Some years ago, it was thought sufficient if this Newspaper-diet was accessible during six days of the week only; and the seventh, as in other cases, was reserved as a day of rest. But a numerous band of Projectors have discovered that this was a silly prejudice in favour of the Laws of the Country, and the antiquated customs of Religion; and have therefore determined to indulge the publick with a species of Sunday papers, or as they may be called (in order to carry on our comparison) Sunday *ordinaries*. Some attempts have been made to prevent these accommodations; but hitherto so much in vain, that their number has lately been nearly doubled; and they are resorted to with increasing *gout*, although they profess no higher entertainment than the remains and scraps of all the tables of the week, with now and then some kickshaws of their own; or, perhaps, what they esteem a very high relish, the account of a new Play; a thing of so much importance, that they suppose Sunday would be an intolerable and painful portion of our existence, if it were to be passed in ignorance

ance of the Dramatis Personæ, the plot, or a specimen of the songs.

In these remarks on the analogy between Diet and News, nothing has been said of digestion, with which, indeed, the latter has little to do. The powers of swallowing are expected to be great, but the after-process is a matter of very little importance. I shall, therefore, dismiss these, in order to notice another set of Projectors, who have appeared at this fertile season, and whose object seems to be to extend the empire of Fashion. While the purveyors of News convey the event of wars, treaties, senates, and councils, these new adventurers aspire to the higher honour of circulating the varieties of dress. This, it is true, is not absolutely a new attempt, but in its execution it is now proposed to extend it to a degree hitherto unknown; and whereas former Projectors were content with exhibiting in their Magazines of Fashion, engravings sometimes coloured and sometimes plain, of the newest dress, the bold and enterprising gentleman in my eye has contrived to convey samples of the very articles which are best calculated for extending the empire of Beauty by slaying obdurate man.

Before I bestow the praises due to this attempt to unite Literature and Mantua-making, the Study and the Shop, I hope it will not be taken amiss if I offer a few remarks, either in the shape of objection, or of historical information, whichever the parties concerned chuse to think them. To extend the empire of Fashion by expediting her various laws through the most remote parts of the kingdom almost as soon as they are promulgated in the Metropolis, is an attempt which requires rather more consideration than has been bestowed upon it. It may at first sight seem a very clever thing to exhibit a gown, or a cap, at Falmouth, or at Aberdeen, within a few hours after they are enacted in Bond-street, and to instruct the belles of those distant regions in the fashions of the month almost as soon as they have been communicated to the *elegantes* of St. James's or St. George's parishes. But while we are felicitating ourselves on so happy a thought, we ought at the same time to consider what is to become of this great, long, wide, and shapeless thing, increased and increasing, which we call the metropolis, the seat of fashion, the place where she keeps her court, her courtiers, her guards, and her palaces? Till now, we know, it has been her object to dispense her favours, and proclaim her laws to the rest of the kingdom at long and distant periods, and to dole them out in such proportions as may prevent a dangerous rivalship. The consequence of this was, that whatever faint gleams of fashion might appear in remote parts, no person thought herself justified in the enjoyment of these, or even considered that she could appear in a dress fit to be seen, without one or two visits, at least, to the metropolis. But what will be the consequence if all for which Bond-street is valuable can be conveyed by post in a small parcel, not only the grand outline of the dress, but all its enchanting folds and openings, exhibited on a figure so prepossessingly elegant that it may be doubted whether London itself can produce such living models?—exhibiting, too, not only the dress in all its killing elegance, but those very movements of the hand and arm, those assassinating motions of the head, that murderous peep of the shoe-peak, and destructive twirl of the fan, which have sent so many despairing lovers to their long homes? If such things can be carried in this manner all over the kingdom, at less expence than the coach-hire of a single lounge from the Strand to Piccadilly, if the only motive for visiting the metropolis shall thus be made to cease; if there remains no other inducement to leave the country, than because the town may happen to be more convenient for one's parents, or some other such matter-of-fact reason, we may have just ground for dreading a very serious falling-off in the revenues of London. What will become of the fashionable hotels, the genteel lodging-houses, and the gay promenades, when such perspective views are sent to the West of England as shall convince them, that things worth seeing are not always worth going to see! As to the loss incurred, by the decrease of country visitors, to the opera, the theatres, the pastry-cooks, and the trinket-shops, I shall leave that to be estimated by the persons concerned. Certain

tain it is, that very serious consequences may be expected to all classes in the Metropolis, when its attractions are thus spread over cities, towns, and villages, where Nature only has hitherto presided, and whose inhabitants have been known actually to live in want, and to die in ignorance of the elegancies of our Repositories, our Belle Assemblies, and our Mirrors of Fashion.

If, however, on the other hand, any means can be contrived to compensate to the Metropolis for this miserable state of desertion; if persons from the country can be prevailed upon to visit it for any other reason than to fill their trunks with finery at the first hand; or if any motive can be discovered more strong than a box at the Opera, a ticket for a Rout, or a promenade in the Park; if they can be prevailed upon to favour London from any other pride than to be able to say that they have been there, and have injured their health by untimely hours, and their reputation by improper associations; if all or any part of this compensation can be achieved; the new scheme of making fashions travel with such rapidity as to become almost contemporaneous throughout the whole kingdom, ought not only to be encouraged, but may be extended yet farther. At present we have begun with samples of velvets and silks; from that the transition to caps and bonnets cannot be very difficult; and as articles of household furniture are now most particularly under the dominion of fashion, contrivances may be fallen upon by which persons living at a distance will be preserved from the danger of sitting on a chair that is unfashionable, or sleeping in a bed that has been perhaps a whole month out of vogue. Painting, we know, can represent just what we please; and whether we please to furnish our houses in the Greek, the Gothic, the French, or the Italian manner, I know no utensil of which an artist may not convey a very edifying notion. But I shall not dwell more particularly on this subject, as I am informed that such an extension of the moveables of fashion is actually in contemplation, and some eminent artists are now employed on the attitudes of a party at whist,—sketches of the genteelest modes of fainting—inside view of an Opera-box, with the newest loll over the front—perspective of the crossings in Bond-street, illustrated by ancles of various sizes—and other customs and habits, which formerly could not be contemplated without the trouble, if it ever was a trouble, of a visit to the Metropolis.

It is plain from these circumstances that we live in a Projecting age; and as the business I have had the honour of carrying on in Mr. Urban's Repository, is of a somewhat different sort, it would be very wrong in me to entertain any jealousy. The world is wide enough for us all; and I cannot perceive that there will be any dangerous interference between us. My readers have been long acquainted with the articles I deal in, and are in possession of my sample-book; in which, if they should perceive neither kerseymeres nor cambrics, they may occasionally hit upon an article which will suit their taste, without being quite so perishable as the Grecian mantle, or the Merino cap.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

NO doubt, both Mr. Carter and Mr. Capon take pride to themselves in being "True Englishmen," p. 1088; and it is presumed no act on their parts can more effectually prove themselves so, than by "prying" into the proceedings of those who neither evince veneration for the monuments of the CONQUEROR OF FRANCE (Edward III.) and that of the Heroine who triumphed over the Scots under the walls of Durham Cathedral (his Consort Queen Philippa); nor shew a religious regard to the sacred repositories of the dead! The ignorance set up, in not knowing that Thomas of Woodstock was interred at his parents' feet, urged as a pretence for violating a Royal vault, is an excuse so futile and contemptible, that the only answer to be given is, it is a pity, indeed, that the "preservers and restorers of the venerable fabrick" are so little acquainted with it shistory, that, until the present opening of the vault, they were entirely ignorant who was there interred.

Supposing the vault had been rifled before this time, it must have been in Cromwell's days: but Keepe (temp. Charles II.) in his Account of the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, is silent on the business; which proves that

that no such desecration prior to his publication had taken place. He minutely describes the rich brass on the grave-stone, speaks of the untimely end of Thomas of Woodstock, &c. Hence, it must not be thought that since the writings of Keepe (a continued course of devotion to Royalty) any intruders had, until now, ever given cause for their being "watched," and called to order.

It remains for an "Old Correspondent" to explain his meaning, in what manner it is possible for those who have disturbed the ashes of Thomas of Woodstock, to be the people who have preserved his remains from violation!

Mr. Urban, though it is not quite clear that your Old Correspondent defends the situation that was intended for Addison's monument in the Confessor's Chapel; yet it is extremely plain he says nothing in extenuation for the presumptuous proposal, or for the deed of breaking into a Royal vault, without some higher authority than what appears to have been obtained on this occasion*.

An Old Correspondent is reserved also on the wanton manner in which the grave-stone was broken into two pieces (traces of the indents for the brass-work still visible): though he takes great pains in letting us know that the bones, coffin, and lead, are purely embellishments of mine; yet in a line or two above he had confessed, "that the corpse of Thomas of Woodstock was there deposited." I repeat, that the two coffins were in form, as was also the skeleton, &c. A piece of the oak and lead I preserve, with some other sepulchral relicks, for the inspection of the curious.

I take upon myself to say, Mr. Carter and Mr. Capon harbour no animosity against the Abbey Mason personally; but, when he is trumpeted forth as the preserver and restorer of the building, who can refrain from demurring, on finding that he first destroyed the fine Western Turrets of Henry's Chapel, and has this Autumn hacked away so much from the basement of its Eastern front; giving at the same time (as a specimen of his *restoring* talents) channeled and rusticated courses; a practice wholly modern, and totally unlike any part of our Antient Architecture, from the time of the Romans among us, down to the reign of Henry VIII.

A True Englishman.

* When the tomb of Edward I. was opened a few years back, at the express desire of some eminent Antiquaries, permission was first had, as it is said, from His Majesty; and nothing more was done than raising the large stone covering the tomb, so high as conveniently to give a view of the Royal remains; the Right Reverend the Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster there attending to see that due care and respect was observed on the awful exploration.

THE ABBEY IN AN UPROAR; or, WOODSTOCK'S GHOST not yet laid.

Another New Song.

Tune—*The Fox and the Geese.*

SAYS the old Correspondent*,
To Tommy Gayfere†,
"For their 'huffing and puffing'
Carter‡ and Capon§ pay dear;
For their 'prying and watching,'
Behold they lay low,
Thus the 'Dean' on poor Jack
Has return'd his fell 'blow.'

"See how they sneak off,
Like dogs without tails,
We 've magg'd them, and gagg'd them,
We 've lower'd their sails;
Then sing O be joyful!
And put up our thanks,
So come, my dear Tommy,
We 'll now play our pranks.

"The Statues of Kings, Queens,
Lords, Ladies, and Knights,
We 'll knock them, and block them,
We 'll set them to rights;
Make tombs, monuments, brasses,
And slabs cut with letters,
Bow down, give their places,
My dear boy, to their betters.

"Then on the Church walls
We 'll mount up in the air,

* A certain supposed grave and learned F. A. S. who is now and then caught napping; consequently may forget his duty as an Antiquary, &c.

† The Abbey Mason, who possesses much skill in his way, but, perhaps (like poor Carter), *having not more than he can do*, may be glad to turn his hand to the destruction of our Antiquities, or other such laudable employment.

‡ A dull Artist, a mistaken Antiquary, and an Architect, who, standing between the "Altar" and "Communion"-table, remains of course unemployed.

§ Another dull Artist, who is more intent upon studying our Antiquities, than the "fantastic" style of Architecture of the present day.

We 'll

We 'll shake 'em, and rake 'em,
Clap on Compo so rare;
We 'll throw down the Turrets,
Window-basements we 'll hack,
And perhaps, in due time,
Lay the Church on its back.

"Thus, thus, my tight fellow,
By IMPROVEMENT we 're led;
Thus go it, all know it,
With heart, hand, and head;
Thus we piously touch
'Lead, glass, timber and stones;'
No matter who pays,
We 're safe in our bones.

"If our nests are well feather'd,
Let Antiquities fall,
The 'Singers,' the 'Ringers,'
'Dean, Vergers,' and all;
Let them go to old Harry,
With Capon and Carter,
And there let them settle—
Who has caught out the 'Tartar'!"

DESCRIPTION OF AN UNIMMERGIBLE LIFE-BOAT.

IT seems now so generally understood and allowed, that the wealth, prosperity, and independence of Britain must depend, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the state of its nautical exertions and marine defence—that the lives of its Naval Officers and Seamen, though always valuable, have in the present times become of the greatest importance to the public welfare. The number of these valuable men that are every year lost to their families and to the State by accidents, now EASILY PREVENTED, is much larger than is apprehended by those who are not in the habit of particularly noticing the frequent losses sustained by the upsetting of ships boats passnig to and from the shore.

To ascertain the truth of this melancholy fact, as far as relates to the loss of lives, so afflictive to individuals, and so injurious to the State, it is only necessary to refer to the public papers, or to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the Sea Ports. And the fullest assurance that the greater part of these accidents might be PREVENTED, may now be obtained by a reference to the Committee of the Humane Society at Lowestoff in Suffolk, and the Pilots and Boatmen of that part of our coast, who can supply the most satisfactory evidence of the utility of an Unimmergible Boat built and launched at that place in November 1807, by order of the Gentlemen of that County, who had previously raised a subscription for that particular purpose, under the direction of Mr. Lukin* of London, who was a casual resident at Lowestoff during the Autumn of that year.

As upwards of twelve months experience has demonstrated to the Gentlemen of Lowestoff (what Mr. Lukin's pamphlet on the subject states from his former experience) that Boats constructed upon this principle cannot be overset or sunk by any power of wind and water, the following particulars and description of the construction are made public, with the hope of rendering more generally known the EASY MEANS OF SAVING MANY VALUABLE LIVES; which might certainly be done, if one or two of these Boats were built at each of our Ports, and every ship furnished with one (at least) in proportion to her size.

Description and Dimensions of the Lowestoff Life-Boat.

	Feet	In.
Length aloft	40	0
——— Keel	37	0
Breadth amidships . .	10	0
Depth	3	6
Exclusive of a moveable Wash Strake of . .	0	8

The form the same as the yawls of that coast; the stern-post nearly upright.

External gunwales hollow, forming an oblique section of a parabola with the side of the boat, and projecting nine inches from it on each side: these gunwales are reduced a little in their projection towards their ends, and are first formed by brackets and thin boards, covered at top and bottom with one thickness of good sound cork, and the extremity or apex of the projection having two thicknesses of cork, the better to defend it from any violent blows it may meet with in hard service. The depth of these gunwales, from top to bottom, was 15 inches; and the whole covered with very strong canvas, laid on with strong cement to resist the water, and that will not stick to any thing laid upon it.

A false keel of wrought iron, three inches deep, made of three bars rivetted together, and bolted under

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* Mr. Lukin was the Inventor of the first Life-Boat ever built in England, and obtained a patent for it in the year 1785.

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the common keel, which it greatly strengthens, and makes a very essential part of her ballast; being fixed so much below the floor, it has nearly double the power the same weight would have if laid on the floor; and, therefore, much preferable to any other ballast that can be used for sailing-boats.

Thwarts and gang-board as usual; three masts and lugg-sails, and 12 short oars.

In this state, this Boat is much safer than any common boat of the same dimensions, will carry more sail, and bear more weather; but, to make it completely unimmergible, empty casks of about 22 inches diameter were ranged along withinside the gunwales, lashed firmly to the boat, lying even with the tops of the gunwales, and resting upon brackets fastened to the timbers for that purpose; also two such casks in the head, and two in the stern, and all removable in a short time, if desired; there were also some empty casks placed under the gang-board; these would be an addition to the boat's buoyancy if empty, and an increase to her ballast if full.

Thus equipped, this boat was launched on the 19th of November, in a very squally day. About 20 men were launched in her, most of them pilots or seamen. They ran her immediately from the beach across the Corton sand, in the midst of the breakers, which would have been almost certain destruction to any common sailing-boat, as that would have been filled and sunk immediately. They then turned to the Southward, along the top of the sand to its end; when they tacked and stood to the Northward, pulled up the plugs in her bottom, and let in as much water as would come in that way; the water rose very little above the thwarts. With all this water in it, the boat sailed better than without it. The plugs were now put in again, and water poured in by buckets, until it ran over both gunwales; and in this state, it was the opinion of those on-board, that she would have carried 60 men without sinking, and to upset it is not possible. But it is Mr. Lukin's opinion, that more than 50 men should not be taken in when the boat is full of water, and all her casks empty.

It is particularly advisable, that all Life Boats should be built of the form most approved by the pilots or seamen on the coast where they are to be used; as no one form will suit all shores, and these principles of safety are applicable to every form.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THE following Inscription, from a tombstone *very lately* erected in the Church-yard at Harwich, is transmitted as an accompaniment to the epitaphs already recorded *.

"Sacred to the memory of
Benjamin Barnes,
who departed this life
the 7th of November, 1794,
in the 52d year of his age.

Behold, here I slumber in this dark repose,
'Till the last Morn its orient beam disclose;
Then, when the great Archangel's potent sound
Shall echo through Creation's ample round,
Wak'd from this sleep, may I, with joy, survey
The opening splendours of eternal day."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Collection of Poems, burlesque, dramatic, and miscellaneous, by W. C. OULTON, is in forwardness.

The English Tutor, or Juvenile Assistant; being a new Grammar, in familiar Letters from a Father to his Daughter, by the same Author, will also soon be published.

In a Treatise of Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutment and Embankment Walls, which may soon be expected from Mr. S. Ware, that ingenious Architect purposes to shew a simple mode of describing geometrically the Catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line. Sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Salisbury Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, will be given in corroboration of the principles advanced in the work.

Outlines of Mineralogy; containing a general History of the principal varieties of Mineral Substances; together with a particular Statement of their Physical Characters, and Chemical Analysis; by J. Kidd, M. D. Professor of Chemistry at Oxford; will shortly be published.

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* See vol. LXXVI. pp. 1097-8; vol. LXXVII. pp. 724-5; and LXXVIII. 702.

165. *The Poems of* Richard Corbet, *late Bishop of* Oxford *and of* Norwich. *The Fourth Edition, with considerable Additions. To which are now added,* "Oratio in Funus Henrici Principis," *from* Ashmole's *Museum; Biographical Notes, and a Life of the Author, by* Octavius Gilchrist, *F.S.A.* Longman and Co. 1807.

THE Works of this learned and ingenious Prelate and Poet, the revision of which Mr. Gilchrist has laudably undertaken, are too well known to the Publick to need any discussion here upon their merits.

The fourth edition of them is now published in an elegant octavo volume by Mr. Gilchrist; to which he has added a well-written Life of the Author, containing some interesting particulars of his progress as a Scholar; his celebrity as a Wit and a Poet, at the University; and of his promotion, first to the see of Oxford, and afterwards to that of Norwich. In his domestic history Mr. Gilchrist laments that his research has been unavailing in ascertaining with precision the date of the Bishop's marriage, and some facts relative to his descendants.

Of the three former editions, Mr. Gilchrist conceives the second, or that of 1648, to be the most correct; and of that he has retained the Preface.

The present volume contains some considerable additions; and, "in collecting the scattered materials of Bishop Corbet's biography," Mr. G. has very creditably to himself, and satisfactorily, we doubt not, to the Publick, "employed some leisure hours."

166. *Letters from* England. *By Don* Manuel Alvarez Espriella. *Translated from the* Spanish. *In Three Volumes, small* 8*vo. 2d Edit.* Longman and Co. 1808.

IN considering this work, we shall treat the Author with all the gravity and respect his Spanish character demands; and by no means betray our *suspicions* that, though he may have, and has probably seen Spain, he is a true Briton in more ways than one; perhaps we might add, in his own words, and he will make the application, "If an Englishman spends the Summer in any of the mountainous provinces, or runs over to Paris for six weeks, he publishes the history of his Travels." But we forget; not a word about *Travels in Spain* occurs in the above extract. However, whether Spaniard or Englishman, Don Alvarez appears to have studied our national character with great success; and, supposing him to be the former, we cannot pay him too many compliments on the facility with which he seems to fathom causes and foresee effects often concealed from the view of native and more common observers. But let him speak for himself, in the Preface of the *Translator* and the *Author's* Preface.

The first says, "The remarks of foreign travellers upon our own country have always been so well received by the publick, that no apology can be necessary for offering to it the present translation." The Translator considers the Author as possessed of more advantages than any of his predecessors, and as having made a good use of them; but, although he extols his own impartiality, and generally with truth, he sometimes betrays a bigoted attachment to the superstitions of his native country: "and we may well suppose that those parts of the work in which this bigotry is most apparent have not been improved by the aid for which he thanks his Father Confessor. The Translator has seldom thought it necessary to offer any comments upon the palpable errors and mis-statements which this spirit has sometimes occasioned. The few notes which he has annexed are distinguished by the letters *Tr.*" The Reader who doth not acknowledge that this is making a good use of the Spanish mantle must be extremely envious indeed, and very ready to depress the spirit of enterprize. Don Alvarez asserts, that a volume of Travels rarely or never in our days appears in Spain; it is very different, as we have before said, in England; where, "if a work of this kind be announced in France, so great a competition is excited among the London Booksellers, that they import it sheet by sheet, as it comes from the press, and translate and print it piece-meal." We agree with the Don in thinking that most of those Travels are of little value, and that some information may be gleaned from them worth the attention of the curious. Were we to judge from the preceding sentence of the Preface, Seignior Espriella supposes Literature has nearly become a *trade* with us; but

but there is something so repugnant in the idea, that we must conclude him erroneous in his supposition. He congratulates himself, however, that, as the case is just the reverse in Spain, his work will not suffer from comparison, besides the advantage it derives from novelty.

"I went to England," continues the Author, "under circumstances unusually favourable, and remained there eighteen months, during the greater part of which I was domesticated in an English family. They knew that it was my intention to publish an account of what I saw, and aided me in my enquiries with a kindness which I must ever remember. My remarks were communicated, as they occurred, in letters to my own family, and to my Father Confessor; and they from time to time suggested to me such objects of observation as might otherwise perhaps have been overlooked."

As the works published in England most approved of have their subjects arranged in the order they occur, the Author observes that he has been induced to revise and add new matter to the whole, rather than to methodize it.

"In those letters which relate to the state of Religion, I have availed myself of the remarks with which my Father Confessor instructed me in his correspondence."

This worthy Priest forbade the exposure of his name; but the Don claims all the admiration of his Readers on this head for the ghostly Director, who he thinks has quoted the Fathers in a manner far superior to his own ability. He concludes his Preface in the following words:

"In thus delineating to my countrymen the domestic character and habits of the English, and the real state of England, I have endeavoured to be strictly impartial; and if self-judgment may in such a case be trusted, it is my belief that I have succeeded. Certainly, I am not conscious of having either exaggerated or extenuated any thing in any the slightest degree — of heightening the bright or the dark parts of the picture, for the sake of effect — of inventing what is false, nor of concealing what is true, so as to lie by implication. Mistakes and misrepresentations there may and perhaps must be. I hope they will neither be found numerous nor important, as I know they are not wilful; and I trust that whatever may be the faults and errors of the work, nothing will appear in it inconsistent with that love of my country, which I feel in common with every Spaniard; and that submission which, in common with every Catholick, I owe to the Holy Church."

Here is an admirable lesson for English writers; by which we find that the virtuous Spaniard is alike capable of setting an example of candour and liberality, as of rousing the world to a sense of honour and patriotism. Noble-minded Espriella! we shall now follow you in your rambles with pleasure, as miserable indeed must that mortal be who views every object and every act through the medium of prejudice and ill-nature. Had we found your Travels composed on so hateful a basis, not all the claims of your countrymen on our commiseration and assistance should have prevented us from using the freedom of Britons in repelling your charges.

In a work composed of so great a variety as that before us, it will be impossible to bring all the subjects under review; we shall therefore dwell upon those which *Englishmen* think most important, or at least have most attracted their attention, and give them an opportunity of knowing what a *Foreigner* has remarked on their favourite inclinations; amongst which may be included their peculiarities in attracting customers to the various shops of the Metropolis.

"If I were to pass the remainder of my life in London," says the Don, "I think the shops would always continue to amuse me. Something extraordinary or beautiful is for ever to be seen in them. I saw, the other day, a sturgeon above two *varas* in length, hanging at a fishmonger's. In one window you see the most exquisite lamps of alabaster, to shed a pearly light in the bed-chamber, or formed of cut-glass, to glitter, like diamonds, in the drawing-room; in another, a convex mirror reflects the whole picture of the street, with all its moving swarms; or you start from your own face, magnified to the proportions of a giant's. Here a painted piece of beef swings in a roaster, to exhibit the machine which turns it; there you see a collection of worms from the human intestines, curiously bottled, and every bottle with a label stating to whom the worm belonged, and testifying that the party was relieved from it by virtue of the medicine which is sold within. At one door stands a little Scotchman taking snuff; in one window a little gentleman with his coat puckered up in folds, and the

the folds filled with water, to shew that it is proof against wet. Here you have cages full of birds of every kind; and on the upper story *live* peacocks are spreading their fans; another window displays the rarest birds and beasts stuffed, and in glass cases; and in another you have every sort of artificial fly for the angler; and another is full of busts painted to the life, with glass eyes, and dressed in full fashion, to exhibit the wigs which are made within, in the very newest and most approved taste. And thus is there a perpetual exhibition of whatever is curious in nature or art, exquisite in workmanship, or singular in costume; and the display is perpetually varying, as the ingenuity of trade and the absurdity of fashion are ever producing something new."

This extract will confirm our assertion, that Don Manuel has made his observations in a general strain of good humour. Many writers of our *own nation* would perhaps have indulged in expressions of whimsical asperity in noticing the same objects. For our own parts, we have ever seen them with pleasure; reflecting, that by this means many useful and pleasant inventions are introduced to the Publick, which would be lost by a more modest and circuitous mode of recommendation; besides, they enliven our streets, and render them tolerable during those dreary months when we should be averse to take common and necessary exercise, were nothing else to be seen except liquid mud, carts, and coaches. We must, however, be understood to extend our approbation only to those traps for custom which are founded on fair grounds. The impostor may be ingenious; but his ingennity, being calculated to injure, should be exposed; we allude, at present, to the exhibition of various worms, and particularly the tape-worm. Dr. Reece, in a recent valuable publication, thus notices the artifice:

"It is a common trick for venders of quack medicines to imitate the appearance of such insects, by making them of chickens' guts. This is artfully placed in their windows, to delude the Publick, and to make it appear that the disorder is more common than it really is."

In the twentieth letter Espriella enumerates some others of our oddities, charging us with eating when we should pray, and providing particular viands for our holidays. He tells us that we eat pancakes, a sort of fried wafer, on Shrove-Tuesday; on Mid-Lent-Sunday, huge plumb-cakes, frosted with sugar; on Good-Friday, hot buns, marked with the sign of the Cross; on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, geese; and on the Nativity, turkeys and Christmas pies. He also justly charges us with a blasphemous levity in some of our more refined execrations, which it would be well to discontinue without loss of time.

"The five wounds," he observes, "are corrupted into a passionate exclamation, of which they who use it know not the aweful meaning. There is another instance, so shocking as well as ridiculous that I almost tremble to write it. The word for *Swine*, in this language, differs little in its pronunciation from the word *Pix*. It is well known how infamous these people have at all times been for the practice of swearing; they have retained an oath by this sacred vessel, and yet so completely forgotten even the meaning of the word, that they say *Please the Pigs*, instead of the *Pix*. They also still preserve in their oaths the names of some Pagan divinities, whom their fathers worshiped, and of whom perhaps no other traces remain. *The Deuce!* is one; *The Lord Harry!* another. There is also *The Living Jingo! Gor!* and *Goles!* The Pagan Goths had no such idols; so, probably, these were adored by the Celtic inhabitants of the Island."

The picture of a parish work-house is sketched in a most forcible manner; and he that can read it, and possesses the power to reform but one, and neglects the warning, deserves a work-house for his own portion at the close of life.

"To this society of wretchedness the labouring poor of England look up, as their last resting-place on this side the grave; and, rather than enter abodes so miserable, they endure the severest privations as long as it is possible to exist. A feeling of honest pride makes them shrink from a place where guilt and poverty are confounded: and it is heart-breaking for those who have reared a family of their own, to be subjected, in their old age, to the harsh and unfeeling authority of persons younger than themselves, neither better born nor better bred."

Amongst the numerous oddities or prejudices of the English, the partiality they entertain for Quacks and their nostrums has not escaped the animadversions of our enlightened Traveller. We admit the justice of them,

them, and would willingly join him in condemning their practice and patients, were this the proper place for so doing. We cannot, however, help observing, that the whole of the letter on the subject is calculated to be of infinite service to those who are alive to the force of ridicule, and enjoy a very small portion of that universal blessing, common sense, which the present mode of using might lead one to suppose was confined to ten in an hundred. We should imagine it impossible to read Espriella's satirical exposure of the *tractors*, and ever to hear of the person so reading using them again.

"For two pieces of base metal, not longer than the little finger, and not larger than a nail, he (the *inventor*) is modest enough to charge *five guineas*. These tractors, as they are called, are to cure all sores, swellings, burns, toothache, &c. &c.; and, that the purchasers may beware of counterfeits, which is the advice always given by this worshipful fraternity, a portrait of the tractor is engraved upon his hand-bills, both a front view and a back one, accompanied with a striking likeness of the leathern case in which they are contained."

He next attacks the vital wine and magnetic girdles; which latter (shame upon the age!) has enabled the inventor to step from a travelling cart into a superb chariot, by his impudent assertion, that the virtue of his girdle attracted the iron diffused in the blood, and made "the little red globules revolve faster, each upon its own axis; in the rapidity and regularity of which revolution health consists;—and this he proves to the people by shewing them how a needle is set in motion by his girdles."

The Don includes our Government in his censure of these "scoundrels," as it gives an imposing sanction, by patents, to the most absurd and contemptible artifices; and, he observes, their medicines may be arranged in three classes: those which produce instant exhilaration, by being compounded with spirits or laudanum; others, that consist of well-known drugs, administered in quantities producing immediate relief, at all future risks; or, but more rarely, new medicines, given as experiments, before the regular practitioner will venture to adopt them.

"In this way arsenick was first employed. The famous Fever-powder of Dr. James is of this description. He knew it would be adopted in general practice; and, to secure the profits to his representatives after the term of his privilege should have expired, had recourse to means which cannot be justified *. Every person, upon taking out a patent, is obliged to specify, upon oath, the particular discovery on which he grounds his claim to it. Though the ingredients have been since detected by analysis, still the exact proportions, and the method of preparation, are supposed to be known only to those who have succeeded to his rights, and who still derive an ample income from the success of this artifice."

The account of the origin of Methodism, by Wesley and Whitefield, by whom, he says, "a great rent was made in the ragged robe of Heresy," is both just and whimsical.

"They terrified their hearers as children are terrified, by tales of apparitions; and the difference of effect was according to the difference of the dose, just as the drunkenness produced by brandy is more furious than that which is produced by wine. All those affections which are half mental, half bodily, are contagious;—yawning, for instance, is always, and laughter frequently so. When one person was thus violently affected, it was like jarring a string in a room full of musical instruments. The history of all opinions evinces that there are epidemicks of the mind."

The artful arrangements of Wesley, who is very properly called the Sovereign Pontiff of his Doctrines, to prevent his preachers from subverting his own influence, and satiety in his flock, by constantly changing their residence, with some other equally worthy devices, are remarked and handled as if the good Don had been a *native* observer. Indeed, we most seriously and earnestly recommend the remainder of this letter to the attentive perusal and deep reflection of every individual of the Clergy and Laity of the Established Church.

William Huntingdon, S. S. in plain English *Sinner Saved*, a sturdy rebellious religious chief, who spurned at the absolute authority of Wesley, is next introduced to the notice of the Reader; and if, perchance, a follower of this wonderful Sinner should be that Reader, we almost doubt, justly

* The Spaniard, in this instance, shoots with *a long bow*. Edit.

as we appreciate the blind prejudice of ignorant Fanaticism, whether he would continue such. Huntingdon, then the Coal-heaver, had the address to use his talent to some advantage. He preached, and it may be supposed most extraordinary discourses; his hearers, however, thought them so; and, as the labourer was considered worthy of his hire, the contributions he levied were received in kind—a suit of cloaths, a pound of tea, or a pound of sugar. "If, at any time, things did not come when they were wanted, he prayed for them, knowing well where his prayers would be heard." After making some extracts from a book published by him, equally ridiculous and blasphemous, the Don informs us he went to the chapel which he preaches in; that he raised rather than enlarged, as no ground-rent is demanded as we approach the heavens, where he saw him "in a higher pulpit than I have ever seen elsewhere. He is a fat, little-eyed man, with a dew-lap at his chin, and a velvet voice; who, instead of straining himself by speaking loud, enforces what he says more easily by a significant nod of the head."—"His congregation looked as if they were already so near the fire and brimstone, that the fumes had coloured their complexions. They had as distinct a physiognomy as the Jews, with a dismal expression of spiritual pride in it, as if they firmly believed in the reprobation of every body except themselves."

The second volume concludes with an instance of impudence and swindling on one part, and blind folly on the other, that we sincerely hope is unfounded; though we have no good grounds, alas! to doubt it, for, great and fearful is the influence of itinerant and fixed preachers on their admirers and followers; an influence that we are confident will, some future day, produce very dreadful consequences to the peace of Society. The instance we allude to is this:

"Huntingdon's success has occasioned imitators; one of whom, who had formerly been a drover of cattle, insisted upon having a carriage also. He obtained it; and, in imitation of the *S. S.* placed upon it *A. J. C.* for *Ambassador of Jesus Christ!* Then he called upon his congregation for horses; and now he threatens to leave them, because they are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. The proof, he says, of their being true Christians, is their readiness to support the Preachers of the Gospel. Another of these fellows told his congregation, one day after service, that he wanted three hundred pounds for the work of the Lord, and must have it directly. They subscribed what money they had about them; and some would then have gone home for more. He said, 'No; that would not do; he wanted it immediately; and they must go into the vestry, and give checks upon their bankers;' which they obediently did. And the English call us *a Priest-ridden People!*".

Our observations on this work have hitherto been confined to what immediately applies to the Metropolis, as the majority of its Readers probably reside there; but a great part of it relates to different cities and places throughout the country. Birmingham seems to have created some infernal ideas in the breast of the worthy Don, whose senses were disordered by the whirling of wheels, the clattering of engines, and the hammering of presses; and whose head ached "with the multiplicity of infernal noises;" and his "eyes with the light of infernal fires:" and, he adds, his "heart also, at the sight of so many human beings employed in infernal occupations, and looking as if they were never destined for any thing better. Our earth was designed to be a seminary for young angels; but the Devil has certainly fixed upon this spot for his own nursery-garden and hot-house." On this head many keen and pertinent remarks occur, which might be usefully whispered in the ears of those whom it concerns.

As our Spaniard travelled through England purposely to gain complete information on our customs and national characteristicks, he has very judiciously done more than merely describe what he saw, and retailed what he heard; consequently, each of his observations hath a moral tendency: and he tells us, in his own way, many satirical truths, for which he deserves the thanks of the British Community. The Don has, by this means, established a most forcible claim to the reputation of an attentive and rapid Critick; one who penetrates to the causes of all the effects he mentions with as much facility as if he had been born a Briton. Indeed, had he been a native of England,

land, it is impossible that more could be said, and to the purpose. We therefore only confirm the opinion already expressed by the Publick in adding that we think Espriella's Letters may be read with advantage by all ranks of people, and we are sure with much rational entertainment.

167. *The Annual Register; or, A View of History, Politicks, and Literature, for the Year* 1794. *Vol. XXXVI.*

168. *New Series. The Annual Register,* &c. *for* 1802. Rivingtons.

BETTER late than never. And it is with no small satisfaction that we perceive, in these two *bulky volumes*, those dicriminating traits of originality, which we have now been fifty years in the habit of admiring, in the volumes presented to the Publick by our old Associates; aided, as is now well known, by the genius and the labours of Mr. Burke; whose mantle by right descends on his more immediate Coadjutors.

"The volume which is now presented to the Publick contains the history of that eventful and important period [1794] when, having beaten down resistance at home, and seized with a violent hand all the resources of a vast Empire, the Rulers of France were enabled to begin that career of conquest by which the long-established Balance of Europe was ultimately overthrown.

"It will, we trust, be found that no common care has been employed in giving fulness, clearness, and fidelity to every part of our narrative. Much information has been obtained from sources not accessible to former Writers; much from those sources of which they were ignorant, or culpably negligent. There is scarcely a chapter in this volume which will not furnish abundant proof of the correctness of our assertion.

"In our language no connected, regular, and authentic account had hitherto been produced of the heroic struggle made by the Royalists of Poitou and Britanny in behalf of their Religion and their King. That which we have given in the opening of our volume fills, we hope satisfactorily, this historical void.

"The sufferings of the French People under the relentless tyranny of the Jacobin Faction have been dwelt upon with a more than usual latitude of detail, in order to afford a moral lesson to rash but well-meaning innovators, by shewing them at what a dreadful price to their Country revolutions must be bought.

"To the military operations of the year great attention has been paid. The campaign in the Netherlands has never before been otherwise than imperfectly narrated; while those of the Rhine, Italy, and Spain, have been almost wholly neglected. In all these quarters it has been our endeavour to give a perspicuous, and, as far as our limits would allow, a complete idea of the designs, the movements, and the conflicts, of the hostile Armies.

"Of that unworthy praise which is to be gained by publishing the greatest number of volumes in the least possible time, we are not ambitious. Those who only transcribe from others, and those who draw from the stores of their own imagination, may write with a facility which is denied to the Historian, who, considering himself as the fruit of truth, seeks, by patient research, and by a strict examination and comparison of numerous and jarring documents, to perform his duty with a rigid fidelity. They may fill page after page, while he is laboriously ascertaining a fact, which, at last, is to be comprised in a solitary sentence.

"It is true, however, that the appearance of the present volume has been delayed to a later period than that upon which we originally calculated. For this circumstance we flatter ourselves that we have a sufficient excuse to offer. Two causes gave rise to this unforeseen delay. The first of these was the ill-health of the Editor; the second, his desire to obtain from France some works of valuable information, which had recently been published on the subject of his narrative. The disturbed state of the Continent rendered the accomplishment of this desire a difficult and tedious task.

"The loss of time has, nevertheless, been rather apparent than real. While the volume for 1794 was of necessity standing still, considerable progress has been made in the subsequent volumes. The volumes for 1795 and 1803 are now in the press, from which they will be sent forth in the course of three or four months; and the volumes for 1796 and 1804 are in such a stage of forwardness that we can confidently promise their publication early in the next year. We have every reason to hope that the arrear which has unfortunately been incurred, and which has been so indulgently borne with, will be brought up at no distant date, and that we shall not, in future, have occasion to address the Publick in the language of Apology."

The Preface for the year 1802 adds, "Every effort will be exerted to keep pace with our repeated promises, and with the just expectations of the Publick; but those promises would be ill performed, and those expectations miserably disappointed, if, in order to gain a reputation for dispatch, the Editors were to send into the world crude, undigested, and incorrect narratives, which cannot be perused with satisfaction, nor quoted with confidence."

——————δεμας
ακεντητον εν δρομοισι παρεχων
κραλει δε προσεμιξε δεσποιαν. PIND.

VICTOREMQUE equitem, & partos sine cæde triumphos,
Quadrupedum cursus, palmæque imbellis honorem
Aggredimur numeris; qua cespite amicta virenti æquor,
Planities jacet, & latum se expandit in
Quos agitat ludorum, & equestris gloria cursûs saxum
Curvatum includunt spatium, versatile
Surgentes tumulos, crescentesque atterit herbas
Molè premens lentâ sulcati extantia campi.
Inde columnarum, cursus qui dirigat, ordo fanam
Eminet, & præsignat iter, gyroque pro-
Arcet inaccesso plebem, atque absistere cogit.
Alumni
Ludorum memor huc populus se infundit,
Quos MATER fovet ALMA sinu; seu ditior hospes
Admisso bigas celeres agit æquore cursu
Impiger Auriga, & quassat fluitantia lora
Inversâ obliquata manu, cum liber amictus
Exuit undantes, gentisque insigne togatæ.
Seu quis conducto jam deficiente crumenâ
It subvectus equo, cui vires subjicit auctas
Infossum calcar, vel tortæ verber habenæ.
Idem omnes simul ardor agit; decus innuptarum, colonus
Et seniorum incanus honos, quique arva
Vix labefacta movens glebas vi frangit inertes,
Hos adiit lusus opera interrupta relinquens.
Undique visendi studio densata caterva
In breve se agglomerant spatium, quam hinc inde frequentem tentes.
Dimovet, & campos medius jubet esse pa-
Nec cursum ante ineunt quam recto examine uterque lances
Pendeat, atque pares demittat libra bi-
Pendula, neu justo levior quis pondere certet, norem,
Congressusque impar furtivum abducat ho-
Ereptamque dolo palmam. Tum discolor agmen
Selectis in equis lucet, quos tenuia crura,
Commendant, non arridet color omnibus idem; ambit
Ille nigro, hic niveo fidit, quem concolor
Vestis, & assurgit tunicâ spectabilis albâ.
Grata dies equiti affulsit, si lenior aura
Ventilet æstivum jubar, & vix luce rubentem
Ancipiti solem nebula occulat interjecta.
Jamque tubæ sonus inflatæ præsaga citatæ sûs,
Vix dat signa fugæ, dubii præludia cur-
Cum spatia audito signo discreta repentè
Corripuere effusi equites, longeque relictis
Carceribus tremuli spatiosa per æquora campi arenam,
Pervolitant, spargit putrem levis ungula
Et nebulam circum suffundit anhelitus orum.
Haud aliter superos tractus, atque æthera cursu
Pegasus alato, & subjecta supervolat arva,
Cum lati spatia ampla poli consumere credas.
Ancipitem servat palmam, & fortuna favorem
Ambigua immutat dubium, spes blanda vicissim
Suspensas tentat mentes, sed doctior unus
Ora diu spumantis equi, gressusque volentes
Compressis inhibet frænis, dum prodi- gus alter
Verberis intorti, laxæque profusus habenæ
Admissum propellit equum, socioque relicti hores
Elapsum transire vident, qui captat ho-
Non sibi fatales, & non sua præmia jactans tiscunt
Præsumit, cursu nimio nam membra fa-
Languida, & à tergo sequitur vestigia longo
Improperata trahens inglorius intervallo,
Et seram vixdum metam contingit anhelans.
Hæc studia ingenuæ levia, & ludicra juventæ.
At patet uberior vitiorum copia, quicquid
Aut hebetat vires animi, frangitque vigorem roque
Corporis, hic juvenis spatium ludoque me-
Heu! breve contractæ properat decurrere vitæ,
Indocilis socias coluisse domesticus artes,
Aut dulcem gremio molli fovisse maritam;
Cui potius meretrix turpi concinnior arte
Emerito veneris vix tandem gaudia lentæ
Invita irritat; necnon tremit alea dextrâ
Instabili senis, infirmo qui languidus ictu
Projicit, admotoque notas vix lumine cernit. tor
Ipse salutiferis (proh dictu turpe!) Sena-
Consiliis suetus proceres firmare labantes
Auctor, & indocilem lenis compescere plebem
Admonitu, turpi solet impallescere ludo,
Impiaque illicito pernox quatere arma fritillo.

HORACE, Book I. Ode I.

To MÆCENAS.

MÆCENAS, whose descent we trace
From antient Kings, a noble race;
My kind protecting friend, thy name
Adds lustre to my rising fame:
Some men the Olympic dust to raise
Delight, while crouds admiring gaze,
As with nice skill, around the goal
Their cars with fervid motion roll;
The noble palm, the Victor's crown,
Exalts to Heaven their high renown.—
The honours of the fickle crowd,
Their claps, and their applauses loud,
Enchant this man, and fire his breast;
Another man is so possess'd
With hoarding from his fertile field.
Such crops as Libyan harvests yield,

That

That Attalus's wealth in vain
Would tempt him to the stormy main.
The Merchant dreads the winds which sweep
The bosom of the Icarian deep,
Praises the stillness of his cot,
His verdant meads, and cooling grot;
But soon, the storms and tempests o'er
(Dreading the thought of being poor),
His shatter'd vessel he repairs,
And o'er the sea conveys his wares.
Some men delight to pass the day
O'er flowing bowls, at banquets gay;
Under the green Arbutus' shade,
Near brooks meandering thro' the mead.
The camp, the trumpet, and the fight,
Which Mothers dread, some men delight.
The Hunter leaves his wife, to dare
Th' inclemency of Winter's air;
His dogs pursue the timid deer,
Or boar, fierce bursting from his leer,
The Ivy wreath, the Bard's best prize,
Exalts my honours to the skies.
The groves where Nymphs and Satyrs play
Entice me from the crowd away,
Where with her pipe Euterpé deigns
To cheer the woodland heights and plains,
And Polyhymnia strikes the wire
Of the melodious Lesbian lyre.
But, if thou wilt enrol my name
With Lyric poets, then my fame
On rapid wings thro' earth will fly,
My head sublime will touch the sky.

L.

To the Three M. D's, who, skilled in preserving Life, *gave that and* Liberty *to three brace of* Partridges, *who, worn out with fright and fatigue, suffered themselves to be taken alive from a tree on which they perched.*

THO' Sportsmen may wonder, and Epicures blame,
(Their feelings and yours far remote);
While one on good eating, and t' other good game,
Most lovingly, laudably doat;

When with true British spirit you liberty gave,
And saw the poor "tremblers" fly,
Say, did not your hearts, long accustom'd to save,
With pleasure extatic beat high?

When with skill Æsculapian a conquest you gain
O'er Death tho' in ambush conceal'd;
Sure the minds that can feel for a bird when in pain,
Sublimest enjoyment must yield!

Your deed, happy Trio, Humanity loves,
Must ever most gladly record,
And knows that to hearts she so highly approves,
A merciful act 's a reward!

O favour'd of Heav'n!—Hygeia attends
On thousands approaching the grave!
Proceed, then, and prosper—Humanity's friends!
Proceed still to bless—and to save.

Great Ormond-street.

ELEGY

On the Death of Henry Kirke White.

WHAT solemn sound disturbs the midnight air,
And o'er my spirits holds such dread control?
What haggard form, with torch of deadly glare,
Illumes the regions of the Northern Pole?

I hear it still, but now the lap-wing's scream
Swells on the breezes of the Arctic spheres:
'Tis—'tis the confirmation of my dream,
The grand event foretold by holy seers!

Yet whence yon Demon, that in black array,
So wildly rushes on ensanguin'd wing?
His hideous features certainly convey
The gloomy semblance of th' infernal King!

Tell me, ye powers, who with a rapid flight
Roam through the realms cœrulean afar;
What Demon rushes with portentous light,
Beneath the precincts of the Polar star?

"Peace, peace! sad Muser!—mark yon weeping train,"
A voice replied, "that wind thro' yonder glade;
'Tis they who raise the melancholy strain,
Whose torches glimmer in the midnight shade."

Struck with the sound, I turn'd, and saw the train,
O'erwhelm'd in sorrow, wind devoutly slow;
Beheld four youths the sacred corse sustain,
And heard them chaunt their madrigals of woe.

Within the walls of an ensculptur'd tomb,
Too soon I saw him number'd with the dead;
Whilst Virtue, scattering incense thro' the gloom,
Embalm'd the laurels that adorn'd his head.

Thus were his relics given to the earth—
Thus pass the pageantries of life away!
Ah! where 's the greatness of imperial birth,
When even here the Monarch must obey?

Yet round thy grave, sweet Moralist! shall spread,
The earliest flowrets of the bashful spring;
And there at eve shall Melancholy tread,
Save when the winds their hollow dirges fling.

January 1808. Philammon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY; *concluded from* p. 1034.

Nov. 21. Sir *A. Wellesley*, in answer to several questions put to him by the Members of the Board, answered, that the troops marched along the coast, in order that they might be supplied with bread from the fleet—that the country could only supply him with wine and beef, the former of which was sometimes exhausted when the army halted more than two days, and the supply of the latter was precarious—that there was a deficiency of cavalry, and that the horses employed in transporting the artillery were of an inferior kind—that the Spanish Juntas, with whom he had communicated, were of opinion, that it was essential to the interests of Spain, that the French should evacuate Portugal.

Sir *Hew Dalrymple* afterwards read a narrative of his proceedings, from the time of his appointment to the command of the Army in Portugal. Sir Hew, it appears, after having consulted with Sir C. Cotton and Lord Collingwood, had determined not to take on himself an unnecessary responsibility, by superseding Sir A. Wellesley in a command for which he seemed to have been specially selected by Government, whose confidence he possessed—that he had received a letter from Lord Castlereagh, instructing him in a particular manner to cultivate the confidence, and at all times to profit by the advice of Sir A. Wellesley, from whose prudence and temper, as well as from his knowledge, courage, and experience, he might derive much assistance—that, if the Convention had not been agreed to, the British Army would have been exposed to the horrors of famine, as well as those of war—that, being embarked in so dangerous a service, active movement became necessary for the British forces, whose artillery-horses were not, however, sufficient for this purpose, many of them being lame and blind, and the remainder unfit for such a service—that from a variety of local circumstances, as well as to preserve the City of Lisbon, which the French had threatened to reduce to ashes, he was finally induced, with the approbation of Sir H. Burrard, Sir A. Wellesley, Sir J. Moore, Gen. Hope, &c. to ratify the Convention.

Nov. 22. After the narrative which Sir H. Dalrymple delivered in yesterday, had been read, Sir *A. Wellesley* rose to offer some written observations upon it. He began by observing that the force he commanded consisted of 13,000 men, and he was taught to expect the aid of 6000 Portuguese; the French Army comprised 20,500 men, and was in possession of the fortress of Elvas, which, in strength, was inferior to none of the second class in Europe; yet he felt confident that the British force was competent to advance against the Enemy, and bring the contest to a successful issue—that the line of march he had proposed to pursue was, in his opinion, every way preferable to that chosen by Sir Hew, as it enabled him to keep his force concentrated, and to draw supplies from the fleet—that, with respect to the Armistice concluded with Gen. Kellerman, he positively denied that he was the negotiator; and although he certainly had signed it, yet he disclaimed all responsibility for its honour—that though he thought it expedient that the French should be allowed to evacuate Portugal, with all their baggage and arms, yet to some of the minor terms he could not agree; but most of the objections he made were over-ruled by Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple:—that he was of opinion that the Russian fleet should not be included in a treaty with the French; but that any thing done with respect to them should be the subject of a distinct treaty, and with themselves; as they had acted a neutral part while in the Tagus, and as means might be found to prevent their sailing to the Baltic, and sending their men to fight against Sweden:—that he was called by Sir Hew, out of another room, to sign the Treaty, which he read throughout, and, after making the observation that it was a most extraordinary one, he signed it, but without feeling himself at all responsible for its contents—that there was one thing in the treaty which he decidedly condemned; namely, that no conditions whatever were stipulated for the 5000 Spanish prisoners in hulks on the Tagus, when there might have been an exchange negotiated for them for as many French prisoners detained in their own country, to which the Junta of Gallicia would have acceded.

Sir *H. Dalrymple* observed, that with respect to the negotiation of the Armistice, Sir A. Wellesley had certainly discussed the point fully with Gen. Kellerman, while himself was engaged in conversation with a person who accompanied the French General; both of whom declared that, in case the terms proposed by the French respecting the Russians were rejected, 10,000 of the latter would be armed against the English.

Nov. 23. Sir *Hew Dalrymple* read his replies to the questions, which were in substance, that with respect to the conferences with Gen. Kellerman, Sir H. Burrard did not seem to him to take an active part in the discussion of the terms; while Sir Arthur did take an active part in that discussion, and did appear to him to approve of the Convention, with the exceptions before stated—that the advantages of that Convention were in his opinion distinctly these—the expulsion from Portugal

tugal of the French force, and the accession to Spain (during the favourable season) of the British; and also the avoiding of the difficulties into which the army would have been plunged, had the Enemy been allowed to cross the Tagus, and to stand a long siege—that the whole had been submitted to the judgment of Sir J. Moore, and the other Lieut.-generals of the army, and that he had no reason to believe that it experienced their disapprobation.

Major-gen. *Ferguson* stated, that his men had three or four days' provision of biscuit in their knapsacks, and there were three days' more provision for them on mules—that the British could not have prevented the Enemy from crossing the Tagus—that he had no reason to think, that if the French army had been placed in the situation of the British, they would have acted differently—that the Convention relieved Portugal from the French troops, and set at liberty a large disposeable British force; but, after the surrender of Dupont, he could not imagine that the Spaniards had any apprehensions of the French army in Portugal—that the Enemy in Portugal were completely disheartened by their defeats in the field—that the artillery possessed by the British army were only nine-pounders, and incapable of making any impression on fortifications—and that had Sir John Moore's force been at Cintra, the retreat of the French to Almaida, he thought, might have been entirely cut off.

Nov. 26. Brigadier-gen. *Ackland* did not think that the French would have surrendered prisoners of war on the 22d; nor, if driven back upon Lisbon, would they, without making farther effort. To a question, as to whether the Convention did not liberate Portugal from the French, put a stop to the ravages of war upon the Tagus, &c.; and whether these advantages could have been secured by any other measure? The answer was, that all these advantages were secured by the Convention, and could not have been, he thought, by any other measure. He was of opinion that our army could not have prevented the French from retiring across the Tagus.

In this latter opinion Major-gen. *Spencer* concurred; who also thought that the French would not have surrendered prisoners of war, and that, had the English army been placed in the same situation, they decidedly would not have surrendered. As to whether the same advantages could have been derived from any other measure as from the Convention, he observed, that the result of military operations being necessarily uncertain, he could not take upon himself to assert what might have been the event. The artillery consisted of nine-pounders. The Convention was similar to that in Egypt, in 1801.

Brig.-gen. *Nightingale* was nearly of the same opinion as the two other generals.

Dec. 13. Sir *H. Burrard* read his narrative, which, after notifying his appointment as second in command in Portugal, &c. proceeds to state his arrival in the Brazen sloop, on the 13th Aug. at Mondego Bay, where he intended to disembark, and to have sent Sir J. Moore's division to the Tagus, with a view to take the Enemy in the rear, but was prevented by a variety of obstacles. These are stated to have arisen from the want of carriages, mules, provisions, &c. On the 20th, when he was about to disembark, Sir A. Wellesley came off from the shore; and, in presence of Gen. Clinton, Col. Murray, and others of the Staff, told him of the action of the 17th, and said it was his intention to march the next morning. He (Sir H. B.) was, however, of opinion, that it was not expedient to adopt that intention; especially as Sir A. Wellesley had confessed that the army was in want of cavalry and artillery-horses, and moreover it was impracticable to move the army to any considerable distance from the victualling-ships. The decision he came to, namely, that the army should halt, was a serious one, but, in his mind, amply justified by the considerations opposed to its advance. Had the British army received a check, the disasters might have been incalculable; he, therefore, thought it most proper to desist till a junction was formed with the remaining division. Several Officers, of unquestionable talents and experience, also concurred with him in opinion. [Sir H. B. did not state their names.]—On the morning of the 21st, he landed, and presently heard a firing towards Vimeira. He was convinced the Enemy had forestallen the necessity of the British army advancing, by commencing an attack themselves. He had subsequently a conference with Sir Arthur on the heights, and was so satisfied with the dispositions he had made, that he desired him to complete the business he had so successfully begun; in doing this, he imagined he was only exercising the functions of the Commander in Chief, and held himself responsible for the issue. During the engagement, he observed large bodies of the Enemy's artillery, and a body of infantry to the left, which had not been engaged; these circumstances, conjoined with the fatigue the troops had undergone, and the necessity of taking care of the wounded, had induced him to order the army to halt. On the 22d, he was superseded by Sir H. Dalrymple.—In answer to several questions put by the Court, he said, that some of the British corps were advanced too far (as it appeared to him), and he thought they might get into danger—that the whole line of the army, occupying near four miles, was too much extended—that the French force in the field amounted to 14,000 men, and the British from 16 to 17,000—that the cavalry was not only inferior

ferior in number to the Enemy, but badly mounted, and the carriages of the Commissariat defective—that the direct road to Torres Vedras was woody, and the ground about Mafra high, and well calculated for defence—that the French troops must have been much longer under arms than the English, as they had commenced the attack.—Sir H. Dalrymple declined putting any questions.

Sir *A. Wellesley* then put several questions to Sir H. Burrard, the purport of which was to shew that he (Sir A.) had made the necessary dispositions, and given orders for a part of the army to push on to Torres Vedras by a shorter road than that taken by the Enemy, who would also have been pursued by another division of the English.

Sir *H. Burrard* acknowledged that Sir Arthur had made this proposal twice on the field of battle; but that he thought it too hazardous.

Sir *A. Wellesley* was then examined by the Court, and stated, that the Enemy's left were thrown into such confusion, while the two wings of the British army were successful, that, if his advice had been taken, not only a great number of prisoners would have been made, but it would have been impossible for the Enemy to have formed again—that he then pressed upon Sir H. B. the necessity of advancing, and stated that the army had 12 days' provisions, plenty of ammunition, and no want of any thing—that the 71st and 82d regiments were supported in their rear by the 40th and 36th, and other troops forming in succession. That the last attempt of the Enemy was upon the 71st and 82d Regiments, when they were finally repulsed. At that time, Gen. Ferguson sent his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Mellish, to Sir Arthur, to state the great advantage which would arise from the advance of his brigade, in order to follow up the success; and that he immediately took Capt. Mellish to Sir H. Burrard, to prevail upon him to permit the advantage to be followed up; but in vain.

Gen. *Spencer*, on his examination, stated, that he considered the Enemy's centre to be completely beaten; and that he could, with his division, have supported Sir Arthur in the pursuit.

Gen. *Ferguson* said, as the Enemy had lost all their artillery, and were in the utmost confusion, it certainly was his opinion, that the army should continue to advance.

Lord *Burghersh* confirmed what Sir Arthur had stated; and observed, that in a conference between Sir Harry and Sir Arthur, the latter objected to wait for Sir J. Moore's division, as at least ten days must have elapsed before they could have been serviceable; and remarked that it was possible to cut off a part of the Enemy's force from reaching Lisbon.

Dec. 14. Sir *H. Burrard* expressed to the Board his wish to interrogate Sir A. Wellesley on certain points. These related to the difficulties and dangers which the army would have encountered, had it advanced immediately after the victory of the 21st; and the answers returned by Sir A. Wellesley were in consonance to his sentiments on the preceding day.

Sir *Arthur* then stated, that though he was decidedly of opinion that the most important advantages would have resulted from allowing him to pursue the victory gained over the Enemy on the 21st, yet it by no means followed, that to allow the evacuation of Portugal on the 22d was an impolitic proceeding. On the 21st, the Enemy was in confusion. On the 22d, they were no longer in confusion. They had resumed their positions. The relative situations of the two armies were materially changed in that short time; and that of the French was greatly improved, by our having neglected promptly to follow up the blow that had been struck on the preceding day. The battle of the 21st might be considered as a trial of strength between the two armies; and he was persuaded that had the vanquished been instantly pursued, they would not have risked another battle. [Mafra, by which the British army would have advanced, on the 20th was unoccupied; but on the 23d, it was occupied by a French corps.] They were not, however; and on the 22d, the British had no means to prevent them from crossing the Tagus, but by entering into a Convention for the evacuation of the country.

Sir *H. Burrard* stated, that his reasons for not allowing Sir A. Wellesley to pursue the advantages which had been gained on the 21st, were, a belief that the Enemy had a reserve which would ulteriorly have been brought into action, as also a superior body of cavalry; and the impossibility of cutting off any portion of their army—that the extensive lines occupied by the British army were not favourable to its advance, and the centre had been warmly engaged for an hour and a half. He was sensible that such a prohibition was not pleasing to a British army in the moment of triumph; but that it had resulted solely from a sense of duty, and his conviction at the moment of the inextricable difficulties that army might have been involved in. He lamented the absence of the whole of his Staff, who might otherwise have assisted him in his exculpation, and have corroborated his statements; and he was sure that the Court would sympathize with an Officer placed in such an unusual predicament. If he had erred, it was error of judgment alone. He had decided upon what he had seen and heard, and took upon himself the whole responsibility of what had happened. (Sir H. Burrard was visibly affected during the latter part of his observations.)

Sir

Sir *A. Wellesley* then said,—"Although I did, and do differ from Sir H. Burrard, with respect to the expediency or inexpediency of allowing the British army to pursue the advantages they had gained on the 21st of August, I hope I may be allowed to take this opportunity of declaring to the Court and to the Publick, that I am convinced Sir H. Burrard, in the determination which he adopted, was influenced by such motives alone as an Officer ought to feel; and that he had solely in view the safety of the Army, and the advantage of the Country."

Sir *H. Dalrymple* observed, that, after the evidence that had been brought forward in the Court, he could re-assert with confidence, that his landing and assuming the command in Portugal had no prepouderating influence on the evacuation of that country by the French; an event with the expediency that led to which he was wholly unconnected.

The Court was afterwards adjourned.

The Report of the Board of General Officers, who were appointed to enquire into the late transactions in Portugal, is very long; and the following abridgement, we trust, will be satisfactory to our readers. It is drawn up in the form of an Address to his Majesty; and sets out with stating that the Board examined Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir H. Burrard, Sir A. Wellesley, and other principal Officers employed in the expedition, and lay the whole of the evidence before his Majesty. The Board then report their opinion, which begins with recapitulating the history of the expedition to Portugal under Sir A. Wellesley; the landing of that General in Portugal; the battles of the 17th and 21st of August; together with all the circumstances of the Armistice, the Convention, the evacuation of Portugal by the French, &c. &c.; all of which have been already laid before the Publick. The Board then state the following advantages, which were in contemplation of the Generals, as resulting from the Convention: "That it immediately liberated the kingdom of Portugal from the dominion of the French, thereby restoring to the inhabitants their capital and fortresses, their principal seaports, their personal liberty, property, religion, and established government. That it relieved a great extent of Spanish frontier from all apprehensions of an Enemy; enabled the British army immediately to enter Spain, if required, by central routes, while it transported the French force to a very distant part of their own coast; immediately released 4000 Spanish soldiers, and sent them to the defence of Catalonia; it also released from the Portuguese frontier another body of 2000 Spanish troops. To the men of war and transports the opening of the Tagus afforded immediate shelter. Further, that the Enemy, driven to extremity, would have retired upon Lisbon, reinforced by 6000 Russians; and, in the temporary attack of this City, much calamity and destruction must have ensued. It appears that pains were taken to misrepresent and raise a clamour in Portugal against this Convention; but when it was generally known, and its effects felt, the people of Lisbon, and of the country, seem to have expressed their gratitude and thanks for the benefit attending it.—It appears a point on which no evidence adduced can enable the Board to pronounce with confidence, whether or not a pursuit after the battle of the 21st could have been efficacious; nor can the Board feel confident to determine on the expediency of a forward movement to Torres Vedras, when Sir H. Burrard has stated weighty considerations against such a measure. Farther, it is to be observed, that so many collateral circumstances could not be known in the moment of the Enemy's repulse, as afterwards became clear to the army, and have been represented to the Board. And considering the extraordinary circumstances under which two new commanding Generals arrived from the Ocean, and joined the army (the one during, and the other immediately after a battle, and those successively superseding each other, and both the original Commander, within the space of 24 hours), it is not surprising that the army was not carried forward until the second day after the action, from the necessity of the Generals being acquainted with the actual state of things, and of their army, and proceeding accordingly. It appears that the Convention of Cintra, in all the principal articles of it, was not objected to by the five distinguished Lieutenant-generals of that army. On a consideration of all circumstances, as set forth in this Report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no farther Military proceeding is necessary on the subject. Because, howsoever some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the Convention in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieut.-generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley; as well as that the ardour and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your Majesty's arms.—All which is most dutifully submitted.

Signed, Generals David Dundas, Moira, Peter Craig, and Heathfield; Lieut.-generals Pembroke, G. Nugent, and Ol. Nicols. *Dec.* 22, 1808.

It

It seems that, upon this opinion being delivered to the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness found it was not so explicit upon the Armistice and Convention, as the words of his Majesty's Warrant appeared to enjoin; and the Court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their opinion,

"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d August, an Armistice was adviseable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

And also—"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the Armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a Convention was adviseable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately put to each Member of the Court, it appears, that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and Lieut.-General Nicols, were for the Armistice;—Earl Moira, against the Armistice.

And upon the second question, it appears that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, and Sir G. Nugent, were for the Convention;—Earl Moira, Earl Pembroke, and Lieut.-gen. Nicols, against the Convention.—It also appears, that each of the latter Officers has given his reasons for dissenting from the majority.

[His Majesty has since declared formally his disapprobation of some of the Articles of the Armistice and Convention. We annex a copy of the Official Communication made to Sir Hew Dalrymple on the subject.]

"The King has taken into his consideration the Report of the Board of Inquiry, together with the documents and opinions thereunto annexed.—While his Majesty adopts the unanimous opinion of the Board, that no farther military proceeding is necessary to be had upon the transactions referred to their investigation, his Majesty does not intend thereby to convey any expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the terms and conditions of the Armistice and Convention.—When those instruments were first laid before his Majesty, the King, reserving for investigation those parts of the Definitive Convention in which his Majesty's immediate interests were concerned, caused it to be signified to Sir Hew Dalrymple, by his Majesty's Secretary of State, that his Majesty, nevertheless, felt himself compelled at once to express his disapprobation of those Articles, in which stipulations were made, directly affecting the interests or feelings of the Spanish and Portuguese nations.—At the close of the Inquiry, the King, abstaining from any observations upon other parts of the Convention, repeats his disapprobation of those Articles; his Majesty deeming it necessary that his sentiments should be clearly understood, as to the impropriety and danger of the unauthorised admission, into Military Conventions, of articles of such a description, which, especially when incautiously framed, may lead to the most injurious consequence.—His Majesty cannot forbear farther to observe, that Lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple's delaying to transmit for his information the Armistice concluded on the 22d of August, until the 4th of September, when he, at the same time, transmitted the ratified Convention, was calculated to produce great public inconvenience, and that such inconvenience did in fact result therefrom."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The church of *Bracon Ash*, which has been shut up a considerable time, undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, was, on Sunday the 28th of August last, opened for the performance of divine service. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, with that sedulous care which ever distinguishes him in the discharge of all the sacred duties of his exalted station, attended at church; before whom the Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, the Rector, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, well suited to the solemn occasion, from the 84th Psalm, v. 1st and 2d—"O! how amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord God of Hosts! My soul hath a desire and longing to enter into the courts of the Lord. After the sermon, the Lord Bishop most impressively pronounced the blessing on the congregation assembled, which was very numerous. His Lordship, accompanied in his carriage by T. Trench Berney, Esq. the Patron, then proceeded to Bracon Hall, where they dined; and where all the neighbouring clergymen, whose weekly duties were performed in time to permit them personally to testify their respect, waited on his Lordship. The inhabitants of the adjoining parishes, in the evening, rung each a cheerful peal, to prove their respect to the Bishop; the hearts of all around appearing on that holy-day to be united by the same sentiments of devotion and attention.

Dec. 3. A person being lately engaged in digging near the entrenchments which surround the Castle at *Bourn*, Lincolnshire, discovered a small urn, containing upwards of 60 Roman coins. One of them is an aureus of Nero, the others are denarii and sestertii of Constantine, Augustus, and Maximilian.

Dec. 10. A young woman, with a child, two months old, at her breast, was found dead last week, at the corner of a bye-lane leading from *Edgware* to Beaconsfield: she is supposed to have perished from hunger

hunger and fatigue. The infant, who was alive, has been taken care of by some humane persons in the neighbourhood. The deceased was on her return to town from Oxfordshire, where she had been delivered.

Dec. 17. The storm of hail was so violent at *Filby* and *Ormesby*, that the glaziers of that neighbourhood were employed the whole of the next day in repairing the damages occasioned by it in the windows of the houses fronting the North.—Col. Lucas alone had upwards of 100 squares broken.

Dec. 18. A large fleet of colliers, coasters, &c. with the loss of anchors and cables, put into Harwich this day. Not one-fourth part of them will be supplied for a considerable time.

A poor woman, walking through one of the principal streets in *Doncaster*, a ladder, which had been reared against a house for some repairs, was blown down by a squall of wind, and falling upon her, killed her upon the spot.

Dec. 21. The drying-house of Messrs. Rogerson and Lord, of *Bramley*, near Leeds, took fire, and was totally consumed. A considerable part of the wool was fortunately preserved from the flames.

Shoreham, Dec. 22. A lad, named Lashmar, fell from a collier in this Harbour, and was drowned. One of the crew jumped overboard, and humanely attempted to save him, but unfortunately shared the same fate.

Dec. 24. In the *Liverpool* House of Industry, there are at present 1100 persons (men, women, and children), who are maintained, as far as respects nutriment, at the moderate expence of about 2s. 3½d. per week each: they are, nevertheless, fed upon the best provisions; and, in general, look remarkably healthy. The children are also well cloathed, and have a very decent and healthy appearance.

Domestic Occurrences.

Friday, December 2.

This morning, while a waggon from Queenhithe was passing along Ludgate-hill, the main shore gave way; but fortunately the carriage and horses were extricated, without any material injury.

Saturday, December 3.

A child, ten years old, the daughter of a tradesman in Bloomsbury, while playing in the workshop, accidentally thrust a stick into a broken part of the flooring, when a large rat flew out, and bit the child on the arm: though the wound was extremely slight, yet the fright occasioned by it, threw her into such violent convulsions, as in a few hours terminated her existence.

Friday, December 9.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, &c. of London, took place at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of opening a subscription to defray the expences of cloathing, &c. for the Spanish Army. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair; and several Gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mr. Rowcroft read a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explaining the wants of the Spanish Patriots, alluding to the extent of the exertions made by Government for their supply, and also expressing the approbation of Ministers of the purposes of that Meeting. A Resolution was then passed, that books should be opened, and a Committee appointed to superintend the disposal of the subscriptions, which we feel much pleasure in stating, has since amounted to more than 38,000l. The statement of the supplies afforded by Government to the Patriots in cloathing, (read by Mr. Rowcroft) does so much credit to the feelings and exertions of Ministers in this respect, that we shall make no apology for inserting it.—Suits of Clothing, and Cloth for 241,400 men.—Great Coats and Cloth for Great Coats, for 100,000 men.—Shirts for 35,000 men.—Sheeting 100,000 yards.—Calico 882,000 ditto.—Linen 113,000 ditto;—and Shoes as many as can be procured.——Of the above articles, the following have been actually forwarded to Spain, at different times:—Uniforms complete for 58,500 men.—Great Coats for 33,750 men.—Cloth for ditto, for 50,000 men.—Shirts 23,000.—Shoes 73,000 pair.—Linen and Calico 200,000 yards.

Thursday, December 15.

This day the parishioners of Allhallows, Barking, near the Tower, by a previous determination of a large majority of the inhabitants, were convened in the parish church; and, in due form, resumed the functions, of electing Officers, and raising and granting monies, which of antient right belonged to them, but of which they had been deprived for the space of 140 years, at first by the intervention of a Faculty of the Commons, and afterwards by a Select Vestry, which continued in power during the aforesaid time. It is pleasant to add, that the complete restoration of the privileges of this parish has been accomplished without litigation.

Sunday, December 25.

A woman of the name of Ward, in Princes-street, Lambeth, was, three weeks ago, seized with a lethargy of so decided a character, that every attempt to rouse her proved ineffectual—for sixteen days she remained in a state of total insensibility, and without any food whatever—for the greater part of the time her eyes were open, but they were not affected by objects passed before them, and she died in slight convulsions.—The body was interred this day.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Sept. 24. THE King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, *viz.* Edward Buller, of Tranant park, co. Cornwall, esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue; Mark Wood, of Gatton, co. Surrey, esq.; Henry-Conyngham Montgomery, of the Hall, co. Donegal, esq.; Thomas Jones, of Stanley-hall, co. Salop, esq.; James Graham, of Kirkstall, co. York, and of Edmond castle, co. Cumberland, esq.; Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishaw, co. Derby, esq.; Andrew Corbet, of Moreton-Corbet, co. Salop, and of Linslede, co. Buckingham, esq.; William-Coles Medlycott, of Ven-house, near Milborne Port, co. Somerset, esq.; Charles-Hoar Harland, of Sutton-hall, co. York, esq.; John Perring, of Membland, co. Devon, esq. and Alderman of London; George Pigott, of Knapton, in the Queen's County, esq.; and George Ouseley, of Claremont, co. Hereford, esq.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 30. His Majesty has been pleased, by his Order in Council of the 28th instant, to confer upon the Masters of his Royal Navy the rank of Lieutenants, according to the following regulations, *viz.* that they shall take rank in the ships of which they shall be warranted Masters immediately after the Junior Lieutenants of such ships; and that they shall have precedence in rank of Surgeons of the Navy.

Foreign-office, Oct. 8. Right Hon. John-Hookham Frere, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the VIIth; and to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

Downing-street, Oct. 8. Lieut.-general George Beckwith, appointed governor and commander in chief of the island of Barbados; Sir Charles Brisbane, knt. captain in the Royal Navy, to be governor and commander in chief of the island of St. Vincent; Hugh Elliot, esq. appointed captain-general and governor of the Leeward Islands; and William Woodley, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of Berbice.

Whitehall, Oct. 15. Rear-admiral Richard-Goodwin Keats, nominated one of the knights-companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

Carlton-house, Oct. 21. Lieut.-colonel Bloomfield, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) gentleman-attendant to his Royal Highness, *vice* Lord Lake, dec.

Foreign-office, Nov. 2 Anthony Merry, esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden; and Augustus-John Foster, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at that Court.

War-office, Nov. 12. General the Hon. Chapple Norton, appointed governor of Charlemont; and Major-general Francis Hugonin, to be colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons; both *vice* the Earl of Dorchester, dec.

Queen's palace, Nov. 16. Sir Charles Brisbane, knt. captain in the Royal Navy, sworn captain-general and governor in chief of the islands of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other of the islands commonly called the Grenadines as lie to the Northward of Cariacou, in America.

Queen's palace, Nov. 23. Rt. Hon. George Coventry, commonly called Lord Viscount Deerhurst, sworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and of the city of Worcester, and county of the same, *vice* his father, the Earl of Coventry, resigned.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. Hon. William Harcourt, appointed gentleman and master of his Majesty's robes, *vice* Lord Selsey, dec.

Downing-street, Nov. 29. Hon. Francis-Nathaniel Burton, appointed lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada, in America.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. Rev. Walker King, D.D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Rochester, *vice* Dr. Thomas Dampier, translated to the see of Ely.

Downing-street, Dec. 13. Henry Bentinck, esq. appointed governor and commander in chief of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.—Charles Bentinck, esq. to be governor and commander in chief of the settlement of Surinam, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Foreign-office, Dec. 16. Right Hon. William-Pitt Lord Amherst appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty, *vice* Drummond, recalled.

Downing-street, Dec. 20. Lieut.-general Sir John Stuart, K.B. appointed (by a commission dated Feb. 11) commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, the garrison of Gibraltar excepted.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV.... Lawes, of Warminster, elected master of the Free Grammar-school at Marlborough, *vice* Edwards, dec.

Rev. J. Harward, of Fladbury, elected head master of Hartlebury school, co. Worcester.

Rev. J. Conybeare, elected Saxon professor in the University of Oxford, vacant by lapse of time.

James-Henry Monk, esq. M. A. fellow of Trinity college, elected Greek professor in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Porson, dec.

Thomas-Powell Symonds, esq. M.P. for the city of Hereford, appointed (by the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal of England) Registrar of the College of Arms, London.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. John Cubitt, M. A. Waxham R. with Pawling next the Sea V. annexed, Norfolk, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. John Wheeldon, Market-Street perpetual curacy, Herts; and Rev. Thomas Bowerbank, M. A. Puttenham R. in the same county; both *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. George Jope, B. A. Meavy R. co. Devon, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. Dr. Griffiths, curate of Brampton-Brian, Norton V. co. Radnor, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. . . . Carleton, Stanisfield V. Suffolk.

Rev. Robert Boon, B. D. Ufford R. co. Northampton, *vice* Jenkyn, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Wilkins, M. A. Weston R. co. Somerset, *vice* Chapman, dec. who had held it 41 years.

Rev. John Bridges, Saltwood and Hythe united RR. Kent; and Rev. Charles Graham, Petham and Waltham VV. in the same county; both *vice* Randolph, dec.

Rev. R. Bryan, West Downe R. Devon, *vice* Elston, dec.

Rev. William-Palmer Stawell, Highbickington R. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Browne, D. D. Gorleston with South Town V. *alias* Little Yarmouth, and West Town annexed, Norfolk, *vice* Barnes, dec.

Rev. Rowland Morgan, Wattesfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Gell, M. A. Boyleston R. co. Derby, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. Jos. Cragg, Withcott R. and Ouston perpetual curacy, both co. Leicester.

Rev. James-Sherrard Coleman, Houghton R. co. Leicester; and Rev. . . . . Allanson, Evington V. in the same county; both *vice* Coulton, dec.

Rev. Edward Edwards, M. A. rector of All Saints, Huntingdon, to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. George Millers, M. A. Stanford V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Walter Johnson, Horsham St. Faith perpetual curacy, and Horsham R. Norfolk, *vice* Burton, resigned.

Rev. Henry Woolcombe, B. A. Highhampton curacy, Devon.

Rev. Caleb Rocket, M. A. prebendary of Wells, Weston-Zoyland V. Somerset, *vice* Aldridge, dec.

Rev. Samuel Smith, Dry-Drayton R. co. Cambridge, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Daniel Davies, B. D. Martlowy V. near Haverfordwest.

Rev. Thomas Talbot, B. A. Hawling R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Lawrence, dec.

Rev. Hugh-Hanmer Morgan, Slapton R. Bucks, *vice* Collins, dec.

Rev. Edward Webbe, LL.B. rector of Bathalton, Runnington R. co. Somerset.

Rev. James Blundell, Croyland R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Scribo, dec.

Rev. Edward-Newton Walter, B. A. curate of Prittlewell, Essex, Leigh R. in the same county, *vice* Hodge, dec.

Rev. James Tate, M.A. Marske R. co. York, and Downholme curacy, in the same county, both *vice* Fisher, dec.

Rev. Robert Parry, B.D. Staplehurst R. Kent, *vice* Grove, dec.

Rev. W. Edwards, Letterston R. in Pembrokeshire.

Rev. John Foster, elected chaplain to the Trinity-house at Hull, *vice* Thompson, dec.

Rev. J. Rogers, to a prebend in Exeter cathedral.

Rev. Paul Whittingham, Sedgeford V. Norfolk, *vice* Weatherhead, dec.

Rev. W. Fletcher, B. A. Donhead St. Andrew R. Hants.

Rev. James Stokes, M.A. Birchanger R. co. Essex.

Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, M.A. Birlingham St. Andrew, with Birlingham St. Edmund annexed, R. Norfolk; and Rev. Philip Du Val Aufrere, B.A. to the mediety of Scarning R. Norfolk, with the vicarage of the other mediety of the same rectory annexed; both *vice* Beevor, dec.

Rev. J. Dean, to the precentorship of St. Asaph, and Corwen R. co. Merioneth.

Rev. E. Drax Free, D.D. Sutton R. co. Bedford, *vice* Kettilby, dec.

Rev. John Bouverie, M.A. Tidd St. Mary R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Corbould, M. A. Eccles next the Sea R. Norfolk.

Rev. William Miller, East Dean with Friston united VV. Sussex.

Rev. John Nelson, M.A. Brill and Boarstall VV. Bucks.

Rev. John Waller, M. A. master of Appleby school, Sulhamstead R. Berks, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. John Wall, Wolaston R. Salop.

Rev. Henry Crowe, jun. M.A. Buckingham V. Bucks.

Rev. John Thring, Afford R. co. Somerset, *vice* Ireland, resigned.

Rev. J. Higgins, rector of Eastnor, co. Hereford, Pixley R. in the same county.

Rev. H. J. Williams, Pool V. in Montgomeryshire.

Rev. James Gatcliffe, Gorton curacy, co. Lincoln, *vice* Darbey, dec.

Rev. Anthony Mainwaring, Barrow R. Suffolk, *vice* Ashby, dec.

Rev. Joseph Gill, B. D. Swaffham-Bulbeck V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Symonds, dec.

Rev. John Bachelor, M. A. Kenton V. Devon, *vice* Locker, dec.

Rev. John Brewin, curate of Ailston, Gilmorton R. co. Leic. *vice* Marriott, dec.

Rev. John-Morton Colson, B. A. Little Gransden R. co. Cambr. *vice* Gower, dec.

Rev. H. Dixon, to the valuable perpetual curacy of the parish-church of East Ardsley, near Wakefield, co. York, *vice* Ingham, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Crosby, elected afternoon lecturer of St. Lawrence-Jewry and St. Mary-Magdalen united parishes, London, *vice* Vickers, dec.

Rev. William Flamank, Wynstone R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Longdon, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Chesterton V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Paul Columbine, D.D. Little Plumstead R. with Witton R. and Brundall annexed, Norfolk, *vice* Leigh, dec.

Rev. Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D.D. dean of Bristol, Leverington R. in the Isle of Ely, *vice* Nasmith, dec.

Rev. W. W. Laying, M. A. vicar of St. Laurence at York, Great and Little Harrowden united VV. co. Northampton.

Rev. William Bistob, LL.B. Sheldon R. co. Bedford, *vice* Barker, dec.

Rev. J. Hewer, Tunworth R. Hants.

Rev. Mr. Britton, master of the Grammar-school at Durham, Bossall V. in Yorkshire, *vice* Sarraude, dec.; the Rev. Mr. Baverstock succeeds Mr. Britton as minister of the chapelry of Crossgate, in Durham; and the Rev. Mr. Clark, minor canon of Durham cathedral, succeeds Mr. Baverstock in the living of Rillingham.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Holditch, to hold Maidwell St. Mary and St. Peter RR. co. Northampton, with Burton-Overy R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Francis Swan, M. A. to hold Wintringham R. with Kirton V. in the parts of Holland, both co. Lincoln.

Rev. George Hutton, D. D. to hold Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke R. co. Lincoln, with Sutterton V. in the same county.

Rev. Richard Smith, to hold Jevington R. with Westham V. both co. Sussex.

Rev. Robert Boon, to hold Ufford R. co. Northampton, with Stokerston R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Montague-Earle Welby, M.A. to hold Long Bennington V. with Newton R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Lock, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY-LANE.

15. The Siege of St. Quintin—The Devil to Pay.
16. Ditto—The Deserter.
17. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
18. Ditto—Matrimony.
19. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
21. John Bull—Blue Beard.
22. The Duenna—The Mayor of Garrat.
23. The Chances—Ella Rosenberg.
24. As You Like It—Blue Beard.
25. The Wonder!—Rosina.
26. The Cabinet—The Three and the Deuce.
28. John Bull—Blue Beard.
29. The Provok'd Husband—Matrimony.
30. The Inconstant—Blue Beard.

Dec. 1. *Venoni; or, The Novice of St. Mark's*—No Song No Supper.
2. Venoni—The Irishman in London.
3. Ditto—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
5. Ditto—Blue Beard.
6. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
7. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
8. John Bull—Blue Beard.
9. The World!—The Anatomist.
10. The Siege of Belgrade—The Three and
12. Venoni—Blue Beard. [the Deuce.
13. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
14. Ditto—The Prize.
15. Ditto—Blue Beard.
16. Ditto—Rosina.
17. The Cabinet—The Three and the Deuce.
19. Venoni—Blue Beard.
20. False Alarms—The Mayor of Garrat.
21. Venoni—Blue Beard.
22. Love for Love—Ella Rosenberg.
23. Venoni—Blue Beard.
26. George Barnwell—Robinson Crusoe.
27. The Busy Body—Ditto.
28. The Country Girl—Ditto.
29. Venoni—Ditto.
30. John Bull—Ditto.
31. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY (AT THE OPERA-HOUSE, IN THE HAY-MARKET).

Nov. 15. The Exile—The Follies of a Day.
16. Ditto—The Village Lawyer.
17. Ditto—Katharine and Petruchio.
18. Ditto—The Review.
21. Ditto—The Birth-Day.
22. Ditto—The Portrait of Cervantes.
23. Ditto—Animal Magnetism.
24. Ditto—Mistake upon Mistake.
25. Ditto—Who Wins? [Hermanstadt.
26. King Henry the Eighth—The Forest of
28. The Exile—Tom Thumb.
29. Ditto—The Review.
30. Ditto—The Portrait of Cervantes.

Dec. 1. Ditto—Who Wins?
2. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
3. Macbeth—The Forest of Hermanstadt.

AT MR. COLMAN'S THEATRE, HAY-MARKET.

5. The Mountaineers—*A School for Authors.*
6. The Exile—Ditto.
7. The Africans—Ditto.
8. The Exile—Ditto.
9. The Africans—Ditto.
10. The Exile—Ditto.
12. Hamlet—Ditto.
13. The Exile—Ditto.
14. The Man of the World—Ditto.
15. The Exile—Ditto.
16. Town and Country—Ditto.
17. The Exile—Ditto.
19. King Richard the Third—Who Wins?
20. The Exile—Raising the Wind.
21. Othello—The Portrait of Cervantes.
22. Town and Country—Arbitration.
23. Venice Preserv'd—A School for Authors.
26. Ditto—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
27. Town and Country—Ditto.
28. The Exile—Ditto.
29. Jane Shore—Ditto.
30. The Busy Body—Ditto.
31. The Exile—Ditto.

P. 277. The late Mr. Siddons left his house in Marlborough-street to his eldest son; to his second son, his several houses in Gower-street; and to his only surviving daughter, 5000*l.* The residue of his fortune has devolved on Mrs. Siddons.

Pp. 862, 946. A correct report of the last six days of Professor Porson's life has been given to the Publick, in "The Librarian," a periodical publication by Mr. Savage, of the London Institution, who writes with confidence, because he speaks only of what came under his own immediate inspection, having attended Mr. Porson from the morning after he was seized with a fit in the street to the moment when he had the melancholy office of witnessing the last breath of this incomparable Scholar.

P. 1116, b. l. 27, for "watch*man*," r. "watch*maker*."

P. 1128, l. 53, for "Presle," r. "Pracle."

P. 1131. Sir Richard Hill was of the sect of Whitefield, in opposition to Wesley; and was author of a variety of pamphlets in favour of the opinions which he maintained; of which one, intituled "Pietas Oxoniensis," was on the subject of the expulsion of his brother Rowland Hill and some other students from Oxford, in 1768, for preaching and praying there at prohibited times and places. Another brother is the Rev. Brian Hill, also an author. The present Baronet, Sir John Hill, was some time M. P. for Shrewsbury; and his son, Major-general Rowland Hill, a distinguished officer, is lieutenant-colonel of the 90th Foot.—*Censura Literaria.*

P. 1134. Mr. Meynell died at his house in Chapel-street, May-fair; and, on the 22d, his remains were interred at Bradley, in Derbyshire, the burial-place of that antient family. He was said to be the oldest sportsman in England, having kept the fox-hounds at Quorndon in Leicestershire in the very highest style for more than half a century. The truly splendid entertainments given at various times at Quorndon-hall to many of the first Nobility in the kingdom, and his unbounded liberality to the poor, will long be remembered in that neighbourhood. He purchased the Quorndon estate about the year 1754; and the horses, hounds, &c. of the late Lawrence Earl Ferrers. By his death the principal part of his landed property, amounting to 11,000*l. per annum*, goes to his grandson, Hugo Meynell, esq. of Hore-Cross-hall, in Staffordshire. Mr. Meynell, by his first lady, Anne, daughter of John Gell, esq. of Hopton, in Derbyshire, had one son, Godfrey; and by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Boothby, esq. of Tooley park, co. Leicester, he had two sons, Hugo and Charles. He was born at Bradley park, in 1735; high sheriff for Derbyshire in 1758; represented the city of Lichfield from 1762 to 1768; the borough of Lymington in 1774; and that of Stafford in 1778.

Ibid. Lady Shelley was the widow of Sir John S. bart. of Michelgrove, Sussex; after whose death she was married to Dr. Stuart, of Southampton, where she died.

Ibid. Mr. Shelley, the ingenious artist, had long been distinguished by his merit as a miniature-painter; and had rendered that branch of art subservient to the illustration of historical and poetical subjects, which he treated with taste, knowledge, and elegance. He was one of the founders of the Exhibition of Drawings in Water Colours; in which department a degree of excellence has been attained that demonstrates a considerable advance in the Arts of this country, and which far exceeds any thing of the same nature in all former times.

Births.

LATELY, at Coldham-hall, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Captain Spelman Swaine, R. N. a daughter.

At East Sheen, Lady E. Montgomery, a daughter.

At Sunning-hill, Berks, the wife of G. H. Crutchley, esq. a daughter.

Dec. 25. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

28. In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of John Gosling, esq. a daughter.

31. At the house of the Rev. Dr. Milne, at Deptford, Kent, the wife of William-Charles Grant, esq. captain in the 92d Foot, a daughter.

Lady Mary Shepherd, a daughter.

Marriages.

May 9. AT Serampore, the Rev. William Carey, D. D. professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalic languages in the College of Fort William, to Lady Charlotte-Amelia Von Rumouf, daughter of the late Countess of Ahlfeldt.—Dr. C. was formerly minister of the Baptist Congregation at Leicester, and is now superintendant of the Missionaries at Serampore.

LATELY, at Tralee castle, in Ireland, Thomas Collis, esq. of Barrow, to Diana, fifth dau. of the late Sir Barry Denny, bart.

Lord Lecale, to Mrs. Julia Carton, widow of the late Thomas C. esq. of Maidstown, co. Dublin.

At Templemore, co. Tipperary, W. Blayney Wade, esq. to Frances, second daughter of Sir John Craven Carden, bart. of Templemore.

At Dublin, Hugh Cathcart, esq. heir of Sir Andrew C. bart. to Caroline, eldest daughter of Conway Heatly, esq. grandniece of John Duke of Argyle, and cousin to the late Duchess of Richmond.

At Longford, the Hon. and Rev. George Bourke, brother to the Earl of Mayo, to the second daughter of Tho. Webster, esq.

At

At Gretna-green, Lewis Frazer, esq. of the 15th Foot, to Miss Catherine Williams, da. of J. W. esq. of Wilcroft, near Hereford.

At the Earl of Lauderdale's, at Dunbar, Brig.-gen. Houston, to Lady Jane Long.

Rev. R. Clarke, of Hexham, to Miss Martha Shafto, daugh. of the late Charles S. esq. of that place, with 70,000*l.* fortune.

At St. Pancras, John Allen, esq. of Drake's-place, co. Worcester, to Miss Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.

The Hon. General Meade, to Miss Anne-Louisa Dalling, sister to Colonel Sir Windham D. bart.

Daniel Davis, esq. of Bloomsbury-squ. to Mrs. Gann, widow of the late Mr. G. of the Piazza coffee-house, Covent-garden.

Capt. Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, to Frances, young. dau. of F. M. Austen, esq. of Kippington, Seven-oaks, Kent.

Capt. Abdy, R. N. to Miss Rich, daughter of the late Sir Thomas R. bart. of Sunning, Berks.

John Drayton, esq. banker, to Miss Wells, both of Cheltenham.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Thomas-Strickland Standish, esq. of Standish-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Catherine Gerard, sister to Sir William G. bart. of Garswood, in the same county.

At Lowestoft, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Harris, to Caroline, second daugh. of the late Dr. Marriott, of Cottesbach, co. Leic.

John Taylor, esq. to Miss Spilsbury, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chapman, prbendary of Bristol cathedral.

Henry Vietch, esq. of Madeira, to Margaret-Antoinetta, daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, esq. many years attorney-general of Jamaica.

Rev. D. J. Burdett, of Lutterworth, to Miss S. Whotton, of Poultney-grounds, co. Leicester.

T. M. Shadwell, esq. of the Temple, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Richard Williams, esq. of Finchley.

At Dover, J. Delchamps Lacy, esq. paymaster of the Shropshire Regiment of Militia, to Catharine, eldest dau. of J. Boyce, esq. of the East India Company's Service.

At Weymouth, Mr. Charles Hare, of Bristol, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. B. Bowles, vicar of Bradford, Wilts.

At Betley, co. Stafford, Mr. William Mainwaring, to Miss Jane Berks; whose father, upwards of 80 years of age, died almost suddenly, during the celebration of the wedding.

Hon. Mr. King, brother of Lord K. to Miss Tredcroft, daughter of Nathaniel T. esq. of Horsham, Sussex.

D. Grant, esq. of the Ordnance-office, to the youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Hope, of the Royal Artillery.

Joseph Smith, esq. of Burton-grange, near Boroughbridge, to the eldest daughter of the late William Morley, esq. of Dishforth.

Oct. 14. Capt. Charles Craven, R. N. and governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to Mrs. Brooke, late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and relict of the Rev. John-Moore B. rector of Falkingham and Helpringham, in that county.

20. At Sefton, Edward Mostyn, esq. only son of Sir John-Pyers M. bart. of Talacre, in Flintshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Blundell, esq. of Crosby-hall, co. Lancaster.

22. Rev. Joseph Benson, M. A. of Albemarle-house, Hounslow, to Miss Chiles, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

24. At Topsham, Devon, Lieut.-colonel Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of Edward R. esq. of Portland-place.

J. W. M'Guire, esq. of Greenwich, Kent, to Julia, daughter of James Moore, esq.

D. G. Knox, esq. B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late John Sprott, esq. of Madras.

25. At East-Ham, Essex, Charles Sayer, esq. of Bread-street, to Miss Greenhill, dau. of Wm. G. esq. of Plashet-house, East Ham.

26. At Oxford, Count Charles-Magnus Frederick, of Holmer, to Miss Susan Watts.

27. At Peterborough cathedral, Mr. Cook, surgeon, of Northampton, to Miss Gates, of Peterborough, eldest dau. of W. G. esq. deputy-register of the dioc. of Peterboro.

James Brown, esq. of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Dudman, esq. of the Hermitage, Wapping.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, co. Gloucester, the Rev. N. Watts, of Kingsteignton, Devon, to Miss Soden, daughter of Captain Ambrose S. of Sligo, and niece of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

29. At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, the Rev. Richard Hartley, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hudson.

At Waterford, Edward Popham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late Capt. M. of the 40th Foot, and grand-daugh. of Alderman M. of that city.

31. At Knebworth, Herts, Robert Mapletoft, esq. of Spring-hall, near Long Melford, Suffolk, to Lucinda, second daugh. of W. H. Haggard, esq. of Knebworth-place.

At Elloughton, co. York, William-John Lenthall, esq. captain in the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, to Frances-Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Sherrey, esq. of Beverley, in the same county.

Nov. 24. C. J. Clifton, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Molineux, rector of Garboldisham, Suffolk.

James Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of James Sayers, esq. of Hopton, Suffolk.

George Cook, esq. of Southampton-str. Strand, to Sarah, fifth daughter of J. Baker, esq. late of Chalk, Kent.

26. C. W. Williams, esq. of Banstead, Surr. to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kennington.

29. At Watton abbey, Charles-John Berkeley, M. D. of Beverley, to Frances-Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Pennyman, bart.

30. At Bath, Henry Ashe, esq. late captain in the 16th Foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Williams, vicar of Abergavenny.

Dec. 1. Lieut.-col. Knight, of Barrells, co. Warwick, to Miss Juliana Boulton, dau. of Henry B. esq. of Thorncroft, Surrey.

3. Lieut. James Stone, R. N. son of Henry S. esq. of Bath, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Coward, esq. of that place.

5. At Totteridge, Herts, John Ede, esq. of King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street, to Miss Fiott, eldest daughter of the late Jn. F. esq. of Totteridge.

J. B. Sladen, esq. of Ripple-court, in Kent, to Ethelred, eldest daughter of Kingsman St. Barbe, esq.

6. Charles Yates, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn, to Miss Yates.

8. Mr. George Conrad Ströbel, of Bermondsey, to Miss Johanna-Frederica Triebner, daughter of the Rev. C. F. T. of Old Broad-street.

10. At Gainsborough, Henry Smith, esq. to Rachel, eldest daughter of William Etherington, esq.

13. George Jenner, esq. to Frances, eldest daughter of the late H. Trabernc, esq. of Castella, co. Glamorgan.

Thomas Groome, esq. of Newham-place, to Miss Mary Ingram, daughter of Mr. I. surgeon, of Steyning, Sussex.

17. F. Ferreira, esq. of Oporto, to Miss Troughton, daughter of Richard T. esq. of Lady-place, Hurley, Berks.

Francis-Hare Naylor, esq. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, to Maria, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Ridgeway Mealey, of the Madras Establishment.

Edward-Lloyd Sanders, esq. banker, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrew.

20. At Islington, Joseph Duckham, esq. of Watling-steet, London, to Miss Horton, of Highbury.

22. At Chigwell, Essex, James-Brabazon Urmston, esq. to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Hanson, esq. of Russell-square.

24. At Hull, Mr. Wilson, editor of the Hull Advertiser, to Miss Jane Anthony, of Alborough.

25. At Liverpool, Mr. Saxoni, of the Olympic Circus, to Miss Cabanel, formerly of the same place.

26. C. H. Wourmann, esq. of Riga, to the eldest daughter of George Scougall, esq. of Lambeth.

John Carr, esq. of the Borough, to Joan-Anne, eldest daughter of John Farmer, esq. of the same place, and of Dippen-hall, Surrey.

28. Lieut. John Scott, of the Queen's Bays, to the second daughter of Thomas Sowdon, esq. of Reading.

29. Okey Nash, esq. of Marlow, Bucks, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Chapman, esq. banker, Mansion-house-str.

31. John Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss M. Lilly, of Deal.

DEATHS.

1807. *Nov.* 12. AT Antigua, Alexander Coates, esq.; a gentleman who did as much good to that Island as any one had done for a century. Many individuals might have had their estates out of the possession of their families, had he not stept forward and paid the mortgages, and allowed them the privilege of sending the produce of their Sugar Plantations where they pleased. The illiberal mind cannot say a word against such a character, as Mr. Coates might have placed his money in the British Funds, which would have been of much greater advantage, particularly in the time of War. Money lent as his was was worth twelve *per cent.*; but he had the lawful interest of the Country; and their consigning their crop to whom they chose was an incalculable advantage, and what is unusual on such loans. But the time when Mr. Coates shewed himself was in the year 1805, when the Legislature, sanctioned by the late Lord Lavington, Captain-general of the Leeward Islands, &c. allowed the Treasurer a vote of credit for 5000*l.* Mr. Coates was applied to; but he did not at that moment think proper to lend it, that it might not be insinuated that he lent it, not by the way of doing good for the Government, but through fear of the Combined Fleets and Armies of France and Spain, who at that time threatened the Island with destruction, and which were making the greatest preparation at Martinique to attack Antigua. Those Combined Fleets and Armies sailed close to Antigua, June 7, 1805; but his Majesty's Troops, the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, who were at that time on the Island, united by the unanimous wish of the Inhabitants, which was much to their honour, turned out, at 2 in the morning, to oppose the Enemy's landing; but they proceeded on Northward. On the 12th of the same month, the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson appeared off Antigua, with his gallant ten sail of the line, in pursuit of the 22 sail of the line of French and Spanish ships, besides frigates, &c. However, during the stay in the West Indies of so great a Naval Force of the Enemy, and of Troops to the number of 13,000, the Government of Antigua was under the necessity of incurring considerable expences, by a military encampment of all ranks of the Inhabitants, which lasted 40 days, when the Enemy

Enemy made their appearanee; whieh, when they did, their timidity was such that they passed by without an attempt to invade. The encampment broke up; Mr. Coates then came forward; nor was it the first time he had assisted the Government. He now, under the sanetion of the late Lord Lavington and the Legislature, lent 10,000*l.* which was double the sum at first requested, and at a time when all danger had blown over. This may be much better seen and known by inspecting the Public Records of Antigua. His Majesty never had a more loyal subject than Mr. Coates; and in this particular he set a most laudable example to his family. Until he was infirm with the gout, he was a tall, portly, and elegant person; his faee was most manly, and very eommanding. He was born April 16 (O. S.) 1734; and the Almighty, whom alone he feared, was pleased to take him from this life, after having sustained an untarnished reputation for 73 years. The great wealth of whieh he died possessed, exeept a few legaeies, which were immediately paid, he nobly and equally bequeathed to his family. His funeral was numerously and respeetably attended.

1808. *Sept.* . . . . . At St. Lueia, of the yellow fever, Capt. Cates, paymaster of the 6th West India Regiment.

Sept. 4. At Santa Croix, in the West Indies, aged 20, Lieut. M. Y. Balfour, of the 90th Foot.

Sept. 24. In France, the Hon. Dame Isabella Style, widow of Sir Charles S. bart. of Warteringbury, Kent, and sister of the late Lord Powerscourt, of Ireland.

Oct. 7. On his plantation of Julian-town, in South Carolina, having just entered his 23d year, John Levett, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-plaee, and brother of the lady of the Rev. Thomas Bennett, of Burton-Coggles, co. Lineoln.

Oct. 25. In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, much esteemed, Lieut. Russell Page, of the 70th Foot.

Nov. . . . . . At Birmingham, Mr. John Ireland, formerly a watch-maker in Maiden-lane, but better known to the Publiek as a lively writer. His first publication was "The Emigrant, a Poem, 1785;" for the inferiority of which he pleaded youth. In 1786 he published "Letters and Poems, by the late Mr. John Henderson, with Anecdotes of his Life;" a performanee in whieh Mr. Ireland did justiee to the memory of his friend; the aneedotes, though not numerous, being related in a pleasant and agreeable manner. But the principal publication of Mr. Ireland was his "Illustrations of Hogarth," published by Messieurs Boydell, in three large volumes in oetavo; a work in whieh he displayed a correct knowledge of the Arts, and occasionally a vein of humourous Poetry not ill adapted to the subjects he was engaged to illustrate. Prefixed to the third volume of that work is a good portrait of Mr. Ireland, from a picture by his friend Mr. Mortimer.

Nov. 8. At Clifton, in her 27th year, of a decline, mueh admired and lamented, Mrs. Harriet Manners, grand-daughter of the late Lord Robert Sutton.

27. At Inverness, aged 70, Mr. James Alves, an eminent portrait-painter.

At Gijon, while serving with the British Troops in Spain, George Assiotti, esq. deputy eommissary-general for N. Britain.

30. In the prime of life, Anne, the affeetionate wife of Matthew Gregson, esq. of Liverpool, and of Overton-hall, near Malpas, co. Chester, universally lamented by all who knew her, and she was known to a large eirele of friends. She was 33 weeks eonfined to her bed. She has left her husband and a large family to deplore her irreparable loss; fulfilling, as she did, every maternal and domestic duty in a very high degree, the more so they must feel it. She was grand-daughter of George Leigh, esq. of Oughterington, a family of long and antient date in Cheshire. Of the same family was her aunt, that truly good woman, Mrs. Jane Hardman, of Allerton-hall, now the residence of the ingenious and enlightened William Roscoe, esq. With this lady she spent many years of her too short life; too short for her friends, but long enough in trial to manifest her goodness and relianee upon a merciful Saviour. Upon her aunt's death, Mr. Roscoe wrote the following just tribute to her memory; whieh, no doubt, many of our Readers will be happy to see:

"Blessed is that servant whom his Lord at his coming shall find so doing."
Matt. xxiv. 46.

"On Thursday the 12th of February, 1795, died at Allerton, in the eounty of Lancaster, in the 93d year of her age, Mrs. Jane Hardman, widow of the late James Hardman, esq. of Roehdale, sister-in-law of John Hardman, esq. formerly representative in Parliament for the borough of Liverpool, and daughter of Geo. Leigh, esq. of Oughterington. On the death of her husband she was left with a hopeful family of three sons, who nearly arrived at manhood, and one daughter, who died at an early age. Deprived of her own offspring, her affections embraced a wider eirele, and for a long time she was a resouree to the unfortunate, and a blessing to her friends. Her charities were as judicious as they were liberal; when large, not lavish; when small, not parsimonious. To approach, was to partake of her bounty. She possessed good sense without austerity; true Religion without intoleranee; her indulgence was for others; her severity

rity for herself. A life of temperance and virtue secured to her an old age of cheerfulness and respectability, and enabled her to wait the close of her days with fortitude and resignation.

"When Virtue, nipt in early bloom,
Untimely from the world retires,
With just regret we mourn the doom,
That blasts the hope which youth inspires.
"But when to Virtue's arduous task
Extended length of days is given,
The work complete, no more we ask,
But yield the ripen'd fruit to Heaven."

At Dilford, near Collumpton, co. Devon, after a lingering and painful illness, in his 38th year, Mr. James Anning, a respectable tanner.

Dec. . . . . At Manchester, Mr. Smith, of Chaddock-hall, near that place. He had been on the Manchester Exchange, transacting business, in perfect health, at 12 o'clock; and, on returning to his warehouse, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before 1.

At Tuxford, in his 76th year, Richard Berks, esq. late adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Militia. He served as lieutenant of Marines at the taking of Quebec, 1759.

At Shalstone, Bucks, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. P. Jervoise, LL.D. rector of that place, and of Stretton-on-the-Fosse, Warwickshire. He was second son of the Rev. Tristram-Huddleston J. of Britford-house, Salisbury, and brother of Col. J. of the North Hants Militia.

Thomas Compson, esq. of Hopton-Wafers, near Cleobury. He served the office of sheriff for Shropshire a few years ago.

During a heavy fall of snow, Mr. Crofty, a respectable farmer, while crossing Bramley moor, near Newmarket, missed his road and perished. His body was found the next day, with his favourite dog lying beside him lifeless, and both not 200 yards from several houses.

Mr. Moran, a Portuguese interpreter. Going down the side of a ship near the Custom-house-quay at Plymouth, his foot slipping, he fell into the water, and was immediately drowned.

Dec. 1. At Belem, near Lisbon, Edward Moore, esq. of the 18th Light Dragoons, brigade-major to the Honourable General Charles Stewart.

At Broxmouth, Mr. Tait, factor to the Duchess of Roxburgh.

2. ——— Scholfield, esq. of Howden, father of Mr. S. of Brigg.

Suddenly, at Loughton, near Gainsborough, aged 47, Mr. John Anson, farmer.

3. Aged 25, Mrs. C. Allen, of Deeping-fen, co. Lincoln.

4. In her 28th year, Mrs. Dain, of Oakham, Rutland.

Aged 72, Mr. Daniel Bloxsome, many years a respectable linen-draper, &c. at Stroud, co. Somerset.

5. At Melton-Mowbray, Mrs. Clementson, wife of Mr. C. stationer.

6. Of a paralytic stroke, aged 49, Mr. John-Workman Taylor, of Bristol.

7. At Bath, greatly lamented, Charles Searle, esq. of St. George's, Somerset.

At Lambridge-house, near Bath, in his 69th year, Isaac Hillier, esq.

In her 14th year, Miss Shapland, dau. of Mr. S. silk-mercer, of Bristol.

8. In the work-house at Hull, aged 103, Alice Potts. She retained her mental faculties almost unimpaired to her last moments; and used frequently to relate the story of her father being the first person buried in Sunderland church, and herself the first that was baptised in it, and both on the same day.

At Ryal, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in her 29th year, Mary, wife of Mr. Waddington, of Grantham. She was on a visit to her mother (Mrs. Hawkins), and taken ill only on the preceding day.

Aged 47, Capt. Fort Deneges, a French prisoner of war, residing at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester; whose death was occasioned by a sword-wound, received, it is conjectured, in a duel fought with some one of his fellow-prisoners.

Accidentally drowned, while at play on the logs near the Bishop's walk, Lambeth, the son of Mr. Downes, of Valentine's-row, Blackfriers-road.

At Inverness, in his 64th year, much regretted, John Ettles, esq.

9. At Glasgow, Mr. David Alison, one of the teachers and present rector of the Grammar-school there.

Aged 33, Mr. Patrick, clerk to the Collector of Excise at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Found dead, a short distance from Gainsborough, Mr. G. Mowbray, of Stockwith, Custom-house boatman, and occasionally pilot between Stockwith and Hull. He had left Gainsborough the preceding evening for home; but the night being very cold and dark, he lost his way and perished.

At Newington, aged 19, Miss Wasten, a promising young lady, daughter of an independent tradesman. She was found dead in her bed; and it was ascertained, by the Coroner's Inquest, that she had taken poison, in consequence of a love-affair, the disappointment of which produced delirium. Verdict, Insanity.

10. In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, Jn. Browning, B.A. of King's college, Cambr. son of the Rev. Dr. B. of the same college.

Aged 77, Mrs. Jackson, of Winkworth-buildings, City-road.

At the house of Major-general Richardson, at Winchester, aged 25, T. Scott, esq. late of the island of Tobago.

Aged 83, the Rev. Henry Blackett, 38 years rector of Boldon.

Aged 78, Mr. Samuel Pashley, of Nettleham, farmer and grazier.

At Farnham cottage, Dorset, aged 50, George Kes, esq. of Morriston, Berwick.

11. At Brighthelmstone, Serjeant Ball, of the South Gloucester Militia. He had been ill a few weeks; and, on the Tuesday preceding his death, he observed to his wife that he should certainly expire on the following Sunday; which prediction was verified, for he died about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. C. L. of Palgrave, Suffolk.

Suddenly, on his way to church, John Eccles, esq. of Eccles-street, Dublin.

12. Aged 78, Mr. Boughton, formerly an eminent attorney at King's Cliffe; and latterly sub-librarian to the Subscription-room at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. S. of the Royal Hotel in Birmingham.

As the son of Richard Marsh, blacksmith, of Little Hutton, near Manchester, was at work in the smithy, making nails, his infant sister, about two years old, came into the smithy, unperceived by him, and unfortunately stood betwixt him and the anvil; when, suddenly drawing the heated iron from the fire, it accidentally struck the child upon the neck, and perforated so far as to cause instant death.

At Osborn's hotel, Adelphi, aged 27, Lieut. William Skelton, of the Royal Navy, third son of the late Arnoldus Jones S. esq. of Papcastle, co. Cumberland, and first cousin of the present Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Aged 17, Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Pierce, esq. of Bristol.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Lee, hosier, of Hinckley, co. Leic.

Aged 70, Mr. Cunnington, fellmonger, of Barrowden, in Rutland. He had spent the preceding evening with a small party of friends at his own house, and was to have been married the next morning.

14. At her son's house, in Leicester, in her 97th year, Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. F. master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, &c. &c. and of the Hon. Mrs. Byron. She retained her faculties till the last moment; usually read without spectacles; and attended to her domestic concerns till within a short time of her death.

At Mr. Cooper's, in the Kent-road, aged 60, Mrs. Brelsford, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, wife of Mr. Robert B. late a merchant at that place.

In Dartmouth-place, Blackheath, Kent, aged 24, Laura-Maria, wife of Captain Farrington, of the Royal Artillery.

After a long illness, Nathaniel Lloyd, esq. an eminent clothier, of Uley, Gloucestershire; in whose praise, as a Christian and truly worthy man, too much can scarcely be said.

In Old-street-road, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Weatherall, many years a very considerable haberdasher in Cheapside.

At Ipswich, Samuel Uvedale, esq. a Rear-admiral of the Royal Navy, on the Superannuated List. He was made a post-captain in 1760.

15. At Hull, very suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 57, Robert Leigh, esq. collector of the excise at that port.

Mr. Henry Lenton, of the Hambletonian inn at Leicester. While nursing a child, and without any previous indisposition, he suddenly expired in his chair.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. George Moore, 30 years post-master of that place, 33 years one of the coroners of the county, and upwards of 30 years renter and conductor of the sheep-market at Boston.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of P. L. F. esq. of Gweraheyled, Wales, and youngest daughter of the late Governor Woodley.

At Mr. Jackson's, in St. Swithin's-lane, aged 75, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. late of Newark, Notts, silversmith.

At Dublin, Major-gen. Orlando Manley, commander of the R. Artillery in Ireland.

16. In her 14th year, Rachel, second daughter of Mr. Richard Robinson, of Queen-square, Bristol.

Found dead in his bed, whither he went the preceding night in good health, Mr. Holland, of Prescot.

At Kensington-gore, the wife of Malcolm M'Duffie, esq.

17. Of a decline, the Rev. John Francklin, rector of Earsham, Norfolk.

In Frederick-street, Edinburgh, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Dalmeny.

18. At Castlewellan, in his 69th year, James Nicholson, esq.

Mrs. Goldsmid, wife of George G. esq.

19. In Sloane-street, Patrick Home, esq. of Wedderburne, co. Berwick, many years M. P. for that county.

On Gloucester-terrace, aged 61, Mr. Isaac Manchester, ship-owner.

At the house of Wm. Row, esq. on Page-green, Tottenham, aged 17, Miss Sarah Row.

At Vicar's-hill, Lymington, Mrs. Goldwin, wife of Thomas G. esq.

20. At his residence, Tibbington-house, Tipton, near Bilstone, Staffordshire, aged 62, Thomas Smith, esq. proprietor of very extensive iron and coal-works in the vicinity of Dudley, co. Worcester.

21. At his house in Loughborough, in the 94th year of his age, Robert Stevens, gent.; much respected by his friends as a truly honest man, and a chearful companion. He was the last surviving son of William Stevens, of Quorndon, co. Leicester, gentleman, and uncle to the present Dr. Stevens, whose family have resided at Quorndon, and possessed considerable property there, for near a century and a half. See the Quorndon Registers, in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 102.

22. After

22. After a few hours indisposition, Jn. Phillips, esq. of Evesham, co. Worcester. And in the evening of the same day, in the prime of life, while conversing with some friends on the sudden dissolution of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Edward Prickett, druggist, of Evesham. He had been announced, the preceding week only, as a lieutenant in the East Worcester Local Militia.

23. At Margate, Kent, in his 85th year, Charles Dalbiac, esq.

Aged 100, Mary Oakley, of Cradley.

24. In White Lion-street, Pentonville, aged 87, Mrs. Esther Jones, many years an inhabitant of Islington.

Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Henry W. esq. of Spring-grove, Kent.

In Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in her 76th year, Mrs. Ayrey.

25. At Wilsontown, John Wilson, esq. of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

Mrs. Pruen, wife of Richard P. esq. of Cheltenham.

26. Mr. William-Wyat Want, master of the Castle inn, Windsor.

Aged 72, John Ogilvie, esq. many years an army-agent in Argyle-street.

27. Mr. Thomas Richards, while endeavouring to draw the sluice in the river Itchen, to bring up his barge, fell into the water, and was drowned.

28. At Chester, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

29. Aged 64, Edward Medley, esq. of New Peter-street, Westminster.

At Thornaby, near Stockton, George Hutton, esq. of turf celebrity. Returning home, and crossing a small bridge that was overflowed, he fell from his horse, and was drowned.

30. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 22d year, William Bond, esq. second son of Sir James B. bart.

At her brother's house, in St. James's-street, Bath, in consequence of her cloaths accidentally catching fire the preceding night, Mrs. Anne Stratton, aged 72.

31. At Clapham, Mrs. Adria Waldo.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Bethune, relict of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Rowfant.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1807, TO DECEMBER 13, 1808.

Christened	Males...10,189	In all	Buried	Males...10,228	In all
	Females 9717	19,906		Females 9726	19,954

Whereof have died, under 2 years	6075	5 and 10	847	40 and 50	1971	80 and 90	504
		10 and 20	643	50 and 60	1690	90 and 100	65
Between 2 and 5 years	2466	20 and 30	1200	60 and 70	1499	100	1
		30 and 40	1792	70 and 80	1200	102	1

Increased in the Burials this Year 1620.

DISEASES.					
Abortive and Still-born	462	French Pox	28	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Abscess	49	Gout	33	Stoppage in the Stomach	12
Aged	1554	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	18	Teeth	319
Ague	5	Grief	5	Thrush	48
Apoplexy and Suddenly	229	Headmouldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head	193	Tumour	1
Asthma and Phthisick	586			Worms	3
Bedridden	3				
Bleeding	28			CASUALTIES.	
Bursten and Rupture	26	Jaundice	39	Bit by a mad Cat	1
Cancer	54	Jaw-locked	2	Bit by mad Dogs	3
Canker	2	Inflammation	765	Bruised	1
Chicken Pox	3	Lethargy	1	Burnt	51
Childbed	172	Liver-grown	14	Drowned	123
Colds	11	Lunatick	172	Excessive Drinking	7
Colick, Gripes, &c.	19	Measles	1386	Found Dead	17
Consumption	5220	Miscarriage	2	Fractured	2
Convulsions	4164	Mortification	200	Frighted	1
Cough and Whooping-Cough	326	Palsy	98	Frozen	2
		Piles	1	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	77
Cow Pox	1	Pleurisy	17		
Croup	76	Purples	1	Killed themselves	36
Diabetes	2	Quinsy	3	Poisoned	3
Dropsy	870	Rheumatism	7	Scalded	5
Evil	8	Scurvy	2	Starved	2
Fevers of all Kinds	1168	Small Pox	1169	Suffocated	4
Fistula	1	Sore Throat	9		
Flux	10	Sores and Ulcers	5	Total	335
		Spasm	15		

There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 5; of which Number none have been reported to be Buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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Meteorological Tables, by Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Average Temperature of each Month since 1803; from Observations made at 8 A. M.

Numerical names of the months.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	1804		1805		1806		1807		1808	
		Degrees	Fractions	Degrees	Fractions	Degrees	Fractions	Degrees	Fractions	Degrees	Fractions
1	Jan.....	33	1-2	33	5-31	37	2-31	31	10-31	33	18-31
2	Feb....	36	1-3	35	6-7	37	3-4	35	22-28	34	4-29
3	March.	36	1-3	40	6-31	37	29-31	33	13-31	33	21-31
4	April...	37	3-4	42	14-15	43	24-30	42	1-3	43	3-30
5	May...	57		57	1-2	54	5-31	55	21-31	56	27-31
6	June...	62		57	1-2	61	24-30	59	12-30	59	27-30
7	July...	62		61	1-2	63		64	14-31	66	7-31
8	August	60	1-3	63	1-3	62	7-31	63	17-31	63	5-31
9	Sept...	56	1-3	58		54	16-30	48	7-30	45	24-30
10	Oct....	49	2-3	43		48	21-31	51	15-31	44	1-31
11	Nov....	42	1-10	36		45	11-30	34	17-30	42	16-30
12	Dec....	33	1-2	37		44	14-31	31	18-31	33	3-31

The highest Temperature of the Atmosphere, indicated by the Thermometer, at any one time during the Summers of the last Five Years.

Numerical names of the months.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	Days of the month.	Degrees of temperature.	Years.
6	June...	25	86	1804
7	July...	17	86	
9	Sept...	18	77	1805
6	June...	10	84	1806
7	July...	22	85	1807
7	July...	21	91	1808

The lowest Temperature of the Atmosphere, indicated by the Thermometer, on the Two coldest Days in the last Five Years, according to Observations made at 8 o'Clock A. M.

Numerical names of the months.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	Days of the month.	Degrees of temperature.	Years.
3	March	23	20	1804
12	Dec....	24&30	21	
2	Feb....	2	23	1805
11	Nov....	21	18	
1	Jan.....	30	20	1806
10	Oct....	24	29	
1	Jan....	15	18	1807
12	Dec....	23	16	
1	Jan....	22	12	1808
12	Dec....	21	19	

The Average State of the Barometer for each Month since the year 1803.

Numerical names of the months.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	1804		1805		1806		1807		1808	
		Inches	20 of inch	Inches	20 of inch	Inches	20 of inch	Inches	20 of inch	Inches	20 of inch
1	Jan. ...	29	12	29	12	29	12	30		30	2
2	Feb. ...	30	5	29	17	30	1	29	18	30	
3	March	29	14	30		29	10	30	3	30	6
4	April ..	29	16	29	18	29	18	30	6	30	3
5	May...	29	8	30		30		30	19	30	3
6	June...	30	7	30	1	30	4	30		30	5
7	July ...	29	18	30		29	18	30	3	30	5
8	August	30		30	7	30		29	15	29	9
9	Sept....	30	13	30	1	30	2	29	18	29	10
10	Oct....	29	15	29	19	29	18	30	2	29	9
11	Nov....	29	18	30	6	29	17	29	15	29	13
12	Dec.....	29	7	29	16	30	4	30	3	29	12

END OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

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